"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair and cold today; Tuesday partly cloudy, warmer; northwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,868. NEW YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1917.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

ITALIANS URGE US TO SEND SOLDIERS TO FIGHT AUSTRIA

Want an Immediate Declaration of War and a Division on the Piave.

DEFENSE FIRM; ALLIES NEAR

Opportunity Seen to Crush the Invaders in the Great Battle Impending.

PACIFISTS SILENCED NOW

Extent of the Invasion Has Forced Them to Join the War Party.

By WYTHE WILLIAMS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VENICE, Dec. 1.—Italy is fighting and winning her battle of Verdun. The important Verdun cry, "They shall not pass," is now repeated along the Piave line from the mountains to the sea. With the help of all her allies, including America, she may soon take up her battle of the Marne on the plains of Venice that may be the decisive struggle of the war.

Three months ago I was with the Italian armies at the moment of their greatest triumph when they were within striking distance of Laibach and an end of the war. Now I am here at the hour of desperate trial and need, though at this writing the crisis of the present battles seems to have passed definitely into their favor.

I shall not talk much about the battle now, but instead repeat words spoken to me by nearly every Italian with whom I have talked since I crossed the frontier from France a few days ago. They are words addressed to America. They tell how America can help Italy as an ally in this vital moment when the fate of Italy as a great nation is literally still hanging in the balance. They are:

"Let America declare war on Austria the moment Congress assembles. Then let her rush even a single division of her troops to the Piave line as quickly as possible."

I understand the Italian idea of America fairly well, but even so it is difficult for me to state emphatically enough what it will mean to Italy if America acts promptly on this suggestion. I have heard these words spoken with a catch in the voice. I have seen the eyes of the speakers filled with tears.

Want Our Soldiers in Italy.

In this fourth year of the war, England and France have discovered their way to Italy, but even the entry of the war seasoned French and English troops will have no greater effect upon Italian spirits than to see one single division of Americans—just because they are Americans. An American declaration of war on Austria and the entry of American troops will have almost an equal effect upon Italian soldiers with that of a great victory. It does not matter whether our troops are numerous or trained. That they are Americans is all that matters—and it matters now.

What happened in Italy is not so great a trouble as came to Russia. It is something that might happen to either England or America before the war ends unless in the future the Allies stick together as closely as the Central Powers have done. Nowadays critics bark and snap at Russia, forgetting the great work that Russia did in the early days.

Now the critics cry out at Italy, who at the beginning of the war held the balance of power for the Triple Entente of the Triple Alliance. Italy has twice saved the war for the Allies. She saved it first by remaining neutral and giving France a chance to fight, and she again saved it by coming in on the right side against her former partners. That was the moment of great allied enthusiasm for Italy, but from then until quite recent date Italy has been the Allies' orphan. It does not help to get successfully on with the war if we continue harping on the reasons why part of the Italian Army went to pieces as it undoubtedly did, and as Italians themselves are the first to admit.

To sum up briefly, this part of the Italian army went on strike, decided it had enough of war, and was deluded into believing the enemy armies held the same idea.

"Triple Alliance of Sedition."

Three classes of people in Italy were responsible for the insidious spreading of such an understanding. Grouped together, they are known as follas, who want immediate peace. Any one who wants peace now is a friend of Germany. Germany has caused more traitors to exist in the world today than in all history, and they are at large in France, England, and America as well as in Italy. I shall not name too plainly all of the three classes that operated in Italy, because the Allies may still have some illusions on the subject of war that cannot be treated rudely.

The first group traveled through the land in sombre garb, lifted up pious eyes, and with hands devoutly folded said, "May this dreadful killing be ended soon!"

Next came the political group that poses as the friend of man, and has its organization in Berlin, as well as Petrograd, Rome, and Washington. These are the Socialists who in the sacred name of liberty have been permitted to hold the balance of political power in so many nations since the war began. And the question as to how many crimes have been committed in

Continued on Page 5.

Vienna Paper Invites Britain To Consider Peace Parleys

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 2.—The Vienna Neue Freie Presse invites England to consider whether it is not possible to open peace pourparlers. It considers that such an invitation should properly come from Austria, because the dissensions between England and Germany, dating from the death of Queen Victoria, do not directly affect Austria.

The paper argues that a war of destruction has already been rejected by Lansdowne, and probably by Asquith, and that it becomes impossible on the day Russia and Germany agree upon peace.

According to a Vienna dispatch, dense crowds of women of all classes congregated in the Ballhaus-Platz on Saturday and today, manifesting gratitude to Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, for his utterances in favor of an early peace. There were similar demonstrations in the provinces.

DE SAULLES BOY GIVEN TO MOTHER

Slain Man's Relatives, at Conference, Decide to Surrender Custody of the Child.

HOMECOMING A SURPRISE

Overjoyed Parent Declares She Will Remain in This Country —Praises American Courts.

John Longer De Saulles, Jr., was returned yesterday to his mother to stay. Charles A. H. De Saulles, a brother of John L. De Saulles, the slain man, and other relatives decided at a family conference to surrender the child in view of the verdict of acquittal returned by the jury at the trial of Mrs. Blanca De Saulles, which ended Saturday night.

The return of the child was a surprise to its mother. At the request of Mrs. De Saulles's lawyer she had consented to pose for photographers in her home, "The Crossways," at Roslyn, L. I., and her picture was being taken when an automobile drove up in front of her home. She had just been talking about her son and said:

"Can't you men do something to help me get him back?"

She had hardly spoken when she saw her son getting out of the machine, accompanied by her lawyer, Henry A. Uterhart. Mrs. De Saulles ran to the door and the boy was in her arms in a minute.

Mr. Uuterhart had telephoned in the morning regarding the boy to George Gordon Battle, counsel for the family. Mr. Battle replied that Charles A. H. De Saulles and members of the Heckscher family, cousins of the slain man, would hold a conference with their legal advisers later in the day and decide upon their course.

At 1:30 o'clock Mr. Battle said that it had been decided to let the mother have the child. Mr. Uterhart went in a machine to the residence of G. Maurice Heckscher, and the child was allowed to leave the house at 2:30. When the boy was with his mother later in the day he said that Mrs. Heckscher, in kissing him good-bye, said, "Good-bye, forever."

Dressed in Sailor Garb.

Mr. Uterhart took the boy in his machine to the mother's country place at Roslyn without sending the news ahead, so that the child's return was a surprise. The boy, who will be 5 years old on Christmas Day, is plump and sturdy and large for his age. He was dressed in a sailor's costume. Mrs. De Saulles had been so hardened by the trial that she did not notice the strangers present when she met her child. The boy did not at first, but after a few embraces he looked somewhat surprised at the spectators and said: "What's the trouble, mother?"

He used the word "mother" when the conversation was of a business nature, but called her by the nickname of "Bumby" when he was playing with her or embracing her. Mrs. De Saulles told the child that they were never to be separated again, and he said he was very glad. He added that he would rather be with her than anybody in the world. Mrs. De Saulles thought a second, and said that she would rather be with him than anybody in "the universe."

"What is the universe?" asked the boy. The explanation of this raised many questions, which continued to multiply for some time. The photographers finally got Mrs. De Saulles to pose with her son. When this ordeal was over John's aunt, Miss Amaalia Erraszuris, called him to have a cup of chocolate. A few minutes later he shouted from the dining room to his mother for another cup. As the first cup was a small one, he was allowed to have another.

One of the first questions raised was where Mrs. De Saulles intended to live in the future, and the boy was consulted on this. He said that he wanted to go to Chile, where he had first learned to ride horseback on a horse called Tokio. This reminded him that he had two riding crops at The Crossways, and the called for them. He suggested California as his second choice of a place to live.

Likes American Courts.

Mrs. De Saulles said, however, that she intended to stay in this country, and would live for the present at The Crossways. She further asserted, contrary to what had been said of her, that she liked this country and liked Americans. "American courts are splendid," she said.

Mrs. De Saulles, who has had most of the newspapers supplied to her in her

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TROTZKY WARNS ENTENTE ALLIES NOT TO INTERFERE

Bolsheviki Resent Protest by American and French Missions Against Separate Truce.

FOE BLINDFOLDED ENVOYS

Russian Negotiators at Front Tell of Their Dramatic Visit to the German Camp.

MINISTRY STAFFS REVOLT

Employes of Finance, Agriculture, and Communication Departments Defy Government and Strike.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Friday, Nov. 30.—Respecting the letters addressed by the heads of the French and American military missions at Russian Headquarters to General Dukhonin, energetically protesting against Russia's concluding either a separate armistice or peace, Leon Trotzky, the Bolshevist Foreign Minister, issues a warning stating:

"The Government cannot permit allied diplomatic and military agents to interfere in the internal affairs of our country and attempt to excite civil war. Further, steps in this direction will bring the gravest complications, responsibility for which the Government now disclaims."

Want Straight Talk from Germans.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Petrograd says that Leon Trotzky, addressing the Petrograd Workmen's Council Friday, announced Austria-Hungary's acceptance of the Bolshevist offer of an armistice.

He said that Russian delegates would attend today's conference at German headquarters, but that nevertheless they would be on their guard against contingencies, for bourgeoisie diplomacy always was dexterous in manipulating policies, so as to face about on what appeared to be an obvious truth.

"In no case," Trotzky is quoted as saying, "shall we allow a wrong interpretation of our principles for a general peace. We shall confront our enemies with questions which will admit of no ambiguous answers. Every word spoken by us or by them will be written down and sent by wireless to all nations, who will be the judge of our negotiations.

"Under the influence of the lower classes the German and Austrian Governments have agreed to place themselves in the dock. Be assured, comrades, that the prosecutor, in the person of the Russian revolutionary delegation, will speak with thunderous accusation against the diplomacy of all Imperialists. It is all the same to us how the allied and enemy Imperialists treat us. We shall carry on our independent class policy, whatever they do."

M. Trotzky said relations between the Bolsheviki Government and England continued "in their former state of indefiniteness," referring to Russians interned in England. He said he had told the British Consul that if they were still detained "revolutionary Russia will find means for placing English counter-revolutionists in Russia in the same position."

"Our allies and enemies must learn once for all," Trotzky concluded, "that the Czars, the Kerenskys, and the Milukoffs have passed, and that every Russian soldier in France is under the protection of the Russian revolutionary State authority."

The correspondent says the speech was received with continued cheering.

M. Tchincherin, at present interned in England, has been appointed Ambassador to Great Britain by Leon Trotzky, Bolsheviki Commissary of Foreign Affairs, according to a Petrograd dispatch to the Daily News.

Refuse to Obey New Regime.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 2.—The employes of the Ministries of Finance, Agriculture and Communications have refused to recognize the authority of the Bolsheviki and have begun a strike of two days. The Military Revolutionary Committee sent a sailor to the Ministry of Supplies to ascertain the amount of meat and other food in Petrograd. The official in charge declined to deal with an agent of the revolutionists and refused the information.

The report of the representatives sent through the German lines by Ensign Krylenko, the Bolshevist Commander in Chief, to begin negotiations for an armistice, shows that the agreement to take up the negotiations was made on behalf of the Germans by their Commander in Chief. It was agreed, as previously has been reported, that the conference should be held today at German Headquarters in Brest-Litovsk. The text of the report follows:

We crossed the line, preceded by a trumpeter carrying a white flag. Three hundred yards from the German entanglements we were met by German officers. At 5 o'clock, our eyes blindfolded, we were conducted to a battalion staff of the German Army, where we were handed over our written authorization from the National Commissaries to two officers of the German General Staff, who had been sent for the purpose.

The negotiations were conducted in the French language. Our proposal to carry on negotiations for an armistice on all the fronts of belligerent countries, in order later to make peace, was immediately handed over to the staff of the division, whence it was sent by direct wire to the staff commander of the eastern front and to the chief commander of the German armies.

At 6:20 o'clock we were taken in a motor car to the Minister's house on the road from Dvinsk to Ponevyeah, where we were received by Divisional

Continued on Page 4.

Big Krupp Gun Factory Opened in Switzerland

GENEVA, Dec. 2.—The Krupps have opened a branch factory at Lucerne with a capital of 30,000,000 marks. The Directors registered include Arthur Krupp and Counselor Ernst Hauer, Director of the principal Krupp factory at Essen.

In compliance with the Swiss law providing that when new enterprises are established their objects must be set forth, the company declares its purpose to be the fabrication of arms, cannon, and munitions of war, the acquisition of factories, mines, and metals, and also their sale.

The Krupps have purchased several houses and a large area of ground at Lucerne. Sixty-four expert employes have arrived there and 300 others are expected shortly.

CONGRESS READY FOR WAR WORK

Returning Senators and Representatives Reflect Country's Enthusiasm for Victory.

AUSTRIA'S STATUS IN DOUBT

Views Conflict as to Whether President Will Recommend Declaring War on Her.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—With no fixed legislative program, the second session of the Sixty-sixth Congress will begin tomorrow noon, to await word from President Wilson before going into active work. Not in years has there been a session of Congress in which the legislative activity depended so entirely upon the initiative of the Executive.

The reason for the lack of a Congressional program is obvious. Until the President speaks, this Congress, which essentially is a war Congress, can have no definite idea of the requirements of the Administration in pursuing its war policy. Senators and Representatives, with few exceptions, have been away from the capital for two months, and scarcely a word has passed between the Executive and leaders of Congress during that time.

Leaders on both sides of the Capitol say they will be guided in their legislative work by the wishes of the President. What he wants will not be known until he appears in the hall of the House at 12:30 Tuesday to deliver his message. After that the wheels of the second war session will begin to turn.

The opening of the Senate tomorrow is expected to be merely perfunctory. The upper house probably will adjourn immediately for the day out of respect to the memory of Senator Husting of Wisconsin, who was accidentally killed while duck hunting six weeks ago. In the House various members may introduce bills pertaining to legislation in their own districts, but there will be no serious effort to launch general legislation in the House before Tuesday.

Intent on Winning the War.

From the talk heard in the capital tonight a vivid war spirit is to dominate the impending session of Congress. Senators and Representatives returning from all parts of the country speak of a distinctively loyal sentiment in every State. Communities that were, to say the least, lukewarm in their attitude toward the entry of the United States into the world conflict are now reported as profoundly intent on the war being carried on to the finish and with no let-up until Germany is vanquished. That is the sentiment, it is said by leaders tonight, that will guide legislation coming before Congress.

Congress will await with eagerness the message of the President as to the situation with Austria-Hungary. The prevailing feeling among Senators and Representatives is for an immediate declaration of war against Austria-Hungary, as well as the other allies of the Prussian autocracy. If the President gives the word Congress will waste no time in putting Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey among America's enemies.

Out of the vague discussion among Senators and Representatives as to likely legislation at the coming session, at least one tangible idea appears to have crystallized, and that is the intent to put through measures looking to the control of the transportation facilities of the country. Every Senator and Representative has come back to the capital with the conviction that a grave menace faces the country unless adequate transportation is supplied for moving fuel and foodstuffs.

More than one Senator and no less than a dozen Representatives are ready to offer bills for either Government control or ownership of the railroad systems. The Senate Committee on Railroads, of which Senator Newlands is Chairman, is expected to have a report ready within a few days, embodying suggestions based upon an investigation of the railroad situation of nearly a year. This committee attacked the railroad problem from the viewpoint of the advisability of Government ownership. Its findings, it is thought, may supply a guide to Congress in the existing war crisis.

Windfall of $500,000,000.

Legislation to amend the War Revenue act as passed by the last Congress, so as to clarify its features dealing

Continued on Page 4.

SMOKE TRUBADO CIGAR.
NEW CREATION—VERY MILD.
Park & Tilford and everywhere.—Advt.

BRITISH FALL BACK FROM MASNIERES AFTER TEN COSTLY GERMAN ATTACKS; AMERICAN ENGINEERS JOIN IN BATTLE

BRITISH PRAISE GALLANTRY

Caught In Turning Movement, Americans Lie In Shell Holes.

TOMMIES FIRE OVER THEM

Engineers Then Join Allies and Help Foil Germans' Encircling Manoeuvre.

SEVERAL CAPTURED, ESCAPE

Impromptu Fighters, Mainly of New York, "Cool and Courageous" in Battle.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Dec. 1, (Associated Press.)—Large numbers of American army engineers working on the British railways in the region of Gouzeaucourt, caught in the German turning movement, escaped by lying in shell holes and prone upon the ground while the British fired over them.

There they remained until the British were near enough to enable the Americans to join the ranks, when they fought valiantly, and played an important part in replying to the enemy.

The British commanders refer to their gallant behavior with the greatest enthusiasm.

Americans elsewhere took a busy hand in the fighting and were under hot German shell fire. Numbers of them volunteered for patrol work in the danger zone, and all acquitted themselves finely.

A British General told the correspondent that he could not praise them too highly.

Train Crews Under Fire.

The crew of a train had a narrow escape. The engine driver, who hails from St. Louis, was standing beside his engine talking with a British soldier when the attack started. A shell struck near by and killed the Briton, but the American escaped.

Two more shells exploded on either side of the locomotive, and the engineer thought it time to move. He and the crew "dug themselves in" in shell holes, and after many hours made their escape. The railway was blown up by the Germans shortly after the Americans hid themselves.

The crew of another train which was operating in the British lines got away safely, but one of its members—a fiery Corporal from Tennessee, who is a veteral of the Spanish-American war—was so filled with indignation that he obtained a rifle and went back to the fight. And he did fight like a terror all day beside the Tommies.

One train crew, operating near Gouzeaucort, had an exciting experience with a German airplane. The aviator swooped down on them from the north and began firing with a machine gun before they had time to get under cover. One of them was working without a steel helmet. He looked about for a substitute and seeing an empty gasoline can, thrust it on his head. Later his ludicrous appearance raised a laugh among his comrades, but there was little humor in it at the time.

The airman's fire became so hot that the engineers were forced to run for some shelters nearby. They escaped safely, the man with the can hanging about his ears looking like an animated advertisement for gasoline.

All Sought Active Duty.

After the British had pushed the Germans out of Gouseaucourt and back from the ridge to the east, the engineers were asked to furnish volunteers for patrol work during the night. All wanted to go, but as only a limited number was required, several score were selected and armed.

All night they kept the vigil amid shell fire and bullets from the machine guns and rifles. They could have done no better if they had been picked troops from regular infantry, and their work was commended highly.

Several American units working in the back areas yesterday came under very heavy shell fire as the German attack progressed. The American engineers in this sector have for a long time been hoping for a chance to get into real fighting, and from all accounts they enjoyed their experiences of yesterday immensely.

The engineers were mainly from New York.

Some Captured but Get Away.

The correspondent can recall no previous time when army engineers have undergone such varied and thrilling experiences as yesterday. The latest reports say that several Americans who were actually captured by the Germans escaped after a few hours and made their way back to the British line.

How many of them spent agonizing hours lying in shell holes with the enemy all about it is impossible to state, but there were a large number.

In the first rush of the Germans into Gouzeaucourt many engineers were caught between the opposing lines as the British surged forward to meet the shock. It was a tense situation for them. There was no escape from the

Continued on Page 2.

"The Moment Is Very Serious," Says Lloyd George; But He Predicts Victory With Real Allied Unity

OTTAWA, Dec. 2.—A statement given to a Petit Parisien representative in Paris by Premier David Lloyd George, who has been in France for the Interallied Conference, has been received by the local agency of the Reuter Telegram Company, Limited. It follows:

"The moment is very serious. Everything must give way before the importance of our object. We have the men, the munitions, the economic and financial resources, and the feeling that we are fighting for the right. Let us strain every nerve now to make unity of direction and control into realities. If we do not waste time and are resolved to win the war, we shall do so. We must have the will, the patience, the endurance, and the tenacity. Then we shall conquer."

Germans Retaliated in Open Warfare; Massed Troops Secretly, Then Struck

Large Forces Thrown at the British Before Cambrai in Wave After Wave of Attack, Despite Appalling Losses—Large Bodies of Defenders Taken by Surprise.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, Dec. 1, (via London, Dec. 2.)—It was inevitable, after the British surprise victory on Nov. 20 and the break through the Hindenburg lines to the country around Cambrai, that the dangers as well as the advantages of open warfare should return on this part of the front. The British advance taking in Bourlon Wood on the north and the ground beyond Masnières, Marcoing, Gonnelieu, and Villers-Guislain on the rigat, had made a new and rather perilous salient which might tempt the enemy to retaliate heavily for the blow dealt him.

During the last week the enemy seemed to concentrate his efforts entirely on the northern side of this salient by desperate attacks and counterattacks on Bourlon Wood, Fontaine Notre Dame, and the lines west of Bourlon Wood by the village of Moeuvres. Meanwhile he was concentrating heavy forces with great secrecy on the British right flank by Crevecour and Lateau Wood and opposite Villers-Guislain, in order to strike through at the weakest part of the salient and so, if he had luck, to cut off great numbers of men and guns.

The attack delivered yesterday morning had ambitious plans, and was directed from the north to pierce southward to the Cambrai road, past the west side of Bourlon Wood, while what was possibly a heavier attack was delivered suddenly on the British eastern or right flank in the direction of Gonnelieu and Villers-Guislain. The northern attack failed, as I will tell later, with the most bloody losses to the enemy. The southern attack had a temporary success, which for a few hours put a most severe strain upon British generalship and the disciplined courage of the troops, and was certainly a menace to the fruits of the recent victory, until quick and most gallant counterattacks by English battalions and the tanks drove the enemy back from his recaptured ground. Now, after another battle this morning, the British have almost re-established their line south of Masnières.

Unfortunately, the Germans were able to capture some of the British guns, which were very far forward, but most of these have been recovered, after having been in the enemy's hands for some hours.

Attack Followed Period of Quiet.

After comparative quietude along this part of the front the enemy began a violent bombardment on and around Bourlon Wood Thursday afternoon. This died down after dusk, and there was a fairly quiet night. There were no signs of a great attack until about 7:30 o'clock Friday morning, when the enemy fired great numbers of gas shells over the British positions around the forest of Bourlon and made a great artillery demonstration all along the northern side of the salient from Moeuvres on the west spreading eastward to Marcoing and Masnières.

This was followed later in the north by heavy infantry attacks with masses of men on the west side of Bourlon Wood. On the British right flank the attack seems to have begun suddenly, without a violent bombardment, and many battalions advancing with immense numbers of machine guns debouched against our lines from Crevecoeur, where they made straight for Villers-Guislain.

The British were holding their forward positions here thinly, and when this sudden weight of men was flung against them, they were forced to give way, and the enemy's columns broke through the lines rapidly.

The surprise of the attack was so great for a little while that in most cases the British were only aware of the enemy's break through when they saw his troops swarming close to them.

How One Battery Fought.

A young gunner told me this morning he was with his battery between La Vacquerie and Gonnelieu when, about 7:20 o'clock yesterday morning, he heard an officer shout, "Stand to your guns!" He rushed out of his dugout to his battery, and saw only 300 yards away a great number of German soldiers advancing with machine guns. This team of British gunners did not lose their nerve, although the surprise was stupefying.

The officers gave orders for the direct laying of the guns on the enemy's ranks, and they actually fired some rounds and tore gaps in the German lines, but others ran forward and were so close that the British gunners were almost surrounded before they abandoned their battery and ran for safety. Three of the officers were hit by rifle or machine gun fire, but the other gunners made their escape and joined the infantry. Afterwards they got rifles and took part in the counterattack, which recaptured Gouzeaucourt and drove the enemy back.

Troops Taken by Surprise.

SUNDAY, Dec. 2.—In other parts of the field bodies of our men were caught by surprise through the rapidity of the first enemy advance, though the attack as a whole was not unexpected.

In the neighborhood of Marcoing and Masnières men off duty in some of our English battalions had been sleeping in cellars and ruined cottages when the Sentries gave the shout of "Stand to!" and all the men were hurried out to line up in the roads. Some of these men told me yesterday they saw the enemy advancing over the high ground south of Masnieres in great numbers, and as it was clear at a glance that our more advanced lines had been beat in,

There does not seem to have been a direct attack on Masnières or Marcoing that time, but some parties of the enemy swung to the right and got into Les Rues, which is a suburb of Masnières, and were shattered by the machine gun fire of our men, who also swept the ridge south of St. Quentin Canal so that many German soldiers were seen to fall.

"We strafed them properly," said a boy who had just come out of the battle with a bullet in his arm, "but Fritz put down a frightful shell fire into Marcoing this morning, and it wasn't a picnic for us."

It was at Gouzeaucourt that the surprise was greatest on Friday morning. This village was well behind the line of our recent advance, and had been organized as a forward station for the wounded and some other purposes. It was here that many civilians were sent after their rescue from Masnieres—those poor women with babies and perambulators and pet dogs, who made such a strange and pitiful crowd among our guns and cavalry and German prisoners.

We had our big field ambulance among the ruins with a body of splendid young doctors, who worked like heroes, and were very merry and bright when I went up to see them on the way to further fields. Many members of this little community believed themselves safe from the dangers of the front line positions, though they did not believe their immunity from shell fire would last forever. Early Friday morning most of the hospital staff was asleep before the toll of the day. Some of the orderlies were up, making coffee for the doctors. One medical officer was in his rubber bath and had just lathered himself very successfully with soap.

In Gouzeaucourt there was a stretching of arms of tired fellows who wanted another hour's sleep, and the yawning of men who wake to another day of strenuous work and the fragrance of coffee and frizzling bacon, which is the English soldiers' incense to the gods of the dawn.

Suddenly shots rang out. They were very close. The merry and bright young doctors sat up and listened. The man with the lather of soap on his body put his head out of his tent.

More shots snapped out like the cracking of whips, and they were right among the ruins of Gouzeaucourt. The enemy was there among them. He was inside Gouzeaucourt and all round it.

The lathered man put a towel around his body, and, as one of his comrades told me, raced down the street. Other men ran and so got away.

On the outskirts of the village some pioneers retreated down the road to Fins, but in Gouzeaucourt most of the field ambulance staff found themselves in the hands of the enemy with railwaymen and mule drivers and engineers and odds and ends of units who had been working in the place.

Correspondent Almost Captured.

By a queer chance I was on the road to Gouzeaucourt that morning, and it was only by a fluke of luck that I did not fall into the hands of the enemy. If I had been fifteen minutes earlier or if I had not sensed something strange on the road, I should not have been writing this message.

A friend in the car with me was in sprightly humor, rather too sprightly, I thought, for such an early hour on a cold morning. He amused himself by the thought of what would happen if we get "pinched" by the enemy in Gouzeaucourt or Villers-Plouich after the German break through. It was an uncanny conversation in view of what has

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GREAT LOSS AT VACQUERIE

German Dead There Are Believed to Set Record for War.

FIFTEEN TEUTON ATTACKS

Berlin Announces Capture of 60 Guns—Many Retaken, Say British.

HAIG STRIKES IN FLANDERS

Advances Passchendaele Line 300 to 400 Yards in Moonlight Battle.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—The British troops withdrew from the village of Masnières, according to the official report from British Headquarters in France tonight, "without molestation from the enemy." Prior to this, heavy assaults by the Germans against this front were repulsed.

The text of the statement reads:

A minor operation was undertaken early this morning by the Rifle, North County, and Home County Battalions northeast of Ypres. Some fortified buildings and strong points on the main ridge north of Passchendaele were captured and a number of prisoners taken.

On the Cambrai battlefront our troops were withdrawn under orders last night from the sharp salient formed by the village of Masnières without molestation from the enemy. This morning the enemy was still continuing to shell the evacuated village. Ten hostile attacks delivered on this front within the last twenty-four hours have been completely repulsed.

Fighting occurred in and around Gonnelieu village. Hostile attacks delivered during the afternoon and evening in the neighborhood of La Vacquerie and Bovrealon were broken up by our rifle and machine-gun fire or crushed by our artillery.

Concentrations of hostile infantry in the vicinity of Moeuvres were successfully engaged by our artillery.

The day official statement read:

In the course of the fighting yesterday in the neighborhood of Masnières the enemy delivered no less than nine separate attacks upon our positions in and around the village. All were beaten off with heavy losses to the enemy. In the last attack detachments of German infantry succeeded in gaining a foothold in the adjoining village of Les Rues Vertes, on the west bank of the Canal de Lescaut, but were driven out by our counter-attack.

Hostile raiding parties were repulsed during the night in the neighborhood of Avion and south of Armentières. We secured a few prisoners.

Fifteen Attacks on La Vacquerie.

The Reuter correspondent at British Headquarters in France sends the following:

"During Saturday the Germans delivered no fewer than fifteen attacks against our positions in La Vacquerie. Those in a position to know say that we killed more Germans opposite La Vacquerie in twelve hours than in any other spot in the same time during the whole course of the war.

"By far the greater proportion of guns abandoned in the first German onset on Friday have been recaptured. The others were disabled. The amount of territory the enemy has gained at the sacrifice of thousands of lives is so trifling that practically the situation remains unaffected.

"It is understood that many of the troops engaged on the railway near Gouzeaucourt were American Engineers."

Berlin Announces Taking Masnieres.

BERLIN, Dec. 2, (British Admiralty, per Wireless Press.)—British attacks in the Cambrai area yesterday were repulsed by the Germans, who cleared the village of Maanières and took prisoners there, according to today's report from army headquarters. The statement follows:

Army Group of Prince Rupprecht.—In Flanders there was moderate firing, which continued all day and increased to the greatest violence in the evening on both sides of Passchendaele. It was carried on intensely throughout the night.

Fighting continues near Cambrai. In the sector from Inchy as far as Bourlon, after the successful enterprises by our troops, a lively artillery action developed in the afternoon. Enemy infantry attacks west of Moeuvres were frustrated by our fire. East of Moeuvres they collapsed before our lines. The village of Masnières was cleared of the enemy, prisoners being brought in.

The enemy launched strong counter-attacks with forces newly brought up against the positions we wrested from him on the western bank of the Scheldt. After a desperate struggle, lasting until darkness, we repulsed the enemy.

Indian cavalry advancing from Epehy was shot down. A similar fail-

ure was encountered by the enemy in infantry attacks which, after a heavy bombardment, he launched against our lines west of Vendhuile.

The fighting yesterday cost the British especially heavy losses. Several hundred prisoners fell into our hands. In the fighting region up to the present sixty British guns and more than 100 machine guns have been captured.

The supplementary official communication issued this evening says:

Near Paschendaele local English attacks failed.

Germans Kept Up Attacks All Day.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Dec. 2, (Associated Press.)—Nine separate counterattacks launched against Masnières by strong German forces yesterday were all repulsed after most sanguinary fighting, although the British pulled their line back somewhat to lessen the sharp salient there. An intense battle raged all day, and it is stated that the British killed more Germans between daylight and dark than in any similar period since the war began. It was practically a continuous fight from the start of the first counterattack.

The enemy infantry kept surging forward in waves and as each came up it was caught by the fire from the artillery, rifles, and machine guns. The attacking forces were mowed down like wheat before the wind, but with characteristic Prussian discipline they continued to fill their ranks and advance until after the ninth assault had failed.

During the afternoon the Germans succeeded in capturing Les Rues Vertes, a suburb south of Masnières, but a British counterattack, delivered at 5 o'clock, pushed the enemy out again.

Guns Dominated Masnières.

German guns on elevations south and southeast of Masnières late yesterday were conducting a heavy bombardment against the town. The British line at that time bulged around Masnières in a very sharp salient, which made the position an untenable one to hold, at best. It seemed quite apparent that if the British should decide to withdraw slightly in the neighborhood of Masnières and establish their line on the southeastern outskirts of the place, their whole front would be much improved, as the British line was entirely dominated by the high ground in the possession of the Germans.

The British yesterday and last night continued their offensive operations in the Gonnelieu sector, which was overrun by the Germans Friday in an attempt to wrench off the salient which the British that week drove in about Bourlon Wood. The mopping up of Gonnelieu, which was recaptured by Haig's troops Saturday, was completed during the night. About 300 prisoners were taken in the place.

Fifty prisoners also were brought out of Les Rues Vertes after a British counterattack, and, all told, the Germans lost many hundreds of prisoners in yesterday's operations.

After recapturing Gauche Wood the British continued their pressure in this region and pushed up still further on the higher ground to the southeast of the wood. One British tank captured fifteen enemy machine guns in the assault in Gauche Wood.

The Germans this morning began a heavy shelling of the British entanglements at the position known as the Knoll, just south of Vendhuile, indicating the possibility of an impending attack in that sector.

Great German Force Engaged.

It is now possible to state that the Germans on Friday employed a great force—at least six or seven divisions—for their attack from Moeuvres to Bourlon Wood, and four or five divisions in the southern offensive in the region of Gonnelieu. The Germans fought in masses all that day in both sectors, and their losses were exceedingly heavy.

The German claim of 4,000 prisoners may be correct. There is no controversion of this report at the moment.

In the first rush about Gouzeaucourt the Germans captured a considerable number of British guns and not a few of the German guns which the British had taken in their drive last week. The enemy was unable to move back this artillery before a British counterattack swept the Germans eastward again, and the British recovered all of the German artillery and the major portion of their own.

The Germans overran British Divisional Headquarters at Gouzeaucourt and captured some papers and maps, but the staff had been able to get many important documents out before the Germans arrived.

British Strike Foe at Paschendaele.

The British, a little before 2 o'clock this morning, made a local attack in moonlight on the German positions north and northeast of Paschendaele and about the same time a minor assault against the enemy front northwest of Goeberg. These attacks appear to have gone well as a whole.

The British were held up in the centre along the ridge for a time, but for the most part were reported to have reached their objectives and to have penetrated from 200 to 400 yards at numerous points. The attack about Goeberg involved two strong German fortifications.

If the gain to the north along the ridge is confirmed, it will mean that the British have added much to the completeness of their observation in this region.

GUNS ACTIVE ON THE MEUSE

PARIS, Dec. 2.—Active artillery fighting is in progress on the Verdun front east of the Meuse, where the Germans on Friday night were defeated in a violent attack on the French line, but no further infantry actions have taken place. The following is today's report from the War Office:

South of St. Quentin and northeast of Rheims we raided the German lines yesterday and took prisoners. Patrol encounters occurred in the Champagne and Lorraine.

Artillery activity continued to be very marked on the right bank of the Meuse, with no infantry actions.

The night was calm on the remainder of the front.

WAR COUNCIL LEFT LEADERS CHEERFUL

Signs That Secret Versailles Meeting Reached Decision of Highest Importance.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 2.—Nobody outside of the Supreme War Council quite knows what happened at Versailles yesterday, but the impression was widespread today that something of the highest importance was accomplished. Colonel House wears an expansive smile and a general air of satisfaction prevailed after the adjournment.

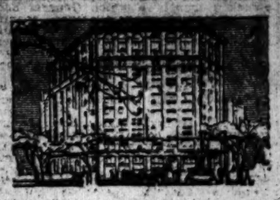
Colonel House has been working like a beaver to avoid friction, shut off oratory and keep the proceedings on a strictly business basis. The members of the American team contributed handsomely to this program by sticking close to their "opposites" and keeping the committees busy. The conference therefore rested on a solid foundation of detailed accomplishment.

Colonel House has been the guiding spirit all the way through. In a sense he has used his American power and prestige modestly and impersonally, going from one to another with smiling insistence on steering straight for the mark. If today's impression of success prove correct it will be a striking vindication of President Wilson's confidence in his personal friend.

PARIS, Dec. 2.—The members of the American War Mission began winding up their affairs today preparatory to leaving for America. They were busy compiling reports and clearing up minor details in conference with their French and British associates.

It is officially announced that no plenary meeting of the conference will be held, and that the Americans will take no further part in the meetings of the Supreme War Council until the mission has returned home and made its report. Colonel House and General Bliss represented the United States at the meeting of the War Council yesterday, but the permanent representation is still undetermined. Colonel House has been in frequent communication with President Wilson, who has been advised on all the important developments.

The Inter-Allied Council, which is a permanent body dealing with finance, shipping, munitions and other economic and industrial aspects of the war, will open its meetings in London within a fortnight. O. T. Crosby is the representative of the United States at this conference.



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GERMANS RETALIATE IN OPEN WARFARE

Continued from Page 1.

happened, for neither of us had the ghost of an idea that such a thing was likely.

At Fins both of us began staring about curiously. There were a lot of men on the road coming in our direction, and there was something queer about them. They were in odd groups, walking quietly without disorder, like laborers who had done their day's job and were ambling quietly home down the road. A young gunner officer came up.

"What has happened?" we asked.

"The enemy has broken through," said the gunner officer.

We were silent for a second as men are silent who hear incredible things. Then one of us asked:

"Where is the enemy?"

The gunner officer pointed down the road and said:

"There, this side of Gouzeaucourt."

That was our little morning surprise. We got the car around pretty quickly and tried to approach the front by a different road to the left up by Havrincourt and Hermies.

On the way we saw and heard other strange things. Some of the British artillery was on the move. We saw them galloping across the fields. In a quiet place the gunners stood to their guns as if expecting an attack, but were not yet firing. The men were packing up ammunition dumps and hospital stores. In some places where on earlier days there had been great activity there was now a look of quietude.

Evidences of a Surprise.

An officer rode up to us and we asked him to tell us the situation on the north of the salient for which we were heading.

"The Boche is putting up a big attack," he said, "but so far we seem to be holding him. Anyhow, he will not get near this place."

The news had not spread everywhere. In one field some Tommies were playing football, and in some of the camps the men were frying their breakfast bacon as if all the world were at peace. We knew more about it then. We knew that on the north as well as the south salient the British were fighting hard to hold back the enemy, and that the right wing was for the moment in jeopardy.

As we got toward Havrincourt we saw the whole line of our northern front by the Bourlon Wood under shell fire. The quietude of the last days was gone, and the places where I spent many hours on the way to the battlefields were fiery furnaces. Havrincourt Wood and the roads below it were under intense bombardment. The enemy was flinging shells down the Bapaume-Cambrai road. Bourlon Wood and all fields and villages to the left of it were filled with clouds of smoke from high explosives, and for miles our own guns were sweeping a fury of drumfire over the advancing enemy.

It was then that the enemy was trying to break through past Bourlon Forest on the left and cut off the northern side of the salient. As we know now this northern attack, which started two hours after that on the right wing, was supported by six to seven divisions, who advanced behind storms of gas shells and high explosives. For a time the British troops had to yield ground, and some bodies of the enemy are said to have penetrated almost as far as the sugar factory on the Cambrai Road, but were there repulsed by our men, who fought with great gallantry.

The Germans were then caught by the British artillery fire and these masses of men forced into retreat, and our guns followed them up, raking them as they went, and slaughtering great numbers of them. The infantry followed them, too, with machine gun and rifle fire and re-established the line except for a bit of trench below Moeuvres.

This northern attack of the enemy had failed utterly with bloody losses, and that menace to our lines was for the day removed.

Scores of Aviators Busy.

Overhead the sky was blackened by British aircraft. I have seen many of our airplanes before on days of battle, but never so many squadrons and single scouts as on Friday, when they were like flocks of crows over the enemy's lines. There was aerial fighting all day, for the enemy planes came out in large numbers also and challenged the British to this deady tournament in the skies. At 7:30 P. M. there were thirty hostile airplanes over the Bonaves farm area and many fired white lights continuously over Gouzeaucourt and Gonnelieu and Villersguilan.

All through Friday morning the situation was somewhat critical on the right by Gouzancourt, but it was relieved in the afternoon by magnificent counterattacks by the guards and some dismounted cavalry and tanks and bodies of troops who had been retreating, fighting all the way and holding the enemy back by rear guard actions with rifle fire and machine gun fire.

Some of these men have told me they fought all the way back like this in short rushes, lying down for volley firing, then getting up and retreating before the advancing swarms of men, then lying down again for another bout of rifle fire. They could not yet hold back the enemy. Some of their comrades were cut off, and it was up to the guards to deliver the decisive counterattack in the afternoon.

The Germans had cavalry ready behind their infantry, to pour through any serious gap in the British lines.

I saw the guards on their way to this battle of Friday afternoon and Saturday morning. It was a thrilling and noble sight, as the men marched down the roads toward Gouzeaucourt, knowing that in a few hours they would be fighting in terrific way.

They are tall and proper men, and they marched with full packs, but did not seem to feel the weight of them. They were led on by their bands, playing gay music with a fine jaunty rhythm in it, and the men stepped out jauntily, whistling and singing to the march tunes. Some of them were smoking their pipes, others munching apples and chocolates. Others were marching silently and thoughtfully as though seeing ahead of them the battle into which they would soon be plunged.

So they passed, and when I met some of them again they were seated in truck trains covered with blankets to shelter them from the wind, so that it was all dark inside. When I lifted the flap I looked at rows of faces under bandaged heads and at bodies lying there grievously wounded. They had fought their fight and driven back the enemy beyond Gouzeaucourt and Quentin Ridge and Gonnelieu, and had broken the German menace.

Germans Brought Men from Laon.

Before the British counterattack on Gouzeaucourt Friday afternoon, followed by a further battle the next morning at 6 o'clock, the Germans had time to organize their defense. Their storm troops had brought up not only large numbers of machine guns, but also field guns with each battalion to destroy tanks, which they expected to come back upon them. They had been ordered to attack and to hold fast with all their strength.

These were men of the 54th, the 220th, the 9th Reserve, the 107th, and the 28th Divisions, the last having been brought up fresh for this attack from the French front at Laon. They were good troops, but could not stand against the British Guards, the dismounted cavalry, and other English units.

On Friday afternoon the guards attacked from the direction of Trescault, and another body of them from near Metz. They were met by the fiercest machine-gun fire, but enveloped Gouzeaucourt, and fought their way into the village and beyond it, driving out the enemy by a hard struggle at close quarters against snipers, machine gunners, and bodies of riflemen under the cover of walls. Some of the infantry fled as soon as the guards entered the village, but the machine gunners fought a stubborn rearguard action, and it was difficult to clear Gouzeaucourt of isolated groups.

During their brief tenure of the place the Germans had not been able to remove much of the British material, and the British dressing station was very much as it had been left. Some of its personnel were rescued with other men who had been hiding in cellars and shell craters, including some railway men, who, as I will tell in another message, had had astounding adventures.

The enemy retired that evening on Quentin Ridge and Gauche Wood and held in strong force the high ground of Lateau Wood.

On the following morning the battle was resumed and another attack by the British infantry drove the enemy back from the ridge and Gauche Wood and out through Gonnelieu, where we took some 300 prisoners and forty machine guns and recaptured a number of British guns which had been in the Germans' hands as well as some of their own guns which we had first in the original advance on Nov. 20.

The British troops were helped enormously by the gallant work of the tanks, whose crews advanced on the enemy and fought with the highest courage. The enemy's field guns were brought into action against them at close range, but the crew of each tank fought regardless of all risk, and got in among the Germans with their guns, causing great havoc among them.

It was a battle fought almost without artillery on the British side on this right wing, and the troops had to advance against the most terrible machine gun barrage they had ever known, so it was sheer human valor which drove the enemy back and re-established part of the British line below Masnières and Marcoing, relieving the situation of its chief menace.

It is possible that the battle may continue with the heaviest fighting and that the enemy may intend to make this a trial of strength and strategy. If so, we are now ready to meet the challenge.

At night we withdrew slightly in the region of Masnières in order to strengthen our line and get back from a position made untenable because of the enemy holding Lateau Wood and the ridges to the southeast of this village.

This was after a series of attacks by the enemy—nine separate attacks during the day, in which more German soldiers were killed, it was reckoned, than ever before in the same time in this war. It was a massacre of men. Dead bodies were piled on dead bodies, and wounded on wounded by the sweep of the British machine gun and rifle fire.

I have already told how the front waves of the Germans flowed up into Les Rues Verts, a southern suburb of Masnières, and were beaten back. After that successive bodies of storm troops tried to force their way into those streets. Nine times they came on, and nine times they were repulsed with great slaughter, getting no further than this outer suburb, where they seized some of the houses and held their outposts.

The British launched their final counterattack after 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, cleared the enemy out, and took groups of prisoners. In the litter of battle they found a German officer's message to his commander saying his position was untenable owing to the greatness of his losses and the severity of the British counterattacks.

AIRMEN HELP IN BATTLE.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—The following official statement on aerial operations was issued tonight:

On Saturday, in spite of the clouds and mist, rendering flying almost impossible, several reconnaissances of areas in the rear of the battle front were carried out successfully. Over sixty bombs were dropped, and many rounds from machine guns were fired from the air at columns of enemy infantry on the road. During the night bombs were dropped on the Roulers station.

OUR ENGINEERS JOIN IN BATTLE

Continued from Page 1.

rapidly narrowing zone between the two armies.

The Germans already were firing their rifles steadily, and the engineers knew that the British also would open up with a heavy fire. But even in the stress of this moment the British officers sized up the situation, and, before starting to shoot, signaled to their allies to lie flat on the ground.

The engineers dropped where they stood, and in another instant a steady stream of rifle and machine gun bullets was whining over them.

The British pushed forward far enough to enable the engineers to join their ranks, and thus saved them. But these engineers and others repaid the score, for they took their place in the fighting line and battled like tigers.

Among the many unusual experiences of the engineers was that of one man who had been wounded and was being removed from the field in an ambulance. A German airman attacked the ambulance with a machine gun at a low altitude and poured a heavy fire into the conveyance. One of the bullets struck the unfortunate occupant, and he was wounded a second time. Luckily, neither injury is a serious one, according to report.

Whole Army Hails Them.

The fame of the exploit of the engineers spread rapidly through the army, and the correspondent has heard them talked about on every side, their magnificent service having been received with the deepest appreciation everywhere.

The engineers themselves have had little to say about the affair. For the most part they merely smiled and admitted that they had been in an engagement and then changed the conversation.

PARIS, Dec. 2.—The Havas correspondent at the British front, describing the formidable German attacks before Cambrai on Friday, in which he asserts eleven, or perhaps twelve, enemy divisions tried to encircle the British, only failing because of the vigor of the counterattacks, says:

"The courageous conduct of a number of American soldiers attracted much attention. They were pioneers and specialists engaged in construction and working on field railroads. When the enemy appeared Friday morning they exchanged their shovels for rifles and cartridges and fought alongside the Tommies. Several fell gloriously with arms in their hands, facing the foe.

"No man who saw them at work but praises glowingly the coolness, discipline, and courage of these improvised fighters."

All Practical Railroad Men.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The American engineers who acted so gallantly near Gouzeaucourt were doubtless members of the regiments organized in this country early in the war and sent to France to assist in constructing railroads leading to the front.

These regiments are composed almost entirely of practical railway men. Each is commanded by an officer of the Engineer Corps of the United States Army, but most of the subordinate officers were employes of railroad companies or practicing the profession of civil engineering up to the time they were commissioned. Several brigades of railroad regiments were organized, and their work in France was so valuable that the War Department is now organizing an even larger force.

The work of organization was and is being conducted by Samuel M. Felton, Vice President of the Chicago Great Western Railroad Company, who established headquarters in Washington and has given up his time to the exclusion of his regular professional duties to carry on the work.

The first brigades were organized with remarkable quickness. Some of the regiments or parts of them were formed in New York, Pittsburgh, Chicago, St. Louis, and Atlanta. Practical railroad men, from operating officers and civil engineers down to track workmen, were invited to join, the entire membership being composed of volunteers. Practical shop workmen were commissioned and placed in charge of repair shops behind the lines with skilled mechanics under them, all in khaki with the double castle of the Engineer Corps on their collars. The enlisted men of the field forces were largely track workmen.

Recent advices showed that some of the American railroad regiments had been working close behind the lines, and one report from General Pershing told of casualties among them.

The great success that has attended this experiment in war has encouraged the War Department to make a strong effort to organize at least double the force already in France, and if conditions are favorable the new regiments may be treble those sent abroad in the original contingent. While volunteering is being encouraged, it is probable that many railroad workers who have been taken into the national army through the selective draft will be transferred to the regiments.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—William Barclay Parsons of New York, one of the three men who formulated the $250,000 traction and subway report for Chicago last Spring, was probably one of the American engineers caught in the German turning movement. Some weeks back Lieut. Col. Parsons wrote a Chicago friend that he and others were working within a mile and a half of the German line and in front of the British guns.

Mr. Parsons joined one of the railroad engineer regiments of New York soon after the call was issued and went to France, notifying Chicago officials that he felt he should help the Government, but would be glad to come back and assist in the local transportation problem as soon as relieved from army duty.

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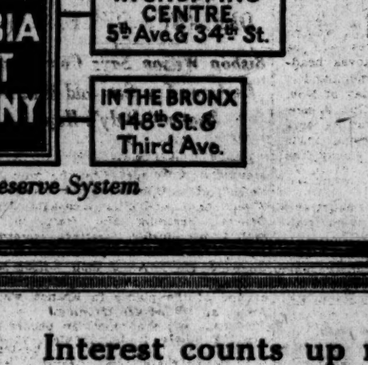

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TROTZKY WARNS ENTENTE ALLIES

Continued from Page 1.

General von Hoffmeister, who informed us that our proposal had been handed to the highest commander, and that a reply probably would be received in 24 hours. But at 7:50 o'clock the first answer from the chief of the general command already had been received, announcing agreement to our proposals, and leaving the details of the next meeting to General von Hoffmeister and the parliamentarians. After an exchange of opinion and further communication by wire from the chief of the general command, at midnight a written answer to our proposal was given to us by von Hoffmeister. In view of the fact that ours was written in Russian the answer was given in German. The reply was:

The chief of the German eastern front is prepared to enter into negotiations with the Russian chief command. The chief of the German eastern front is authorized by the German Commander in Chief to carry on negotiations for an armistice. The chief of the Russian armies is requested to appoint a commission with written authority to be sent to the headquarters of the commander of the German eastern front. On his side, the German commander likewise will name a commission with special authorization.

The day and hour of the meeting are to be fixed by the Russian Commander in Chief. It is demanded that the German commander be warned in due time to prepare a special train for the purpose. Notice must be given at which part it is intended to cross the front. The commander of the German eastern front will place at the disposition of the Russian commission the necessary apparatus so that it may keep in communication with its chief command.

(Signed) VON HOFFMEISTER.

The Russian parliamentarians decided to appoint as the place the junction of the Dvinsk-Vilna line, whence the Russian representatives will be conducted to the Brest-Litovsk headquarters of the German commander. The time appointed is midday of Nov. 19, (Russian calendar, or Dec. 2, new calendar.) At the same time we were informed that no firing would occur unless prompted, and that enemy fraternization would be stopped. We were blindfolded again and conducted to our lines.

Regarding the American remonstrance against the armistice negotiations, it appears that Major Kerth, Military Attaché, was instructed by Ambassador Francis to make a protest on the part of the United States similar to that entered by the heads of the Entente embassies here. The omission to join the protest entered by the other allied Ministers was due to the fact that it was based upon the London agreement against a separate peace, to which America is not a signatory.

Ambassador Francis, however, assumed the attitude that all aid that America had extended to Russia and all recommendations to that end by him were made with the express understanding, often reiterated, that Russia intended to continue in the war, and that, therefore, he believed himself justified in the absence of instructions from the State Department at Washington to enter a protest against the independent action of Russia in the matter of an armistice.

The terminology of the protest entered by Major Kerth is believed to follow the lines of the Entente protest.

It is officially announced that the All-Russian Conference of Peasant Deputies has issued a proclamation to the entire laboring peasantry urging them to support to the utmost the land committees in executing "a transfer of lands with their living and dead stock, without payment to the administration of the land committees, and to defend the committees against any act of repression or violence by representatives of the deposed Kerensky Government."

The communication adds that the conference expressed confidence that the industrious peasantry in their fight for land would receive the energetic support of the whole army and the laboring class.

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 2.—Finnish papers reaching Haparanda report that the Helsingfors "Red Cross" has decided to surrender its weapons. This is reported to be indirectly a result of pressure from other nations whose subjects have been murdered by Finnish Socialists.

The newspapers say a petition has been signed by prominent men and presented to the Finnish Diet asking for the formation of a national militia, and that measures be taken to rid the country of Russian soldiers.

TURKISH ATTACK BROKEN.

British in Palestine Recover Lost Trench, Take 200 Prisoners.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—The reinforced Turkish armies in Palestine continue to make attacks on the British positions northwest of Jerusalem, but have been repulsed with heavy losses. The following official report was issued today:

At 1 o'clock yesterday morning the Turks attacked our line in the neighborhood of Beit-uret-Tahta and Bir-el-Buri. They gained a footing in our position, but were ejected at daybreak, leaving 200 prisoners in our hands. The enemy's loss apparently has been very heavy during his recent attacks.

Bombarding raids were successfully carried out at Tulkeram, an important junction on the Turkish line of communications. About a ton of bombs was dropped on the camp, railway, anti-aircraft batteries, and airdromes.

LITHUANIANS LACK FOOD.

Conditions Worse Under Germany Than Russia, Says Deputy.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 2.—At a sitting of the Reichstag Main Committee Friday, the Polish Deputy Sayda said the food supplies for the Lithuanian population were insufficient, and that mortality had increased alarmingly as a consequence.

The Polish population of Lithuania, he said, was suffering more under the German Administration than it did under the former Russian régime.

POINT TO HERTLING'S SILENCE ON AMERICA

German Papers Eager to Know Wilson's Position on Russian Peace Offer.

REICHSTAG TALK PLEASES

New Chancellor's Pacifying Utterances Called "the Fruit of Civil Peace."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Dec. 1, (via London, Dec. 2.)—With the exception of the newspapers reflecting the opinions of the Right, which are somewhat skeptical, the German press on the whole expresses satisfaction with the new Chancellor's opening speech in the Reichstag. The official Cologne Gazette says that it is satisfactory in every way, especially in comparison with those of Bethmann Hollweg and Michaelis, which created so much tension, and calls Hertling the "fruit of civil peace."

The Boersen Zeitung and the Lokal-Anzeiger comment on the fact that the Chancellor failed to mention the United States in his speech. The latter says that America is Germany's most bitter enemy, and that in all the recent speeches of Entente statesmen her help is referred to as the thing that is to save the Allies and lead them to victory. It asserts that President Wilson stands without a shred of excuse before his countrymen, to whom he has talked of democracy and the freedom of peoples, but that his real aim is the destruction of Germany's economic life and that his silence about Russia is significant.

The Boersen Zeitung says that the only reports that have reached Germany so far on America's attitude toward the Russian peace offer show that the offer is anything but welcome and alleges that America is postponing the end of the war that would otherwise doubtless have come with Russia's offer. The paper asserts that the Chancellor was right not to speak of America's attitude before receiving full reports.

The Tageblatt is distinctly pleased with the Chancellor's policy on the future of Poland, Courland and Lithuania, saying that the paper has always striven for this policy. The Catholic Germania naturally upholds Hertling, saying that he found the new and right line for working together with the Reichstag and its majority.

Even the Chancellor's enemies, the arch Conservatives, have a word of praise for him. Thus the Tägliche Rundschau asserts that one must at least admit that there is no longer that painful feeling in the Reichstag that things are going to crack at any minute.

The Conservative Deutsche Zeitung, as well as other organs of the Right, considers that Hertling's words addressed to the western powers constitute a new peace offer, and that the Chancellor not only followed the policy laid down in the answer to the Papal note, but the Papal note itself.

The Kreuz-Zeitung is extremely reserved in comment, and the Deutsche Tageszeitung asks to see deeds.

The majority party is in the main pleased with Hertling, especially as he promised to come to terms on questions of internal policy, although some dissatisfaction is expressed regarding his utterances on the censorship.

QUOTES PERSHING'S DEFIANCE OF GERMANY

Bishop Wilson Says Commander Declares Foe Can and Will Be Beaten—Italy's Hope.

Bishop Luther Burton Wilson of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who returned, here from the war zone two weeks ago, delivered messages from General Pershing and Italy to an enthusiastic men's meeting yesterday afternoon at the West Fifty-seventh Street Y. M. C. A. Bishop Wilson saw General Pershing about two months ago at one of the places in France where American troops are training.

"Please tell the American people for me that there is no ground for the heresy that Germany can't be beaten," General Pershing told Bishop Wilson. "Germany can be beaten. Germany must be beaten. Germany will be beaten."

The message from Italy was given while the Bishop was praising the bravery of the Italian troops.

"If Italy could only hear America cheering her it would make a tremendous difference in the morale of her army," he asserted. "Again and again Italians begged me to tell the United States about the loyal struggle their nation is making."

Bishop Wilson began his address by giving thanks that "the United States had emerged from her neutrality and had marched out to the front." Describing his efforts to sleep on the cot of a soldier near the firing line one cold night two months ago, he said that, judging from his experience, every American woman should knit as many warm sweaters as possible for the men at the front. At a religious meeting in a hillside hut, in darkness because a German airplane was overhead, an entire roomful of French soldiers asked the Bishop to pray for them. The Canadian troops were the most splendid fighting force in Europe, he told the audience.

ITALIANS URGE US TO SEND SOLDIERS

Continued from Page 1.

that name never had so great an answer. The watchword of these persons was "not another dreadful Winter in the trenches."

Lastly came the group to whom it mattered not nor does it matter today whether Germany wins or the Allies—men without a country, of whom there are plenty in Italy who will continue to make money out of the situation no matter how it ends. The value of Italian money compared with that of her every ally is now a matter for the Allies to look upon with concern if not with shame. And in Italy coal costs nearly $200 a ton.

But no matter about this for the moment—this triple alliance of sedition and treason overreached itself so successfully that today a part of it has crawled completely out of sight, while the remainder is shouting "Avanti Savoia!" at the top of its lungs. Had they succeeded, the phrase, "a German peace," might have been a not far distant fact. But as a prominent Italian said to me today:

"Had we only lost our gains in Austria and retreated to our own frontiers, then the calamity howlers could have kept on their work with the army and said, 'Now you see how useless it all is.' But with so much of Italy now invaded they have been forced to join in the common front against the enemy."

Guns Italy's Greatest Need.

Three months ago I cabled a prophecy on the subject of the Italian armies that came true. I said that the Italian road into Austria marked the way that could end the war. I pointed out that Germany, as well as Austria, knew it, and was preparing against it. I also emphasized the needs of Italy in order to continue her then triumphant progress or to keep the ground she had gained. But at that time the Allies still had illusions on the subject of the war. Whether they still have remains to be seen. There have been some public speeches lately that indicate a belated awakening. But Germany never had any illusions on the subject, and so she has acted with the result that the recent Italian retreat is still reckoned at this hour as the greatest disaster in the history of all the war. Three months ago Italy said she needed guns, coal, airplanes, and other things. But above everything guns—not a few guns, but guns by the hundred. That is their chief physical need today—more guns than ever to make up the losses of the retreat. A great part of the distance covered by the retreat is due to her need of guns. Critics ask why the rear lines were not held. Because every gun was in use to help the armies to go on. Critics then demand to know why the great secondary line of defense on the Tagliamento was not held instead of the retreat continuing to the Piave. Again the same answer—on the Tagliamento there were no guns.

But all this does not matter now. It is only to the future that every one must look. So now I shall attempt another prophecy. I believe that, even from a military point of view, the "great disaster" may yet be reckoned a blessing, even though thickly disguised. For, with the Allies now agreed that the Italian front is actually part of the one front against one enemy, the battle that is now likely to take place on the plains of Venice may result in the new triumphant enemy never returning into the mountain fastness from which he came. Like the adjoining plains of Lombardy in the past the plain of Venice may prove the enemy's death place.

A Battle of Spiritual Forces.

No one expected the Piave line to hold but it is holding. It was as feeble as bulrushes at the water's edge. It was not a defensive line at all, but when the Italians reached it they saw the spires and minarets of Venice a short distance beyond. Therefore the fighting on the Piave has become a battle of spiritual as well as physical forces and the spirit of Italy has never shown so splendidly as at this hour—while her allies are now moving into place at her side.

There is a spot on the breast of a bull not larger than a silver dollar where the matador strikes. Thus his spear goes straight to the animal's heart. That weak spot on the front of the Central Empires remains practically unchanged from its position three months ago. It is the Austrian Army. It should be an easier task to beat the Austrians on the plains, and in open fighting even one division of Americans could give a good account of itself. One division of Americans here now may help save 2,000,000 of Americans later on.

Meanwhile the fighting on the Piave continues. As I write this in a Venice hotel I can constantly hear the roar of guns only thirteen miles away.

In succeeding dispatches I shall describe the defense of Venice and the fighting on this river, which, as d'Annunzio says, is now the only stream in all the world where a true patriot may slake his thirst.

CLERGY TO STAY IN VENICE.

Patriarch Orders Them to Remain and Hearten the Inhabitants.

VENICE, Dec. 1, (Associated Press.)—All members of the clergy in Venice have been directed by Mgr. La Fontaine, Patriarch of Venice, not to leave the city in any circumstances, but to remain to encourage and minister to the inhabitants. The order was read by the Patriarch at an assembly of the clergy at the Diocesan Palace.

Another notable instance of fidelity to the people was given by Count Nicolo Mocenigo, who lost all of his possessions at Conegliano, of which town he was Mayor, and which is now occupied by the enemy. The Count has opened his palace in Venice and has made known to refugees from Conegliano that they will be cared for at the palace and that he will remain in Venice to protect their interests.

The growing confidence of the populace here has been further increased by a rumor that Americans were co-operating to save the city, but this was not based on any reliable information, and probably grew out of the recent visits of inspection made by American officers. The proprietor of one of the principal hotels here told the correspondent that the rumors that Americans were coming to Venice were generally credited among the people.

The city continues calm, although cannonading is heard day and night as the Italian warships and English monitors bombard the enemy at the mouth of the Piave River. It is generally believed that there is no immediate danger.

Mayor Count Grimani has received a letter from Vice Admiral Delbono, Minister of the Navy, felicitating him on the tranquillity of the population.

CONTINUOUS GUN DUEL ALONG ITALIAN FRONT

Italians Shell and Disperse Enemy Columns; Fail in Attack on Pertica.

ROME, Dec. 2.—Violent artillery fighting is reported by the War Office today, but there has been no important infantry action. The communication follows:

From the Asiago Plateau to the lower Piave the intensity of the artillery fire continues. Enemy troops reported marching on the road from Monte Cimone to the Nos Valley were shelled by our batteries and dispersed. Large enemy groups which, after violent bursts of fire, attempted to approach our positions at Meletta, were promptly put to flight.

In the Monte Pertica region one of our parties in a surprise attack reached Hill 1,549, held by the enemy, but was not able to occupy this position, owing to its being exposed to violent concentrations of fire.

VIENNA, Dec. 2, (via London.)—The Austrian official communication issued today says:

On Monte Pertica another Italian attack has been repulsed. Otherwise there is nothing to report from Venetia.

BERLIN, Dec. 2, (British Admiralty, per Wireless Press.)—"There is nothing new to report on the Italian front," says today's official communication.

ITALIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN NORTHERN ITALY, Dec. 1, (Delayed.) (Associated Press.)—The enemy has again turned his attention to the lower Piave, where large forces of his infantry with machine guns have attempted to seek a lodgment inside the inundated triangle between the Piave and the Old Piave. This is crossed laterally by several roads which stand just above the water, and, taking advantage of this, the enemy has advanced his forces along these high stretches and given considerable trouble with sniping from the upper windows of farmhouses.

The Italian batteries west of the triangle and marine batteries at the mouth of the river have heavily shelled these movements until the attempt to approach from that direction has been stopped.

GEN. SCRIVEN UNDER FIRE.

Shell Killed Two Men in Piave Trench He Was Inspecting.

ITALIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN NORTHERN ITALY, Dec. 1, (Delayed.)—[Associated Press.]—Brig. Gen. Scriven continues his tours of inspection on behalf of the American Government. He has just visited the Duke of Aosta, commander of the Third Army, at his headquarters, and made a careful survey of Sega Hill and Cemetery Road, where a desperate fight occurred, and Austrians who had crossed the Piave were thrown back into the river. The Duke of Aosta gave General Scriven, as a memento of that fight, the hat chevron of an officer of the Ninety-fourth Austrian Regiment, such as is worn on the front of officers' caps.

At Sega Hill a heavy bombardment was in progress, the enemy using guns of large and small calibers, as well as machine guns and rifles. One shell struck a trench in which General Scriven was making observations, opening a huge fissure and killing two Italian soldiers outright. The Italian artillery was more than holding its own with guns of all calibers and large numbers of airplanes.

From a trench at the brink of the river back of Sega Hill General Scriven could see long lines of bodies of Austrian dead, still lying on the sandbar in midstream. They have been there for two weeks, but every attempt the Italians make to bring them in for burial is met with the fierce fire of Austrian batteries.

While General Scriven was in the trenches Austrian batteries got the range of his army automobile, which was waiting on Cemetery Road. They landed two shrapnel shells which came dangerously near to demolishing the car and killing its attendants, although they all escaped with a shaking up.

MRS. W. K. VANDERBILT IN ROME

Making a Tour of Workrooms Established for Refugees.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Dec. 1, (Delayed.)—Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt has come to Italy from Paris on a visit of inspection to all the American workrooms which have been established here. Her mission is to coördinate their efforts and to judge what articles they shall make to meet urgent needs. She visited the workroom established by the American Embassy, and expressed her admiration for its fine organization and the size of its output of garments and medical dressings.

Mrs. Vanderbilt also inspected several soup kitchens, among them that of the Princess di San Faustino, formerly Miss Jane Campbell of New York. She visited the kitchen, noting its cleanliness and observing the distribution of wholesome food. She remained for a long time, watching the arrival of poor families and seeking to learn their stories.

Commendatore Apolloni, the pro-Syndic of Rome, accompanied her to several homes where refugees had been temporarily housed. He again expressed his gratitude for the prompt and efficient help which the American Red Cross had given Italy.

In a few days Mrs. Vanderbilt will start for Naples to inspect that and other southern refugee centres.

British Take Bulgar Prisoners.

PARIS, Dec. 2.—The War Office today issued the following report of operations on the Macedonian front: "Eastern Theatre, Dec. 1.—There was moderate artillery activity along the whole front, more spirited around Doiran and in the region of Monastir and the Cerna. Patrol encounters occurred on the Struma and the upper valley of the Skumbi. We took some Bulgarian prisoners. British aviators bombarded Hudovo in the valley of the Vardar."

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Hudson Seal Coat — 42 inch length model, convertible collar and deep cuffs of Hudson seal, inset pockets. Reduced to 90.00

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Hudson Seal Coat — Two distinct models, trimmed with skunk or taupe squirrel fur, one long and one short model. Reduced to 168.00

Hudson Seal Coat — Belted or loose model, with cape collar and cuffs of self or real skunk fur, with or without pockets. Reduced to 200.00

Hudson Seal Coat — Belted or loose model, collar and cuffs of skunk fur, some with skunk border. Reduced to 238.00

Hudson Seal Coat — Full length model, with collar and cuffs of self or real skunk fur, belted or semi-fitted model. Reduced to 250.00

REAL SCOTCH MOLE or MUSKRAT COATS

Real Scotch Mole Coats — 46 inches long, cuffs of skunk or kolinsky fur, also band of fur on deep mole collar. Reduced to 280.00

Real Scotch Mole Coats — Belted model, 46 inches long, deep shawl collar and muff cuffs of taupe lynx fur. Reduced to 350.00

Natural Muskrat Coats — Belted models, 45 inches long, deep cape collar, cuffs and border of self fur. Reduced to 78.00

Natural Muskrat Coats — Belted or loose models; collar and cuffs of Hudson seal fur, border of self fur. Reduced to 100.00

FUR CAPES, STOLES or COATEES

Hudson Seal Coatee-Cape — Full ripple cape back, coatee sleeves, convertible roll collar. Reduced to 90.00

Real Russian Ermine Stole — Pure white ermine stole, 2 yards long, finished with ermine tails. Reduced to 170.00

Real Beaver Cape Collarette — Deep rounded collar crosses into surplice at front. Reduced to 58.00

Real Scotch Mole Cape — Ripple back cape with high roll collar of pure white ermine. Reduced to 110.00

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Fur Muffs		Fur Neckpieces
10.00	Regular price $15.00 ..... Natural Nutria ..... Regular price $15.00	10.00
13.50	Regular price $18.50 ..... Natural Raccoon ..... Regular price $18.50	13.50
12.50	Regular price $18.50 ..... Hudson Seal ..... Regular price $28.00	21.00
16.00	Regular price $22.50 ..... Gray Squirrel ..... Regular price $27.50	20.00
20.00	Regular price $28.50 ..... Natural Beaver ..... Regular price $25.00	18.50
25.00	Regular price $32.50 ..... Real Skunk ..... Regular price $28.00	21.00
27.00	Regular price $35.00 ..... Dyed Taupe or Black Wolf ..... Regular price $35.00	27.00
27.00	Regular price $35.00 ..... Black Lynx ..... Regular price $35.00	27.00
28.00	Regular price $35.00 ..... Real Scotch Mole ..... Regular price $50.00	38.00
18.00	Regular price $25.00 ..... Raccoon (Dyed Skunk) ..... Regular price $25.00	18.00

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CONGRESS MEETS; FIRM FOR VICTORY

Continued from Page 1.

with excess profits and income tax, is bound to come up in both houses of Congress. When asked about this feature of the legislative program tonight, Senator Simmons, Chairman of the Finance Committee, said that he had not been able to ascertain the sentiment of leaders of Congress on any proposed changes.

"I learn from authoritative sources that the War Revenue act will produce some $500,000,000 more than Congress anticipated," said Senator Simmons. "Instead of something over $2,230,000,000, the actual yield, I am told, will be somewhere around $2,800,000,000. As to any changes that may be made, I am not prepared to talk. The fact that the Treasury Department suggested most of the vital features of the bill will indicate that Congress had fairly good guidance in its work."

Senator Martin, Democratic floor leader, who conferred with President Wilson last week over the forthcoming session, said tonight that he had not the slightest idea what Congress might do.

"We have no program," he said. "I don't know what character of war legislation there will be. No one will know until the President speaks. Congress will back the President in what he wants. If he does not indicate any legislative program, Congress will go ahead, but in entire sympathy with the Administration in the conduct of the war."

The woman suffrage constitutional amendment and that for nationwide prohibition will come up early in the session, and a hard drive will be made for both by powerful lobbies. Legislation to cover war expenditures naturally will embrace an important feature of the Congressional program. It has been suggested that, instead of another war revenue bill, the Secretary of the Treasury will ask Congress to provide future war moneys through bond issues. Conservation of natural resources as a war exigency will be urged by various members in both houses.

A disposition appears manifest on the Republican side of the Senate and House to resurrect the project, which was killed at the last session, for a Congressional committee to supervise war expenditures, in other words, a snooping committee. This is likely to pop up soon after Congress gets down to hard work. The Republicans are backed by many Democrats in this project.

Owing to the proximity to the Christmas holidays, it is not believed that Congress will get into full swing with its war work for a month. In the meantime, however, it is expected that a fair idea will be worked out as to the legislative program. Any war emergency measure, in the meantime, that may be put in, will be at once taken up.

Message Unusually Long.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The keynote of the legislative program of Congress will be sounded Tuesday by President Wilson in his annual opening address. It will be the President's first appearance before Congress since the historic night meeting of April 2, at the opening of the special session called to permit him to ask for the declaration of war against Germany.

Public printers were today at work on the message, the delivery of which is awaited with unusual interest because of the opportunity it presents for comment upon the war accomplishments, the upheaval in Russia, the reverses in Italy, and the immediate policy as to Germany's allies. The message is said to be unusually long and dealing with many matters of international and domestic moment. A recommendation for a declaration of war against Austria-Hungary is not generally expected. Other messages on special subjects during the session are expected to follow the President's initial statement.

Few members expect the session to end before the Fall Congressional elections. Senator Martin, Democratic leader, today predicted that the session would last until next August, at least, while many members believe it may merge with the final session of the Sixty-fifth Congress next December.

Early activities will include consideration of Senator La Follette's much discussed St. Paul speech. The Senate Privileges and Elections Committee will meet tomorrow to extend the time for its subcommittee's investigation of the La Follette speech. Chairman Pomerene today arranged with ex-Secretary Bryan, who will be the principal witness, to testify Dec. 11. No sessions are planned meanwhile. Mr. Bryan is expected to repeat before the committee his denial of Senator La Follette's assertion that he knew ammunition was loaded on the Lusitania and pleaded with President Wilson to prevent her sailing.

Representative Kitchin, Democratic leader, upon his return here today announced there would be no new revenue legislation attempted until along toward the middle of the session, and that he expected the session to be a prolonged one.

"There is nothing definite about the revenue program yet," he said. "I have no plan of my own yet, except to work. I may call the Ways and Means Committee together the last of this week to talk over and agree upon some legislative program. It's too early to say anything about the revenue. I haven't talked with any one on the subject yet. I expect the main thing between now and the Christmas holidays will be appropriation bills, which are to be pressed forward."

Foreign affairs promise to receive much Senate attention. New treaties to be submitted will provide for drafting of aliens. The treaty paying $25,000,000 to Colombia is still pending. Some Senators also are privately disposed to ask questions about the appointment of Colonel House and others to the inter-allied conference, as well as about the Chinese pact negotiated by Secretary Lansing with Viscount Ishii of Japan. The Webb bill permitting American exporters to combine in foreign trade is the Senate's unfinished business.

Associated Press Men in Service.

The Associated Press announced yesterday that 60 of its 650 telegraph operators have enlisted in the Signal Reserve Corps of the United States Army, and that a considerable number of them are already at the front. Several of these have been commissioned and many of the others are non-commissioned officers. The Associated Press has informed them that no man's service record will be impaired by service for the Government.

Bazaar for Y. M. H. A.

The Young Men's Hebrew Association, Washington Heights Branch, is holding a bazaar at its home, 159th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, to raise funds for the maintenance of the establishment. It was opened Saturday night and will continue until Dec. 10. It is hoped to raise between $10,000 and $15,000.

OPEN GREAT DRIVE FOR JEWISH FUNDS

Campaign Workers Pledge More Than $1,000,000 at Mr. Schiff's Dinner.

TO RAISE $5,000,000 HERE

Speakers Spur Team Members to Two Weeks of Intensive Effort.

PRESIDENT LENDS SUPPORT

Letters Read From Mr. Wilson and Secretary Baker—Approving the Campaign's Purposes.

The campaign by which $5,000,000 is to be raised in New York City by Dec. 16 for the Jewish War Relief Committee and the Jewish Welfare Board, working among soldiers and sailors, was opened last night with a dinner given at the Astor by Jacob H. Schiff, the Chairman of the committee to the Captains and members of the forty-five teams which will have in charge the raising of this sum in two weeks. In the campaign carried on the country over since April 15 for the relief of Jews suffering in the war zones of Europe and Asia somewhat more than $6,000,000 has been raised so far, something more than a million of which has come from New York.

The present drive is an effort not only to raise in New York City alone in the next two weeks a sum sufficient to carry the War Relief Committee's total over $10,000,000, but to add to it a million dollars for the work of the Jewish Welfare Board, which is coordinating the religious and social service for Jewish sailors and soldiers.

To show the vigor with which the teams are going to take hold of the work, the diners proceeded to open the campaign by pledging over a million dollars themselves. The list was opened by Mr. Schiff with $200,000. Jacob Wertheim pledged $20,000 if nine other gifts of the same amount could be obtained, and within a few minutes there were more than a dozen to match his.

The subscriptions of $10,000 and more were these:

Jacob H. Schiff	$200,000
William Fox	40,000
Nathan Straus	30,000
Felix M. Warburg	25,000
Mortimer L. Schiff	25,000
Jacob Wertheim	20,000
Arthur Lehman and family	20,000
Charles Wimpfheimer	20,000
Julius Kayser	20,000
Adolph Zukor	20,000
H. B. Rosen	20,000
Harry Sachs and family	20,000
Aron Naumber	10,000
Louis Marshall	10,000
Waldemar Eitingon	10,000
Nathan Hofheimer	10,000
Weinstein Brothers	10,000
Reuben Sadowsky	10,000
Captain Sol G. Rosenbaum	15,000
J. L. Sperber	10,000
Dr. Julius Goldman	10,000
Max Lowenthal	10,000
Table No. 10, through Sam Lewisohn	10,000
A. S. Rosenthal	10,000
Herman C. Goldstein	10,000

With big banners on the walls carrying the mottoes of "Five million dollars and over the top," "New York will do its duty," and "The country asks what New York has done; they will receive our answer Dec. 16," the nine hundred men and women at last night's dinner gave the campaign a splendid running start.

President Gives Warm Support.

The campaign starts with an expression of encouragement and good wishes which President Wilson sent in a letter to Mr. Schiff. It was read last night at the beginning of the program following the dinner, by Jacob Billikopf, who is in charge of the national campaign, and is as follows:

THE WHITE HOUSE.
Washington, Nov. 22, 1917.

My Dear Mr. Schiff: I understand that a campaign for funds for Jewish War Relief as well as for Jewish welfare work among American soldiers and sailors is shortly to be initiated in New York, under your leadership.

From statements which I have previously made, you know how sincere my belief is that the American public, irrespective of race or creed, should respond liberally to the call for help from stricken Europe, and I feel confident that the needs of the Jewish people in the war zones will find a ready response from their co-religionists in this country.

No less important, in my opinion, is the work of the Jewish Welfare Board. Mr. Fosdick, Chairman of the Commission on Training Camp Activities, has told me of its service to soldiers and sailors in our training centres, and I earnestly hope that you will be successful in your endeavor to raise the necessary money for its work. The spirit with which our soldiers leave America, and their efficiency on the battle fronts of Europe, will be vitally affected by the character of the environment of our military training camps, and by the moral stimulus which they have received while there.

Assuring you and your associates of my warm support of what you have in mind to accomplish, believe me,

Very sincerely yours,
WOODROW WILSON.

Another letter read by Mr. Billikopf was from Secretary of War Newton D. Baker to Colonel Harry Cutler, head of the Jewish Welfare Board, in which the Secretary quoted the praise given by Raymond B. Fosdick, head of the welfare and recreation work in military camps, to the activities of the Jewish Welfare Board, and adding: "I am only too glad to congratulate you on what you have accomplished, and to wish you every success in the co-ordination of Jewish activities."

Another message was from Captain Herbert Lehman, one of the most active workers in Jewish war relief until he entered the army. "No work save the service of one's own country," he said, "is more important than keeping alive the millions of starving unfortunates in the war zone."

I. W. Herrmann, Jr., of San Francisco, Chairman of the California State Committee, and Nathan S. Jonas, Chairman of the Brooklyn Committee, which was also holding a campaign dinner last night, were others who sent telegrams of congratulation.

When Mr. Schiff rose at the close of the reading of the President's letter he received a tremendous ovation lasting for several minutes, which he tried to silence, getting attention at last to propose a toast to the President. And when the last of the telegrams had been read he announced that the introduction of the various teams to their work was to be the principal feature of the evening and that the speeches would be a comparatively minor matter.

Mr. Schiff Exhorts Workers.

"The eyes of the world," he said, "of America, of the President of the United States, of the Secretary of War, and of our fellow citizens are upon us. We must make this work a great success. We cannot afford to have it said, 'The Jews have failed.'

"And we are not going to fail. From the expressions which I have heard here tonight I have not the least doubt that we shall get our five millions and over the top. It will take quick work and hard work. Some people may try to get off cheap. But this is the first time the Jews have come out to try to show that they can do as well proportionately as their Gentile fellow citizens, and every man must do his duty—not only every man, but every woman. Mrs. Alexander Kohut and Mrs. Leopold Stern have done a noble work in organizing the ladies, and I ask you to rise and drink to the health and good luck of the ladies' teams."

The next speaker was the Rev. Dr. Nathan Krass, and he was introduced by Mr. Schiff with high praise of the work done by him and by Dr. Stephen S. Wise in the promotion of the nationwide campaign. Dr. Wise was unable to attend the dinner on account of the death of his mother.

"By the ties of common loyalty that bind us all to the Stars and Stripes as fellow-Americans," said Dr. Krass, "and by the ties of blood, of common tradition and of a common religion that bind us together as fellow Jews of New York City, I greet you in the name of your fellows in other sections of the country, which I have recently visited. A chorus of wailing cries comes across the ocean to each and every one of us—cries that proceed from hurt and agonized human souls—and we Jews of New York City will give an antiphonal response to gladden the hearts, stir the souls, and give happiness and courage to our despondent brethren across the seas.

"We are engaged in this country in a great war to make the world safe for democracy. Let us not forget as Jews the additional task to save our people Israel, so that when democracy is ubiquitous the Jews will be able to live in a democracy the world over.

"All over the country I have noticed that the touch of common danger makes us all kin and that in those pools of blood on European battlefields have been washed away all Hebrew hyphens. We are no longer orthodox and reformed, conservative and radical, but we find all Jews dropping their distinctions in the face of the common suffering, united by that ancient formula, 'I am a Jew.'

"But despite the sinking of these distinctions, the Jews of America may yet be divided into two distinct groups, the givers and the non-givers. I find, however, that the non-givers are a microscopic minority in the rest of the country. Will not New York Jewry, on whom the eyes of our brethren are focused, a community great in numbers, great in power, great in quality, and great in strength, come forward to give the answer not only to our local brethren and to our American co-religionists, not only to our suffering fellows beyond the seas, but to all the world, 'We'll do our duty as never before'?

Predicts Campaign's Success.

"This is no campaign for charity. We are not pleading for the schnorrer, for the beggar, for those who, in time of peace, are in distress and want and sunken in shiftlessness. We are asking you to help in order that three million Jews shall not perish from the face of the earth. If the mass of New York Jewry does not do its duty I know that there are men in this audience, strong, enlightened, and generous men who, even if there is some slight deficit, will see that the honor of New York Jewry is maintained and that we shall go well over the top.

"The Jewish welfare work is a great work, and betokens a superlative responsibility. We are anxious that our young men who have joined the army and navy should not forget for a moment that they are Jewish boys, and that we will give them Jewish spiritual food, and that they will be saved for Israel and Judaism when by the help of God they come back to their homes and firesides.

"You will all be evangelists for this great cause—for the rescue of a whole people and the salvation of a group of our coreligionists. Go forth panoplied with complete assurance of ultimate success, and I am sure that prosperity will come to you."

Before Mr. Billikopf, head of the national campaign, was called upon, Mr. Schiff read a letter from him in which he spoke of his distress that the dependency of relatives compelled him to accept compensation for his services, and his assurance that not a single dollar of his salary went to his own personal use. The letter was accompanied with a contribution of $500 in addition to several which Mr. Billikopf had previously given.

Mr. Billikopf began with the story of the inception of the national campaign, and tremendous applause for Julius Rosenwald followed his mention of the Chicago philanthropist's pledge to give a hundred thousand dollars for every million raised up to ten million.

"Since April last," said Mr. Billikopf, "about 1,450 communities have responded to our appeal. There is not a hamlet in the country with a single Jew in it who has not at some time or other been solicited. By Jan. 1, 1918, the contributions from these communities, exclusive of New York City, will be six and a half million dollars.

"At least 250 or 300 communities have increased their contributions from 25 to 1,000 per cent. over the combined contributions of 1915 and 1916, two prosperous years of peace, and this despite the war, the Red Cross campaigns, the bond sales, the Y. M. C. A. work, increased taxation and a hundred other factors.

All Eyes on New York.

"But in recent months we have had the persistent inquiry, 'What are you doing in New York City? You ask us in Chicago, in Detroit, in Pittsburgh, in Youngstown, Ohio, in Yuma, Ariz.; in Elgin, Ill., to double and triple our contributions. What is doing in New York City?' And we have given them convincing assurance that on Dec. 16 we shall flash the word that we have done our duty and expect them to do theirs.

"It is also necessary to raise a million dollars for the special Jewish religious and social needs of our boys in the army. Why should we separate ourselves from the rest of the community? You will hear more about that from Mr. Marshall, but I can give you some reasons for it now, and the more so in that I am foreign born.

"If the United States Government were to send me today to Camp Upton in all probability I could get along without a distinctive Jewish social service. I have had the advantages of education in two American universities, I have lived in small communities, I have enjoyed the privilege of acquaintance with the traditions of American life. It would be easy to form new friendships.

"But if I were sent within a few years of my arrival in this country I should be likely to be lonesome, discontented, unhappy, disturbed by the retrospect of my experiences abroad—the last person in the world whom President Wilson could rely on to put up a fight to make the world safe for democracy unless some Jewish rabbi with an instinct for social service had interpreted to me my relations to my officers, to my fellow-soldiers, and to the nation at large.

"There is one thing that the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. M. C. A. Secretary with all his sympathy and vision cannot grapple with, and that is the intangible thing called the soul of the Jewish immigrant. Who is better fitted than the rabbi or the social worker to understand the Jewish soul? There is greater community between Pat Mahoney the Catholic and James Thompson the Episcopalian than between either and Jake Sapinsky, the boy from the east side; and if the Catholics feel obliged to raise several million dollars for the marginal activities for their young men, how much more do we.

"This is predicated on an unshakable belief as a social worker and a product of the melting pot that unless we give religious and social service to these boys we shall create a problem which may cause considerable anxiety. But we shall accomplish the work if you and I uphold the hands of him who more than any other in the world has the right to demand our loyalty and support—our Chairman, Jacob H. Schiff."

There was another enthusiastic demonstration for Mr. Schiff, and when quiet was restored Louis Marshall took the floor.

"In my opinion," Mr. Marshall said, "this is one of the most important moments in our history. On the results of this campaign depend our standing in America. On its success or failure will depend the good opinion of the world on the Jews of New York.

"There are 5,000,000 Jews suffering in Russia, Poland, and Palestine, people who never asked for alms. They have the Jewish sense of self-respect and they took care of their own poor. Can you realize that today men who counted their wealth by hundreds of thousands, who were successful in business and commerce, are now without house and home? They do not know where to get help but from the Jews of America.

"Our campaign started last January, and since then $5,000,000 has been raised in localities outside New York City, where one-half the Jews of America live. Eight hundred thousand dollars has been raised so far in New York. Ask your merchant princes and your captains of industry whether they wish to go down in history as giving one million when others gave $5,000,000. Ask them if they are not ashamed if New York does not raise the rest in two weeks.

Cites Records of Other Cities.

"In Chicago in one evening $700,000 was raised; in Detroit, $300,000. Cleveland raised $300,000. Cincinnati raised $105,000, and so on. What are you going to do? That is the question. It will depend on you to indicate to the Jews of New York where their duty lies. We can never survive the shame if we do not raise $5,000,000 and get 'over the top.'

"There have been a great many questions. First, How are we going to reach the destitute people? We can give you assurance that every dollar you give will be sent abroad, expedited by the Department of State. Agents in neutral countries who have been approved by the Government of the United States have assured us that every dollar received goes whither it was intended. The question has been raised about expenses. You need not fear absorption of the money in that way. We have sent $12,000,000 abroad, and our expenses so far have been less than three-quarters of 1 per cent.

"The question has been raised as to why we need a Jewish welfare board. It is because we are Jews, because we owe a duty to our boys and to ourselves, because we owe a duty to our honor and our reputation, because we want to stand high in the respect of those who are not Jews, because we want to do for our co-religionists what others have done for theirs."

"You can talk all you please," Mr. Marshall said in conclusion, "about letting down the bars, but I say to you, take care of your own or beware. We want them to feel they are representing America. We do not want them to feel they have been deserted by those at home."

At the speakers' table with Mr. Schiff, Mr. Marshall, Mr. Billikopf, and Dr. Krass were Walter E. Sachs, Dr. H. G. Enelow, Judge Irving Lehman, Arthur Lehman, Oscar S. Straus, Henry Morgenthau, David A. Brown, Charles S. Ward, who was lent by the International Y. M. C. A. to co-operate in the campaign; Judge Otto Rosalsky, Nathan Straus, Judge Julian W. Mack, the Rev. Dr. D. de Sola Pool, Cyrus L. Sulzberger, and Mrs. Alexander Kohut.

45 TEAMS ORGANIZED TO WORK FOR THE FUND

More Than 600 Men and Women Will Undertake the Raising of Five Million Dollars.

The forty-five teams which during the next two weeks will engage in the work of raising $5,000,000 for relief among Jewish sufferers in the European war zones and for Jewish welfare work among the troops include more than 600 workers. The men's teams were organized by David A. Brown of Detroit, who handled the extraordinarily successful campaign of the Jewish War Relief Committee in that city, and the women's teams by Mrs. Alexander Kohut. In the list of the teams and Captains which follows several numbers are omitted. Some of these are of teams not fully organized, and there is a break in continuity between the men's and the women's teams.

NO. 1.
Captain—Charles Dushkind.
Frederich F. Bach, Samuel L. Levy,
Israel Friedkin, Nathan Pickel,
Isaac Gilman, Oscar Reinach,
Abraham Ginsberg, Isaiah C. Rosenthal,
D. Emil Klein, Herman B. Schwartz,
Lazar Kroll, Jerome Waller,
Asa Lemlein, Albert Wise,
Leo Levy, Edward Wise.

No. 2.
Captain—Sigmund Eisner.
D. M. Brickner, Abe Miller,
Howard Deutz, Edward E. Phillips,
Joseph Frankel, Louis Rothschild,
S. Jonas, Sol Solomon,
Richard Manheimer, Albert Weiss.

NO. 3.
Captain—Walter Emmerich.
Louis Beerman, Carl Jacobs,
Samuel Buegeleisen, E. Louis Jacobs,
Samuel Cohen, Charles Jacobson,
Charles Davidson, Saul E. Migel,
Herman Hirsch, Joseph Smith.

NO. 4.
Captain—William Goldman.
Morris Asinof, Norbert D. Light,
Sol Bashwitz, H. Lissner,
Henry Epstein, Edwin Mayer,
Ben Friedman, M. Naumburg,
Edward Friedman, Samuel Rosenthal,
Aaron Garfunkel, Julius Schwartz.

NO. 5.
Captain—Leo D. Greenfield.
H. N. Bornstein, A. Rosenblatt,
A. Branower, M. Vessell,
William T. Goldman, B. Willing,
William S. Kreiner, H. Witty.

NO. 6.
Captain—Colonel Henry A. Guinsburg.
M. M. Abrahams, Carl M. Loeb,
Joseph Frank, Otto Meyer,
Mose Heineman, Edw. Neugass,
Charles Hirschhorn, Louis Reichenbach,
Henry Ittleson, George Rosenfeld,
Charles E. Kuh, Hyman Sonn,
S. D. Levy.

NO. 7.
Captain—Samuel Kridel.
Meise L. Erstein, Mortimer H. Meinhard,
Carl Forsch, Moses Siegman,
Harry Goldsmith, Z. Van Raalte,
Morris Comprecht, Chas. Wimpfheimer,
Julius Kayser, Julius Wyle.

NO. 8.
Captain—Isidor N. Landauer.
Sam Klauber, David Schoenfeld,
Louis Long, Leonard Stein,
Max Neuburger, Emanuel Voss,
Max Reichenbach, Sigmund Weiss.

NO. 10.
Captain—Samuel A. Lewisohn.
Arthur M. Hess, Chas. A. Riegelman,
Sam E. Jacobs, Henry J. Samstag,
Nathan J. Miller, Ludwig Vogelstein,
Henry L. Moses, Jacob Wertheim,
D. L. Phillips, Joseph H. Wise.

NO. 11.
Captain Louis Marshall.
Joseph Fried, Max D. Steuer,
Moses H. Grossman, S. M. Stroock,
Louis S. Levy, Henry Wollman,
Walter Lindner.

NO. 12.
Captains—Sicher-Martin.
Herman Block, A. S. Iseron,
S. J. Bloomingdale, Sigmund Klee,
J. G. Cohen, Daniel M. Kops,
Louis Fuhs, G. S. Roth,
Samuel Goldstein, Emil Sostman,
Abe Gussow, Otto M. Stanfield,
Louis Gutman, J. A. Stein,
Sol Harris, Harry Weil.

NO. 13.
Captain—Henry Morgenthau.
J. Clarence Davies, Horace Saks,
Charles Kaye, Germon F. Sulzberger,
George W. Naumburg, Mrs. R. W. Sundelson,
Joseph Obermeyer, Jacques Weinberg,
William R. Ross.

NO. 14.
Captain—Leopold Plaut.
Ben Altheimer, Adolph Kastor,
Henry J. Eckstein, August Kuhn,
Jack Dryfoos, Max Lowenthal,
S. Hechtkopf, Morris Mayer,
Moritz Hilder, Alfred M. Rau,
Charles Kafka, Charles H. Studin.

NO. 15.
Captain—Harry Rascover.
Arthur Behal, Walter N. Seligsberg,
Philip A. Conne, Sidney M. Weil,
Joseph A. Klein, Isidore Witmark,
Max Strauss, William J. Wollman,
Hans S. Rothschild, Harry Zalkin.

NO. 16.
Captain—Louis J. Robertson.
David A. Ansbacher, Edwin Goldsmith,
George B. Bernheim, Percy Heineman,
Robert Binger, Gass Packus,
Emil Buschoff, Armand Schmoll, Jr.,
George Einstein, A. R. Spear.
Abraham Erlanger.

NO. 18.
Captain—H. B. Rosen.
Hiram Abrams, Jesse L. Lasky,
Louis Adler, Marcus Loew,
Arthur S. Bandler, Harry J. Margulies,
Edw. I. Bramson, Harry Roggers,
Ed. Eisenstein, William Rosenbloom,
William Fox, Louis Satenstein,
Arthur S. Friend, Joseph M. Schenck,
Sidney J. Hirschberg, M. Stern,
E. A. Jackson, Sigmund Wyler,
Ralph A. Kohn, Adolph Zukor.

NO. 19.
Captain—S. G. Rosenbaum.
Armand Baer, Sam Kronberg,
Zl. D. Bernstein, Claude Prager,
Jacob D. Cohen, Nathan Sadowsky,
Herbert Deutz, Reuben Sadowsky,
Alfred Fantl, Harry Schlang,
Harry J. Friedman, Arthur L. Selig,
Harry Glemby, Franklin Simon,
S. M. Goldberg, Sol Singer,
Joseph Kohn, Max Weinstein,
Louis Kronberg, Edward Wright.

NO. 20.
Captain—Leopold Rossbach.
Morris Barnet, Armand Schmoll,
Adolph Hirsch, Enrico Stein,
Jesse F. Rosenfeld, Edmond Weil,
Jacob Rossbach, Sally Wertheim.

NO. 21.
Captain—Abe E. Rothstein.
J. H. Cohen, Sam Lobel,
Wm. Fischman, Bernard Marcus,
Herman C. Goldstein, H. B. Rubin,
Felix Goulod, Max Schwartz,
Sam C. Lampert, A. Turteltaub,
Arthur Lewis, Max Willner.

NO. 22.
Captain—Mortimer L. Schiff.
Paul Baerwald, James N. Rosenberg,
Harry Bronner, Walter E. Sachs,
Abram I. Elkus, Arthur K. Salomon,
Dr. Julius Goldman, E. S. Steinam,
Louis J. Crumback, Albert Stern,
Frederick Housman, Sol Wexler.
Arthur Lehman.

NO. 23.
Captain—Waldemar Eitingon.
O. G. Becker, Isaac H. Klein,
Max Cohen, Arthur Lampert,
Adolph Engel, Aaron Naumburg,
William Engel, D. Steiner,
Abe Gottlieb, Samuel Ullman,
Leo D. Greenfield, A. Vogel,
M. Hollander, Harry W. Vogel.
Fred Kaufman.

NO. 24.
Captain—Jacob Sperber.
Oscar Abel, Samuel Moskowitz,
Max Aronson, E. Moyses,
Isidore Blauner, Jacob Rappaport,
Sol Cohen, H. Rentner,
Paul Crager, M. Rentner,
Isidore Dreyfus, William C. Ritter,
Ben Erdman, Ed Rubin,
Albert Herskowitz, H. B. Rubin,
Hyman Herzog, Max Rubin,
E. G. Kline, Samuel Silber.
Ben Levis,

NO. 25.
Captain—Eugene E. Spiegelberg.
Maurice Bandler, William L. Levy,
Allan M. Bernstein, Herbert Maass,
Milton Blum, Benjamin Mayer,
Joseph Herzig, Sidney Rosenthal,
A. L. Levi, Louis B. Tim,
J. C. Levi, George P. Waitzfelder.

NO. 27.
Captain—Leopold Stern.
David Belais, M. G. Levy,
De Witt A. Davidson, M. H. Mann,
Solomon T. De Lee, Jacob Mehrlust,
August Goldsmith, Otto Sinnauer,
Samuel Heller, Albert Ullman.
Henry Jacobson,

NO. 28.
Captain—Leo Sulzberger.
Joseph Barlinger, Julius Siegbert,
Sidney Blumenthal, Robert E. Simon,
S. B. Erlanger, De Witt H. Stern,
Benjamin F. Feiner, A. L. Strasser,
Louis Heilbronner. I. S. Wolf.

NO. 29.
Captain—Henry M. Toch.
Abraham Adelberg, Alex. Joseph,
Jerome Alexander, Benj. Magnus,
J. S. Berliner, A. J. Marcuse,
Wm. Crouse, Herman Rawitser,
Rabbi Ephraim Frisch, Theo. B. Richter,
Simon Gottschall, Jacob Stein,
Max G. Heidelberg, Dr. Max Wallerstein,
Levi Hershfield, Alfred C. Wollner.

NO. 30.
Captain—Israel Unterberg.
Samuel Bayer, I. L. Phillips,
M. I. Friedman, Bernard Semel,
Victor Friedman, Harry O. Simmons,
Harry H. Liebovitz, M. T. Stark,
A. P. Lubel, Abraham Tauber.

NO. 31.
Captain—A. D. Wolf.
Harry Cohn, Ernest Levy,
Albert S. Faber, E. John Magnin,
Samuel Floersheimer, Nathan Schuss,
J. M. Gidding, Louis J. Wile,
G. C. Heimerdinger, Max Wormser.
Max Lachman,

NO. 32.
Captain—Walter H. Liebmann.
Milton J. Bach, Leon B. Lowenstein,
Joseph G. Dreyfus, Simon Meyer,
Edward A. Heilman, Bernard Naumburg,
Milton M. Klein, Joseph M. Proskauer,
Samuel Liebmann, Chas. J. Waxelbaum.

NO. 33.
Captain—Dr. Pierre A. Siegelstein.
M. Bergman, Ed Herbert,
Dr. J. E. Braunstein, A. L. Kalman,
Chas. I. Fleck, B. Stein,
Peter Forester, Solomon Sufrin,
M. Granhard, Leo Wolfson.

NO. 41.
Captain—Mrs. Lee K. Frankel.
Mrs. D. M. Bressler, Mrs. S. Lowenstein,
Mrs. A. Fries, Mrs. A. B. Lustig,
Mrs. B. Gomprecht, Mrs. Sidney March,
Mrs. H. Jarecky, Mrs. Louis Merzbach,
Mrs. H. Kaufman, Mrs. Michelbacher.

NO. 42.
Captain—Mrs. S. T. De Lee.
Mrs. A. Altmayer, Mrs. H. Leopold,
Mrs. S. Borchardt, Mrs. A. Oppenheimer,
Mrs. L. M. Cohan, Mrs. S. S. Prince,
Mrs. A. Dryfoos, Mrs. D. A. Schulte,
Mrs. Jack Dryfoos, Mrs. F. Seligmann,
Mrs. A. Freeman, Miss Rae Selwyn,
Mrs. B. W. Hilborn, Mrs. M. Steindler,
Mrs. Rose D. King, Mrs. Jack Wildberg.

NO. 43.
Captain—Mrs. H. B. Goldsmith.
Mrs. H. Bloomingdale, Mrs. W. Liebmann,
Mrs. George Falk, Mrs. A. Popper,
Miss E. Goldsmith, Mrs. Hugo Seligman,
Miss Angie Jacobson, Mrs. Frank Slazenger,
Mrs. Leon Kronthal, Mrs. C. Strouse.

NO. 44.
Captain—Mrs. Lafayette A. Goldstone.
Mrs. M. H. Cardozo, Jr., Mrs. H. L. Lewis,
Miss B. Content, Mrs. B. Lowenthal,
Mrs. E. Goldsmith, Mrs. Albert Moss,
Mrs. N. G. Hart, Mrs. H. Nathan,
Mrs. C. Harwood, Mrs. A. Newburger.

NO. 45.
Captain—Mrs. Robert Hecht.
Mrs. Braun, Mrs. Harry Sachs,
Mrs. Benno Heim, Mrs. M. Solomon,
Mrs. Alex Joseph, Mrs. L. Weisenthal,
Miss Carrie Levy, Mrs. Flora Wilzin,
Mrs. C. Michaels, Miss Thersa Wilzin.
Mrs. M. Rubenstein,

NO. 46.
Captain—Mrs. Elias Lustig.
Mrs. Leonard Abrams, Mrs. Harry Jacobs,
Mrs. Alvin P. Block, Mrs. T. Kain,
Mrs. H. Dannenberg, Miss Hortense Lions,
Mrs. B. Ehrenberg, Mrs. J. Usoskin,
Mrs. Abram Grill, Mrs. J. Van Baalen,
Mrs. Ralph Ittleson, Mrs. D. Wertheim.

NO. 47.
Captain—Mrs. Alexander Marcuse.
Mrs. Leon Alland, Mrs. A. Goldsmith,
Mrs. Max Amberg, Mrs. Otto Meyer,
Mrs. Henry Block, Mrs. M. Rothschild,
Mrs. W. Blumenthal, Mrs. Arthur Selig,
Mrs. George Engel, Mrs. M. Untermeyer.
Mrs. Benj. Feiner,

NO. 48.
Captain—Mrs. H. Mayer.
Mrs. A. Blumenthal, Miss J. Mannheimer,
Mrs. Joseph Davis, Mrs. E. Salomon,
Mrs. A. Greenwald, Mrs. C. Weschler,
Mrs. Max Herzig, Mrs. Arthur Wise.
Miss E. Mannheimer,

NO. 49.
Captain—Mrs. Ben Minton.
Mrs. Ben Blitz, Mrs. Eli Rees,
Mrs. Charles Elfelt, Mrs. Joseph Rees,
Miss E. Goldsmith, Mrs. B. R. Reubens,
Miss Rose Houser, Mrs. Blum Tobias,
Mrs. I. Landheim, Mrs. D. Zimmern.
Mrs. Max Markel,

NO. 50.
Captain—Mrs. Dora Newburger.
Mrs. M. Bramwell, Mrs. N. L. Miller,
Mrs. Moritz Glauber, Mrs. A. L. Shakman,
Miss Josie Gottlieb, Mrs. J. Weil,
Mrs. John Henle, Mrs. H. Zellner.
Mrs. Harry Lyon,

NO. 51.
Captain—Mrs. Bernard Pollak.
Mrs. Paul Baerwald, Miss S. Schottenfels,
Mrs. Henry Bernhard, Mrs. G. Seligman,
Mrs. D. A. Brown, Mrs. Albert Stern,
Mrs. J. E. Dreyfous, Mrs. L. Wimpfheimer.
Mrs. Harry Kohn,

NO. 52.
Captain—Mrs. Charles Reizenstein.
Miss Carrie Gerstle, Mrs. B. Wasserman,
Mrs. Isaac Goldberg, Mrs. M. H. Wasserman,
Mrs. E. A. Jackson, Mrs. David Weill,
Mrs. Sam Nast, Mrs. Annie Weiner,
Mrs. Lee B. Seligman, Mrs. Mannie Wolf.

NO. 53.
Captain—Mrs. Samuel Schulman.
Mrs. Samuel Berliner, Mrs. Chas. Kurzman,
Mrs. Arthur Block, Mrs. E. R. Masback,
Mrs. Philip Frank, Mrs. Sam Seiniger,
Mrs. Felix Haas, Mrs. Max L. Young.
Mrs. M. L. Kohlman,

NO. 54.
Captain—Mrs. H. M. Toch.
Mrs. Joe Manheimer, Mrs. H. Rosenberg,
Mrs. R. I. Masback, Miss Hattie Sachs,
Mrs. H. J. Rosenbaum, Mrs. I. H. Weinberg.

EXPLAINS WAR PLANS OF JEWISH BOARD

Cyrus L. Sulzberger Tells of Welfare Work for 50,000 Men in the Fighting Forces.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the drive for $5,000,000, which is to begin on Monday for Jewish war relief, it has been asked what necessity there is for the activity of the Jewish Board for Welfare Work, and whether this work does not, first, duplicate work already being done, and, secondly, cause undue segregation among our soldiers and sailors. Will you be good enough to grant me brief space in which to answer these questions?

The Jewish Board for Welfare Work was organized with the approval of the Secretary of War for the purpose of doing among the 50,000 Jews in the army and navy the same kind of religious work as is done among Protestants by the Y. M. C. A. and among Catholics by the Knights of Columbus.

The modern American Jew is ordinarily not a prayerful person, and is disposed to look rather doubtfully upon religious exercises in which he himself may not be deeply interested. He forgets or does not know that the psychology of the soldier has undergone a great change. This has been reflected in recent literature and Wells's "Mr. Britling," "God the Invisible King," and "The Soul of a Bishop" are indications of how the war has turned the thoughts of men from material to spiritual things.

The man who feels that he is constantly face to face with death, however gladly he takes up his task, wants and needs with great urgency the spiritual elevation that can only be efficiently supplied by the religious teachings that he had had in his youth. To deprive him of this is to deprive him of a comfort as real and substantial as any of the material comforts for which we are so solicitous.

There is yet another aspect of the work. It has always been notorious that in time of war the passions of men run dangerously high and in pursuit of the delight of their eyes and the inclination of their hearts they have from time immemorial been led astray. There is in the Jewish ritual for the Day of Atonement an impressive prayer setting forth that on that day it is determined who shall live and who die; who by fire and who by water; who by the sword and who by famine, &c. The whole world has been standing before such a Judgment Day for more than three years and our own boys are now called. Can we do less than see to it that those of them for whom the knell of doom is sounding shall, so far as lies in our power, go forth to their great adventure with clean hands and a pure heart?

Nor may we be unmindful of the parents who have been left at home. Many of the Jews in the service are the offspring of immigrant parents who came to America partly to escape militarism abroad and partly for freedom of religious observance. By an unexpected turn of the wheel of fate they find themselves facing the very thing they had thought to escape and the Judaism for which they made such heroic sacrifice abroad seems to them in danger of complete destruction unless they can be made to feel that the religious wellbeing of their sons is looked after. To them we owe whatever of comforting reflection that can be found in the thought that their boys are not being utterly weaned from their ancestral faith.

In some quarters fear has been expressed that the work of the Welfare Board may lead to undue segregation. All such fears may be dismissed as groundless. In all sports, amusements, entertainments and the like, the Jewish boys will join to the full with their fellows. It is only in the things that pertain to their Judaism that the Welfare Board concerns itself.

There are eighty-three camps or stations in the United States, sixteen national army cantonments, sixteen National Guard camps, twelve officers' training camps, one cantonment at embarkation point. In addition to this there are the men abroad in whose behalf co-operation has been secured from the Jews of France through the Alliance Israelite Universelle. At most, perhaps all, of the camps, it will be necessary for the board to supply camp secretaries who shall be competent to look after the needs of each individual Jewish soldier as these needs arise. Large numbers of the Jewish soldiers are unable to speak English and must be handled by workers who can reach them in Yiddish.

Special classes in English must be formed for these to enable them to adjust themselves to the spirit of the army. From every angle, no work that has been undertaken anywhere is of more real importance and value than this which has been undertaken by the Jewish Board for Welfare Work, and for this reason it has the approval of the Y. M. C. A., the Secretaries of War and Navy, and the President of the United States. It is contemplated that contributors to the fund shall designate the proportion of their contributions to be used for welfare work and the proportion for the relief in the war zones.

CYRUS L. SULZBERGER.
New York City, Dec. 2, 1917.

ZIONISTS PLAN BIG LOAN.

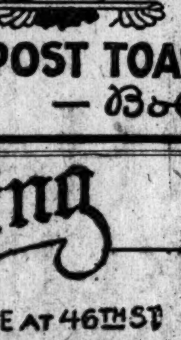
$101,000,000 to Create and Maintain Proposed Palestine Government

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 2.—At two great meetings held tonight in the Hippodrome and Palace Theatres under the auspices of the Baltimore Conference for Jewish National Restoration in Palestine the declaration of the British Government, promulgated by Mr. Balfour, favoring the establishment of a Jewish national home in Palestine, was unanimously and enthusiastically approved.

Prior to the submission of the resolution, Jacob De Haas, at one time the secretary to Dr. Herzl, the founder of the Zionist movement, said in the course of an address that in the near future subscriptions would be asked to a $1,000,000 fund to be used in the creation of the Government in Palestine, and subsequently a $100,000,000 liberty loan would be issued to provide for its maintenance.

While all the principal speakers dwelt upon the benefit to be derived from nationalization, Mr. De Haas devoted himself more particularly to the political significance of the movement. He made the assertion that not only were the European Allies back of the declaration, but that this Government would in the very near future announce its endorsement and concur in the establishment of a national Jewish home.


"There's a new flavor that most everybody likes in POST TOASTIES —Bobby"

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Furs
Offering very unusual values.

After Years of experimenting, here at last is an American Ginger Ale that has met with universal favor.

It is aged in the bottle and made from Clysmic Spring Water.

MADE WITH CLYSMIC SPARKLING TABLE WATER

Clysmic Ginger Ale

MADE AND BOTTLED BY CLYSMIC SPRING CO. WAUKESHA, WIS.

Why continue buying cigars only "just good enough" when you can get real richness and real mildness in—

JEAN VALJEAN CIGARS
"Truly a Cigar"

3 for 25c and Upward — DAVE SAQUI MAKER — Various Sizes and Shapes

Where Good Cigars Are Sold

Chicago Limited
Leave New York 2 P. M. (D., L. & W. R. R.)
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Ar. Chicago 4:38 P. M. (Nickel Plate)
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IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.
To insure insertion of advertisements in The New York Times copy must be in the Times Building 6 P. M. day previous to that on which publication is desired.—Advt.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Beginning Today, an Exhibition and Sale of

$20,000 Worth of Men's Reefers and Mufflers

Imported and domestic reefers of exceptionally good quality, bought months ago and offered to you at much less than would be possible if our prices were based upon present wholesale costs.

At 50c—Men's knitted mercerized reefers, in crochet stitch. White and Grey.

At 95c—Fine crochet weave knitted reefers in plain White only.

At 95c—Silk Poplin reefers in White, Pearl Grey, and Black with white stripes.

At 95c—Khaki knitted reefers for the boys at camp, in new and very effective crochet stitch.

At $1.50—Knitted fibre silk reefers in White, or Pearl Grey, some with contrasting color borders.

At $1.50—Imported Cashmere square mufflers in fashionable Polka dot patterns.

At $2—Fine Silver and Black accordeon weave knitted reefers with self-color fringe.

At $3—Accordeon weave knitted reefers in neat Black and White effects.

At $3.95—Most exquisite Black and White accordeon knitted reefers of unusual quality.

At $2—Foulard Polka dot reefers and fine knitted reefers in Black and White stripes.

Imported Knitted Silk Reefers Special at $6.95 to $12.50

A most superb assortment of Swiss weave, knitted and crochet stitch silk reefers in a variety of tasteful colorings, including rich Paisley patterns taken from old Oriental shawls and rugs.

Men's Handkerchiefs

Nowhere will you find a better selection of Men's Imported and American-made handkerchiefs than at Saks. These prices are unusually low for 'kerchiefs of this particular quality.

At 23c—Khaki 'kerchiefs in checker board designs. Also khaki 'kerchiefs in cross-bar effect.

At 25c—Imported hand-printed 'kerchiefs in exclusive Saks designs.

At 39c—White linen 'kerchiefs with colored borders. Others to $2 each.

At 50c to $1—Beautiful imported all linen hand-embroidered 'kerchiefs.

At 75c—Box of six Egyptian cotton 'kerchiefs with cross-bar border.

At $1.15—Box of six cross-bar border 'kerchiefs with colored initials.

At $1.45—Box of six initialed 'kerchiefs. Hand-embroidered in White or colors.

At $1.50—Box of six White Linen 'kerchiefs with colored or white initials.

At $1.50—Box of six Khaki 'kerchiefs, packed complete with French-English book.

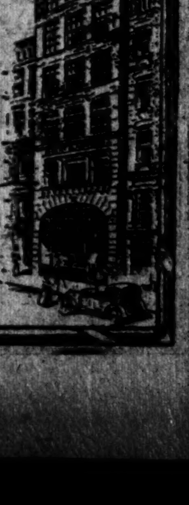
At $2—Box of six hand-embroidered linen 'kerchiefs with embroidered initials.

12 East 44th St.
OFFICES FOR LEASE

Five well lighted floors for lease in this NEW building just off Fifth Avenue. Admirably adapted for one tenant or will be leased separately.

This building has distinct advantages over large loft buildings, and tenants will not lose their identity, as space is limited.

Apply to owner.



ALBERT B. ASHFORTH INC
12 EAST 44TH STREET
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Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th St.

December Store Hours: 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

Important Reductions on Women's Fashionable Wraps and Coats

The models and materials are thoroughly in keeping with the trend of fashion, and each and every garment has been tailored to win the approval of a most exacting clientele. Represented are:

Women's Modish Wraps of Chiffon or Brocaded Velvet, luxuriously trimmed with Taupe Wolf, Skunk, Lynx, Australian Opossum, and other desirable furs. **Formerly $95 to $145.** *Reduced to* **$75.00**

Fashionable Coats of Velour de Nord and Velveteen, suitable for street and afternoon wear. Delightful fitted and ripple models with collar, cuffs and border of dyed Skunk; others trimmed with Taupe Wolf or Ringtail. Lined throughout with Silk. **Formerly $85 to $125.** *Reduced to* **$69.50**

Smart Coats of Wool Velour and other wanted materials in all the fashionable colorings, beautifully trimmed with fur and lined throughout with Peau de Cygne. **Formerly $65 to $85.** *Reduced to* **$45.00**

Warm Winter Coats of Salt's Sealette Plush, Arcadia Lamb, Broadcloth and Wool Velour, trimmed with Hudson Seal, Taupe Nutria, Skunk-Opossum, Raccoon, or Muskrat. Beautifully Silk lined and interlined. **Formerly $45 to $69.50** *Reduced to* **$39.50**

245 Women's Winter Coats cleverly developed in Pom-Pom, Soft Velour, and Cut-Bolivia. Large collar of self material or fur. Silk lined throughout and interlined. **Formerly $29.50 to $39.50.** *Reduced to* **$21.00**

Women's Winter Suits Reduced for Prompt Disposal

High-grade strictly tailored and fur-trimmed suits, beautifully fashioned in the new Winter-weight materials, including fine Chiffon, Velvet, and Velveteen now offered at a wonderful saving.

Suits formerly $55 to $69.....Now $42
Suits formerly $75 to $85.....Now $55
Suits formerly $95 to $125.....Now $65
Suits formerly $135 to $165.....Now $75
Suits formerly $175 to $225.....Now $95

125 Smart Winter Suits Reduced to $26.50

Formerly $39.50 to $50

Cleverly developed in Chiffon Broadcloth, Velour, Silvertone, Burella, Tricone, Gabardine, Jersey and Velveteen. Sizes 34 to 50½ in the assortment. *Fourth Floor.*

Dainty Blouses for Holiday Gifts At $3.95

A stunning Georgette Crepe blouse trimmed with imitation Filet Lace and Tuxedo collar of Satin. One of the season's most successful models, priced remarkably low.

At $5—A collection of very charming blouses in Lace, Georgette Crepe, and Crepe de Chine, in a variety of very pleasing models, none of which can be equalled *anywhere* at the price!

At $6.95—Fashionable Georgette Crepe waists with the new hand-made collar and cuffs of worsted. One of the season's most charming and original blouses, faithfully reproducing the charm of an expensive French model.

A Grey Wavy Switch for $3.95

A special feature in our Hair Goods Department today. Twenty inches long, made of fine quality wavy Grey hair, in all shades from Iron Grey to White.

The NEW Winter Sweaters

Exceptionally Priced Today, Monday

At $10.50—Genuine Brushed Wool Sweaters trimmed with White Alpaca collar and cuffs. Full belted model with patch pockets. To be had in Corn with White; Green with White; and Pink with White.

At $13.50—Modish Camel's Hair sweaters in natural color with striped trimming. Large sailor collar, patch pockets and sash. One of the season's best models, original in both line and colorings.

At $16.50—Smart Vicuna Wool sweaters in attractive shawl collar model with full belt and new pockets. To be had in Rose, Grey, Copenhagen Blue, and Tan. *Third Floor.*

Extraordinary Sale of

2,000 Velvet Bags Special, $2.95

Bags that sell regularly at $3.95 and $6.50.

Four very attractive styles (as illustrated), made of Chiffon Velvet, with inside compartment and mirror. The colors include: Taupe, Brown, Green, Navy Blue, Plum, Black.

The Christmas Bazaar

Opens today on the Second Floor with a series of most remarkable offerings at much below regular prices

YOU must see the Saks' Christmas Bazaar, with its new and extremely interesting decorative scheme. The entire floor is just one big bazaar, where may be found a splendid collection of articles suitable for gift purposes at very moderate prices.

Men's Blanket Robes, $4.95
Made of fine soft blanket materials in Jacquard and Ombre figured patterns. Cord trimmed edges and double cuffs.

Men's House Jackets, $4.95
Of double-faced cloth, Melton bound. Edges, cuffs and pockets finished with silk cord. Colors: Grey, Maroon, Brown, Blue. Sizes, 34 to 46.

Fine Umbrellas At $3.75
Black and colored, for men and women. Sterling Silver Sport Loop, Malacca and Bakelite handles.

Smart Peter Pan Blouses, $2.95
Peter Pan Blouses in Crepe de Chine, finished with tailored bow. All the wanted high shades.
Also: Washable Satin Blouses trimmed with long shawl collar. Flesh color and white.

Smart Tailored Blouses, At $2
In Silk and Cotton Crepe in new shirt-stripe designs. Also in Crepe de Chine in Flesh color and White.

Dainty Voile Blouses, $1
Fancy or Corded Stripe Voile Blouses, with cut Pique collars or Voile vests.

Men's Silk Cravats at 39c
In a splendid assortment of original patterns and colorings.

Children's Dresses At $1.50
Empire model, made of White Lawn, with round embroidered yoke, trimmed with embroidery. 2 to 6 years.

Children's Dresses At $1
Striped, check, and dotted Galatea dresses in cute belted models. Solid color cuffs and collar.

Girls' Rain Capes $1.95
Guaranteed rainproof. Well rubberized, and can be had in Tan or Navy Blue. 6 to 12 years.

Women's Zephyr Wool Sweaters, $5
Sailor collar model, with full belt and patch pockets. Colors: Purple, Green, Rose, Maroon, Copenhagen Blue, Navy Blue.

At $1.85—Smart "Tams" of Alpaca yarn, in a variety of good colors. Also, hand-made "Tams" in white only.

At $1.85—Long sleeve Spencers in Blue, Pink, Rose, Grey, Black and White.

Smart Brassieres
Made of Fancy Net Lace, Wash Satin and Cluny Lace, Pussy Willow Silk, or Silk Broche. Prices: 79c to $2.50.

White Aprons, 25c
White Lawn, lace or embroidery trimmed.

Women's Japanese Bath Slippers, 79c
Hand-woven straw slippers, lined with Terry Cloth. Sizes, 3 to 6.

Boudoir Slippers, $1
Quilted silk lined and hand-embroidered. All colors.

Jap. Silk "Mules," 39c
Hand-embroidered. All colors.

FURS

At $10.50—Muffs in round or canteen shapes, of Natural Raccoon or Nutria.

At $12.50—Hudson Seal Muffs of choice skins.

At $12.50—Natural Raccoon Sets. Satin-lined animal scarf with muff to match.

Women's Fine Handkerchiefs

At 75c—All linen 'Kerchiefs, neatly hand-embroidered. Box of three.

At 75c—Box of three fine Batiste imitation Madeira embroidered 'Kerchiefs.

At 85c—Box of three, all linen hand-embroidered 'Kerchiefs. All white or white with colored embroidery.

At $1—Box of six hand-embroidered linen 'Kerchiefs. All white.

Dainty Bodices At $1
Of Crepe de Chine, with top of Lace insertion, or embroidered band and lace insertion.

Boxed Boudoir Caps, $1
Of Crepe de Chine, trimmed with lace insertion and ribbon. Pink, Blue, Mais, Lavender.

Novelty Jewelry and Oddities

At 50c—Rhinestone Lavallieres. Children's Gold-filled Bracelets. French filled Pearl Beads. Enameled Cuff Pins, Bar Pins, Enamel Butterfly Brooch, Enamel Clover Leaf, Gold-front Cameo Brooches, Japanese Jars, Enamel Dorine Boxes, Sterling Silver Enamel Top Smelling Salt Bottles.

At 95c—Glass and Enamel Top Mustard Jars. Enamel Ash Trays.

Women's Japanese Embroidered Kimonos, $1.25
Of Cotton Crepe, in Pink, Blue, Lavender, Copenhagen, embroidered in colors.

Children's Furs

At $3.50—Fine White Coney Sets.

At $5—Nat'l Opossum Sets.

At $2.95—White Coney Muffs.

At $9.75—Fine Nutria Sets.

Toilet Goods at $1
French perfumes in cut glass bottles, Toilet Waters, Cut Glass Atomizers, Ivortus Hair Brushes and Mirrors, Mahogany Serving Trays, Pearl Handle Sterling Silver Mounted Pie Servers, Cake Cutters, Cold Meat Forks, Ivortus Picture Frames, Ivortus Manicure Sets and Fittings in case, Silver Plated Sandwich Trays.

Important Values in Fashionable Furs

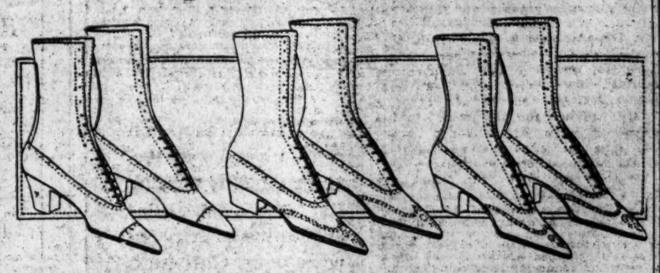
Selected from a magnificent collection of exquisite models now assembled in the Saks Fur Department.

Hudson Seal Coats in smart 40-inch model, with large collar and cuffs.....Special $100
Hudson Seal Coats in stunning 45-inch belted model.....Special $137.50
Hudson Seal Coats in a variety of very modish models, trimmed with contrasting furs.....Special $245
Nutria Coats in very attractive 45-inch full belted model.....Special $145
Blended Marmot Coats, 45 inches long, fancy linings.....Special $59.50

Black Lynx Animal Scarfs.....Special $35
Black Lynx Muffs.....Special $25
Hudson Seal Stoles, 2 yards long.....Special $35
Hudson Seal Muffs.....Special $12.50
Smart Beaver Collars.....Special $32.50
Beautiful Beaver Muffs.....Special $25
Selected Fox Sets, in Taupe or Kamchatka.....Special $49.50

Beginning Today a Most Remarkable

Sale 1,800 Pairs of Women's Fashionable Winter Boots Special at $6.95



The earmarks of fine custom workmanship emphasize the rare beauty of these splendid boots. They reflect the very smartest and newest ideas embodied in higher-priced footwear for Winter.

The colors and combinations:

Patent Colt Skin, with Grey Nu-Buck Tops; All Gun Metal Calf; Gun Metal with Grey Nu-Buck Tops; Black Glace Kid with Grey Nu-Buck Tops; All Tan Russia Calfskin; Tan Russia Calfskin with Grey Nu-Buck Tops; Cordo Calfskin, Cordo Calfskin with Grey Nu-Buck Top

Eight-and-a-half inches high and heels from 1-inch college to the 1¾ inch slender Cuban heel. Straight or simulated wing tips. *Shoe Department, Second Floor.*

Ivortus Toilet Sets for Christmas Gifts

Ivortus is the finest imitation of real ivory so far introduced, and is to be found in New York only at Saks. We direct especial attention to the following items as being ideally suitable for gift purposes: Price includes engraving of monogram on each piece of each set.

At $7.50—Ivortus sets consisting of heavyweight hair brush, comb, and long-handled mirror, packed complete in box. A very appropriate gift.

At $9.95—Ivortus sets consisting of hair brush, mirror, comb, puff box, hair receiver, shoe horn, nail file and shoe hook in fancy lined case.

At $13.50—Ivortus set of hair brush, mirror, comb, puff box, hair receiver, shoo horn, nail file, clothes brush, and nail polisher.

At $21—Set consisting of hair brush, mirror, comb, nail polisher, clothes brush, puff box, hair receiver, nail file, shoe hook, shoe horn, cuticle knife and scissors in fancy case.

We have arranged for Monday a special offering of

Women's Afternoon Dresses at $25

Light color frocks, suitable for informal functions, as *illustrated*. One is developed in soft, lustrous Satin and Georgette Crepe embroidered with Soutache Braid. The other is in the desired "bustle back" effect, embellished with Gold or Silver thread work.

The colors: Silver Grey, Wisteria, Copenhagen Blue, Rose, Beige, Beaver and Black. Sizes 34 to 44.

Women's Higher-Cost Tailor-Made Dresses Greatly Reduced

Formerly $29.50.....Now reduced to $18.50
Formerly $25.00.....Now reduced to $15.00
Formerly $39.50 to $45.....Now reduced to $29.50
Formerly $35 to $37.50.....Now reduced to $25.00
Formerly $49.50 to $55.....Now reduced to $35.00

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

Like Walking Out of a London Shop

That's how you feel as you step out of this store with one of these English Overcoats — of the sorts that meet favor with well-dressed men in London. Smart, snappy, correct and as British as London tailors can make them.

Burberry's and Other London-made Overcoats for Men, $44.75 to $64.50.

Tailored of warmth without weight overcoating and heavy fleecy fabrics in Oxford, green, brown, tan and heather mixtures. The models include Double-Breasted Ulsters and Ulsterettes, Great Coats, Cape Overcoats, and English Slip-Ons. Of course, the prices are "Lowest-in-the-City."

Macy's—Fifth Floor, B'way. Front.

Men's Sweaters at Savings

All Worsted, Heavy Weight, V-neck, coat style, full fashioned with two pockets. Colors include light gray, Oxford, navy and maroon, also black and white. $7.39

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Centre.

Men's Worsted Medium Weight Underwear

Natural color, non-shrinkable under garments; shirts with long sleeves, drawers ankle length, with suspender straps. Double gusset. Per garment, $1.69

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Men's Silk Hose, at $1.39

Heavy, pure silk hose, full fashioned, with reinforced toes, heels and soles. All sizes in champagne, tan, gray, black and white. They fit comfortably and wear well.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Woven Madras Shirts at $2.44

A good assortment of woven madras shirts with laundered cuffs attached. Negligee model with turn down collars to match. Plain blue, helio, tan and green. All sizes.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Smart Cravats of Imported Silks, at $1.89

Stripes, basket weaves, scrolls, Persian patterns and figured effects in Italian, Swiss and French Silks. These scarfs are hand tailored and would cost much more elsewhere

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Conveniences

At the Public Service Bureau you may purchase tickets for the theatre, tickets for rail or steamship journeys, send a telegram, buy a money order or register your mail or parcels.

Macy's—Main Floor Balcony, 34th St.

GARFIELD ISSUES PRIORITY APPEAL

Asks Coal Men to Favor War Plants, Domestic Demands, and Public Utilities.

MAKES REQUEST DIRECT

Preferential Appeal to 5,000 Operators Urges That It Be Observed for 30 Days.

POINTS WAY TO AN ECONOMY

State Fuel Officials Asked to See That Electric Railways Reduce Consumption.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Operators in all the great coal fields of the nation were requested today by H. A. Garfield, the Fuel Administrator, to give preference in shipments of coal for the next thirty days to industries essential to the country's war program, "domestic requirements," and public utilities.

Announcement to that effect tonight came as the latest development in the drive that is being made in the absence of definite orders to the railroads by Robert S. Lovett, Director of Priority, to end the danger of a serious coal famine and the slowing up of production in munition plants.

Under the provisions of the Food Control act Mr. Garfield is empowered to direct the distribution of coal and other fuels, and his request therefore is tantamount to an order. More than 5,000 operators are affected, and it is believed that all will honor the request immediately.

It is understood that Mr. Garfield acted because he felt that it would be dangerous to permit coal operators to continue to fill contracts on the present basis until the essentials had been supplied. Under the conditions prescribed in the Fuel Administrator's request industries and interests other than those named must await their turn and obtain their supplies of fuel from the surplus.

The question of a thirty-day priority order has been under discussion for some time. The original request, it is understood, came from the railroad representatives, who sought a strict curtailment of many nonessential industries until the present congestion on transportation lines could be relieved, the munition factories, railroads, and public utilities placed on a safe foundation, and the domestic requirements of large cities, such as New York, and certain districts, including the New England States, had a sufficient supply to end all danger of suffering.

Definite action by the Priority Board did not follow these discussions, and the operators and railroads complained that because of car shortage and congestion of traffic, due to the abnormal demands upon the transportation facilities of the nation, a critical situation had been reached.

Feared Longer Delay.

Apparently, in sending out his request to operators today, Mr. Garfield decided that action could not be permitted longer to give way to procrastination, and that the nation's welfare demanded speedy movement of coal in certain channels. It was on Wednesday last that he acted along similar lines in regard to transportation by requesting the Central Operating Committee of the Eastern Railroads, after Judge Lovett had failed to issue a priority order, to give preference to the movement of coal over general freight. To this request the Central Committee sent a favorable reply.

Direct curtailment of non-essential industries was not the aim of the request made upon the operators today by Mr. Garfield, and that could be accomplished only by an order from the director of priority, specifically shutting off or curtailing such industries.

The Fuel Administrator's aim, it was stated, tonight, was to avoid, if possible, an extremely dangerous situation by seeing that certain industries, despite the estimated annual shortage of 50,000,000 tons of coal, obtained the shipments of fuel which were vital to maximum of production.

The request will have no direct effect on the number of cars of coal which non-essential industries will be permitted, as that matter comes within the jurisdiction of the Priority Board, and Director Lovett, in a recent statement, asserted that no further curtailment of cars was contemplated. Non-essential industries will be affected by Mr. Garfield's act only in the event that after the essential needs are supplied, other industries are unable to obtain sufficient coal and adequate transportation facilities to maintain their output on the present basis.

The developments today will add another interesting phase to the many problems in regard to distribution and transportation of Government supplies, fuel, food, and other essential commodities which will come before the new War Council tomorrow. Out of that conference it is expected that some definite program will come which will put an end to delay and confusion.

In regard to the request to the coal operators the fuel administration issued this official statement tonight:

"Requests to coal operators issued by the United States Fuel Administration today established the order of preference in which coal needs are to be filled. The request, directed to some 5,000 producers throughout the country, provides for preferential shipments for thirty days.

"The requests are designed by the Fuel Administration to insure the filling of the requirements of those coal users whose activities are essential to the military and economic efficiency of the nation in the conduct of the war. They are not in the form of direct orders of the Fuel Administrator, but all producers are asked to co-operate in meeting these requests.

Text of the Request.

"The following request was directed to all operators in Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana, Alabama, Tennessee, Colorado, and Oklahoma:

"'Subject to compliance with orders heretofore issued by the Fuel Administration for preference in shipments for certain specified purposes, the Fuel Administration requests that you give preference in shipments for the next thirty days on Government order railway fuel, domestic requirements, public utilities, and munition plants.

"'It is necessary in the present situation to give preference in shipments as requested, and we solicit and thank you in advance for your co-operation in this direction.

"'We will appreciate it if you will advise the Fuel Administration of any free tonnage you have available which we may call on you to ship for emergency requirements.'

"All operators in Pennsylvania and Kentucky were requested in a similar form to give preference in shipments for the next thirty days on Government orders, railway fuel, domestic requirements, public utilities, steel plants, by-product coke ovens, and munition plants.

"All operators in West Virginia and Virginia were requested to give preference to shipments for thirty days on Government orders, railway fuel, tidewater shipments for New England, domestic requirements, public utilities, and munition plants.

"The requests cover practically all of the coal production of the country, outside of the Rocky Mountain coal districts. The Rocky Mountain product is largely consumed in the districts where it is produced."

Appeal to Electric Roads.

Conservation of coal was urged upon the electric railways of the nation tonight by the Fuel Administration. State Fuel Administrators were ordered to make a thorough investigation to determine where schedules could be cut without too great an inconvenience to the public. A reduction of the coal used in heating of cars and in power stations also was urged.

This letter was sent to the Federal Fuel Administration in the various States:

"The Conservation Department of the Fuel Administration is, as you are aware, investigating every possible opportunity to save coal, which, of course, includes the saving of electricity.

"An investigation convinces us that electric railways offer a chance for large savings, particularly through reductions in schedules. We are not suggesting changes in railway schedules which will seriously inconvenience the public, but it is a well-known fact that the pressure of private interests has, in many instances, led the electric railways to provide cars and service which represent a wastage that should be prevented in time of scarcity.

"It is Dr. Garfield's desire that you start this line of investigation for your State in consultation with the State Public Utilities Commission, assuring them that any reduction which they believe to be reasonable will have a full backing of the Federal Government as represented by the Fuel Administration.

"In addition to this matter of schedules, our attention has been called to a number of other opportunities for economy on the part of electric railway companies. One of these has to do with the heating of the cars. We urge that you ask the proper State authorities to co-operate in the reduction of unnecessary heating. It has been stated that the heating of cars represents nearly 30 per cent. of the current used by the companies. May it not be possible to make a substantial saving in this item?

"Further, we have found that in many cases the system of power stations could be revised with large savings of fuel, as is said to have been done in Great Britain. There are along the lines of railway companies operating in thickly populated districts company power stations with more or less obsolete or inefficient equipment which could, we judge, be discontinued or reserved as relay stations through arrangements for the railroad companies to obtain their power from other more efficient stations of other public utilities operating in the same localities and having large relay capacity.

"If the public utilities which produce power at the lowest cost could be used to furnish the regular current requirement of the railroads in such districts and the railway companies' plants merely maintained as relays, the saving in lectrical power, and, therefore, in coal, would be considerable.

"We would like to add that all of these companies should be urged to renewed vigilance in the matter of scientific economy in firing their power plants and cutting of of every kind of leakage and wastage, especially in their transmission systems. We shall be glad to hear that you have taken up this matter vigorously, and that you have found it possible to effect considerable savings in this department."

EVERY shop on the Avenue, these days, is making its own particular suggestion to help you with your Christmas shopping. Every show window is an illustrated advertisement in full colors—and every single window on the Avenue is passed by the

Fifth Avenue Bus

CITY'S BOLSHEVIKI DISOWN ALL ORDER

Mad Carousal Marks Celebration of Their Temporary Triumph in Petrograd.

PRESIDENT'S NAME JEERED

Governments, Institutions and Society Denounced and Approach of Social Revolution Hailed.

Anarchists, Socialists, I. W. W.s, and extreme left wing radicals, hailing themselves as the Bolsheviki of the City of New York, held a meeting at the Park View Palace, at 110th Street and Fifth Avenue, yesterday to celebrate the triumph of their cause in Petrograd. They jeered and hissed at the name of President Wilson; they denounced Governments, institutions, and society. They hailed the approach of social revolution and the destruction of the existing order of things.

It was a demonstration of the Bolsheviki in action, and it wound up in a frenzy of music and dancing, with a long-haired Bolshevik reeling through the ranks of whirling comrades with a bottle of whisky in his hand. He wore shabby clothes, his brown hair hung to his shoulders, and a loose black tie flowed from his neck. Holding the bottle aloft as he danced, he invited all to drink, and if none would drink with him he drank by himself, caressing the bottle as he did so, and wafting kisses after each drink to the spirit of freedom, to the triumph of the social revolution and the salvation of the proletariat.

A couple of orators were so generally opposed to everything and everybody that they were even inclined to shout "Down with Trotsky and Lenine" because they did not consider those Russian extremists to be extreme enough to keep pace with their conception of social revolution. They favored "death" to this and "death" to that. They wanted no kind of democracy that would keep the individual chained to any system of law or order, but wanted the individual to be "free, free, free." Capital, Government, society, everything tainted by the old system of things, must periah and only the individual to whom nature, according to the Bolsheviki, had granted precious, inalienable rights to do whatever he pleased, should survive.

Leonard Abbott of the Goldman-Berkman anarchist group, who presided over the meeting, was the mildest of the lot. But he was proud to acknowledge his kinship and sympathy for the Bolsheviki in Russia, and hailed their triumph as the beginning of the end of the capitalist system all over the world. Charles Sonnenschein raged up and down the platform and gesticulated with his hands and feet for fully half an hour before he finished with his impressions of society and the world in general. According to him, most everything in its present state was thoroughly wrong and should be turned inside out as soon as possible. Not one revolution, but three revolutions, he said, were necessary to put Russia on the right path, one to overthrow the Czar, another to overthrow Kerensky, and a third to overthrow whatever remained of the old system by confiscating all property and turning it over to the peasantry.

Hippolite Havel, waving a copy of a paper called The Revolt in his hand, concentrated a good portion of his efforts on President Wilson, and his pronouncedly German accent made the Secret Service men prick up their ears. After he finished, however, Mr. Havel insisted that he was born in America, and acquired his habit of pronouncing his "W" like a "V" while being educated in Austria.

"Mr. Wilson," he declared, "was elected on a no-war program. Then he pushed us right into the war. Why did he? Because we must fight for democracy. Ah, that's right. And so today he is fighting mit the King of Siam for democracy."

At this juncture several persons in the audience started to hiss, some of them at the speaker, and some of them presumably at the mention of President Wilson's name. Two girls, who resented the attack upon the President, hissed Mr. Havel's remarks in disgust and then left the room. Havel continued with his tirade.

The speechmaking was only part of the celebration. The Bolsheviki, having disposed of the problems of the proletariat, started to dance, and many of the dances were as lurid as the speeches. A girl about 19, Sylvia Stone, scantily clad, did a bacchanale for the audience. She called herself not a Bolshevik, but an "individualist," and she danced like one. So did many others in the audience.

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Broadway at Thirty-Fourth Street

Picturesque Groupings at the Hampton Shops

GATHERINGS of Furniture, so deftly assembled that, whatever their style or place of origin, they yet carry with them the air and allurement of other days, may be found in well nigh every one of the Hampton Shops' Eleven Galleries.

Yet, whether they rely for their attraction upon the romantic oak of Tudor times, the carven Walnut of the later Stuart period or whether they belong to an altogether other country and epoch, the effect can be still further heightened if they be set in altogether appropriate surroundings. It is at this point that the services of Hampton decorators assert their value.

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New York

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Tan Cape, full P X M sewn, spear point embroidery 2.50

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A double glove with "pouch"—double knitted wool lining—tan or khaki color. 10.00

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Tan Cape, soft gauntlet, wool lined, with extra deep wrist; strap fastener 5.00

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Black Horsehide, waterproofed double lambs wool lining—deep gauntlets—cuff windproof 7.50

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White Kid—overseam or pique sewn, one clasp 2.50

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DR. HILLIS ASSAILS LANSDOWNE'S PLEA

No Peace Possible, He Says, Until Germany Pleads Guilty to Murder and Arson.

ECHOED IN OTHER PULPITS

Dr. Hugh Black and Dr. S. Edward Young See End of War Only in Victory.

Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, preached a sermon last night on Lord Lansdowne's peace proposals, in which he said that when Germany was ready to plead guilty to murder, arson and rape, then it would be fit time to consider such propositions as the conference Lord Lansdowne suggested.

"It is all right to forgive an enemy, when the enemy is repentant," said Dr. Hillis, "but it is another thing to forgive him when he is at the height of his brigandage.

"I abhor the letter because it lays too much stress on human life. What is human life? All the great things of the world have been done through martyrdom. When Lord Lansdowne dies and meets the martyred boys I would rather he have the task of explaining his letter than for me to have it. When Germany is sorry for Belgium and the other ravaged countries, when she promises it will not happen again, then it will be time to start a peace conference."

Dr. Hugh Black of Union Theological Seminary spoke on the ethical side of the war at the Free Synagogue Forum, 35 East Sixty-eighth Street, last night, when he declared there should be no talk of peace until the Kaiser's power was gone.

"I know it is but natural for the peoples of the world to wish for a speedy peace," he said. "God knows they are sick and tired of the hellish suffering. If any man should most earnestly wish for peace, I am that man. All my relatives, brothers and cousins, even down to my eighteen-year-old boy, are fighting in this terrible war. Hence I should hope for peace—but I want no peace coupled with the continued existence of the sinister philosophy which brought this war about.

No Chance of German Peace.

"England is not fighting for peace. England could have peace tomorrow if she wanted that. She could have had peace from the beginning and received the largest bribe offered a nation since the world began. France might have it, if France wanted it on terms offered. But the German plan of sitting about a table and going back to where the world was when this German war was started is merely to give that unspeakable system a chance to get ready to do it all over again. Hence there can be no such peace."

Dr. Black said that at the beginning of the war America was not anti-German, and added:

"America decided on the testimony of the belligerent nations and placed the blame where it justly belonged. I was inclined to be pro-German in the beginning. For years it had been my custom to visit Germany every year.

The last sermon before he goes to take up his duties at Camp Upton, Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity, preached yesterday on the text "Now it is high time to awake out of sleep." He said that there had never been an Advent Sunday which spoke so forcibly to all the peoples of the earth. The war, he declared, came through disobedience to God's laws, and was bringing the world face to face again with human nature and human life; that people had been taught that in modern times they didn't have to be saved. He said God was calling to the nations over the blackened ruins of the battle grounds. He said that it had found an awakened America, which was turning from a nation of undisciplined people into a disciplined people.

The exercises in the Old First Presbyterian Church were given over yesterday to a celebration of the twenty-sixth anniversary of the pastorate of Dr. Heward Duffield.

Links Kaiser and the Devil.

The Kaiser and the devil were put in the same class at divine services held on the battleship Recruit in Union Square yesterday when Robert A. Keils, President of the Bible Readers' Institute, said:

"The devil is slicker and foxier than the Kaiser, and ever a more unscrupulous and unrelenting adversary."

Dr. S. Edward Young preached a virile sermon at the Bedford Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, against the pacifists.

"Only cowards and traitors talk peace while unrepentent Germany wars on," he said. "We have got to win or be slaves, and, God knows, it will take every last one of us doing his best to turn back the conqueror, for such Germany is today, with more men and money and food and equipment and submarines than ever. Let us face the whole truth. When Belgium was being crushed we got reports of Allies' victories, just as we get each day news of the German-Austro arm being halted in Italy, but each day it is halted at a point further south. The British and French keep retaking villages which the Germans took a few days before. Little appreciable gain has been made in three years. The Kaiser and Germany, wild over enormous gains in territory and prestige, and ferocious at all opposition, will never let up until halted by those who care more for liberty than for life itself."

Dr. Christian F. Reisner, pastor of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, urged women to give up pet dogs as a war sacrifice.

"Some old, decrepit persons may need dogs to keep them bright and happy, and there may be other places where their presence does real good, but how in the name of common sense can a woman coddle and pet and spend her time tending to a dog when boys fighting for our flag need warm garments, and children and women are starving within our reach? I never could see much use for the thousands of expensive pet dogs. Surely in this time one must think hard to find a good reason for the presence in the house of a dog that eats food humans need."

The Rev. John E. Wickham of the New York Apostolate Fathers preached the Advent sermon at St. Patrick's Cathedral yesterday. He said that it was not true that in the war the world could see the failure of Christianity.

"Christianity has not been a failure," he said. "But the vaunted system that would exile God from human endeavor has failed in utter misery. Nations would not understand that righteousness exalteth a nation as well as an individual.

"America, amid all her war preparations, does not forget to dedicate a day of national thanksgiving to thank God for His blessings and mercies. In all humanity we ask the Creator of humanity to be with us in our hour of responsibilities. The Christian remembers that patriotism is not only a civic duty, but also a Christian duty, and the man disloyal to country is disloyal to God."

ALLEGE LANSDOWNE DISCLOSES WEAKNESS

German Papers Express New Hope of Decline in British War Fervor.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Dec. 1, (via London, Dec. 2.)—Commenting on Lord Lansdowne's letter the Cologne Gazette asserts that it cannot be otherwise understood than as a warning to all thinking people in England to revise thoroughly and seriously their war aims, or, in other words, to limit them.

The paper says that it cannot be considered an appeal for peace, as Lansdowne would hardly go that far, but that he preaches and warns in opposition to Lloyd George's words and the Allies' utterances. Lansdowne, it says, made use of the Premier's absence to publish his letter.

The paper asserts that the letter was in the conservative tone of years ago when England was not pursuing "bloodthirsty policies," but had far-reaching political aims which she carried through relentlessly.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 2. — Lord Lansdowne's letter continues to be commented on extensively by the German papers, the consensus of opinion being that pacifism is gaining ground in England. The Vossische Zeitung says:

"If we reject such efforts at a rapprochement it is not because of lack of good-will, but the result of the consideration that an agreement too hastily concluded with the island kingdom would cut off the way to our neighbors on the Continent, and also rob our neighbors and ourselves for all time of our guarantees by our power against British supremacy."

The Tageblatt believes that the Lansdowne letter indicates unrest among the conservatives in England over the way things are going. It adds:

"Lansdowne is one of them, and he hopes to find a way out before disaster is unavoidable."

The Tageblatt also says that the letter proves the growing opposition of France and Great Britain to their "war dictators."

Count zu Reventlow, in the Tageszeitung, says:

"Lansdowne hints that he is greatly concerned regarding the situation which might arise in the event of the Central Powers succeeding in arranging separate negotiations with Russia without Great Britain's participation."

The Morgen Post says:

"The document signifies the beginning of the revival of common sense in England."

PARIS PRESS RETICENT.

Only the Figaro Makes Any Editorial Reference to Lansdowne.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 2.—The French press maintains its curious silence regarding the Lansdowne letter. Only one paper alludes to the subject except in publishing excerpts from English editorials. The exception is the Figaro, which makes a brief reference at the conclusion of an editorial on von Kuehlmann's speech. The writer simply says:

"This speech should be a lesson to any in France or England who are tempted to lend an ear to the sad suggestions of Lord Lansdowne."

Three explanations of the French attitude are offered. The first is that the French regard the incident as England's affair, and possibly the outcome of English political feuds, and are therefore unwilling to discuss it for fear of offending their allies while the Interallied Conference is beginning its work. This view seems hardly tenable, as the question of peace concerns every one too vitally for considerations of delicacy or politeness to count.

The second is that they are awaiting an authoritative lead.

A third possibility is that the energies of France, being wholly concentrated on victory (in Clemenceau's formula, "our war aim is to win,") there is a feeling that the discussion of world peace should for the present be avoided.

So far as the Nationalist and Conservative press is concerned, this theory is tenable, but no such consideration would hold good regarding the Socialist and "Left" organs generally. They continually allude to peace, to the society of nations, and possible terms of settlement, and it is at least surprising that no editorials on the Lansdowne letter have appeared in this quarter.

TAFT ASSAILS LANSDOWNE.

Says Letter of "Old Sick Statesman" Delights Germans.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 2.—Ex-President Taft, in an editorial written specially for The Public Ledger, commenting on Lord Lansdowne's letter, says in part:

"As we do not realize the strain upon English patriotism, sacrifice, courage, and tenacity to continue this war, we cannot measure the injury by this letter of an old, sick statesman of reactionary traditions, out of sympathy with the present British Government, and hopeless in his forecast of the domestic and world future. Coming from an English social quarter supposed to be stanch for a fight to a finish, its effect is bad. German parliamentary leaders delight in the letter to show their restless people that the English are divided, and that a demand for immediate peace is growing among them.

"Whatever the letter may mean, American public opinion in its expression and comment should be clear that we can have no peace to which the Kaiser and Hindenburg and Ludendorff as directors of German Imperial policy are parties. A League of Nations to enforce future peace of the world with the Kaiser as a signatory would be a pact whose German promises would be 'writ in water.'"

EAGER FOR WILSON'S WORD.

London Chronicle Hopes for Early Comment on Lansdowne's Letter.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 3.—The Daily Chronicle in an editorial says:

"The position occupied now by the United States in relation to the Allies and the war is at once so important and so independent that an expression of official American opinion on the points raised by the Lansdowne letter is very desirable and should, we hope, be shortly forthcoming. It is bound, of course, to be treated with the utmost respect on this side."

The Chronicle remarks that THE NEW YORK TIMES, "whose thinking is often very close to the President's," lays stress on the need of destroying the Russian menace before any peace that is permanent can be made; and The Chronicle italicizes that sentence from THE NEW YORK TIMES which reads:

"Short of the utter defeat of Germany or the freedom of the German people, the blood of millions will have been shed in vain."

In quoting Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, The Chronicle says that he expressed himself on the Lansdowne letter in a similar vein, and that he is well known as a confidant of President Wilson.

INJURED SOLDIERS BETTER.

Coroner Investigating Railroad Accidents at Camp Wadsworth.

Special to The New York Times.

SPARTANBURG, S. C., Dec. 2.—With the Coroner still investigating the two collisions between trains and army trucks which yesterday caused the death of three soldiers and injury of four others, the placing of blame for the accidents had not been determined on tonight.

Headquarters today issued an order instructing the men away from Camp Wadsworth on the wood gathering detail to exercise the greatest vigilance in crossing railroad tracks. Members from the 47th and 10th Infantry regiments are at work the highway crosses and recrosses the rails eighteen times in five miles, and it is reported there are no watchmen at any of the crossovers.

Corporal Andrew A. Alwang, Company A, 47th, who suffered a fractured skull in the first accident, will recover, according to Lieut. Col. Edward R. Maloney, divisional surgeon. The surgeons also announced that Corporal Thomas J. O'Neil and Private Otto Keepner, both of Company A, the 47th, and Corporal Jonathan Hoyt, Truck Company 331, U. S. Q. M. Corps, were all out of danger tonight. Corporal Hoyt suffered compound fractures of both legs.

Headquarters today announced that the War Department had authorized Lieutenants attached to the Twenty-seventh Division to apply for instruction as aviators. The memorandum stated that the officers who entered the aeronautical schools would be qualified as observer aviators and assigned for duty with the Signal Corps. Not more than 10 per cent. of the total number of officers accepted for tuition will be permitted to come from any one division. Officers who enter for the aviation course and do not qualify will be reassigned to their former branch as fast as vacancies permit.

WANTS WAR BOARD OF THREE SUPREME

Britten to Introduce a House Bill for the Creation of a Supervising Body.

OPPOSES LARGER COUNCIL

Representative Criticises Present Navy Policy and Manner of Controlling Tonnage.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Creation of a supreme war council to be composed of only three members will be called for in a bill which Representative Fred A. Britten of Illinois, a member of the House Naval Affairs Committee, today announced that he would introduce tomorrow.

The measure will propose that this small body shall supersede the coordinated war council, which will hold its first meeting tomorrow in the office of the Secretary of War. Mr. Britten regards that body as unwieldy because of its size, the division of authority, and the inability of its members to give their entire time to the important work. The supreme war council, as outlined by him, would have charge of production, labor disputes, shipbuilding, and priority of shipments.

"I would give to this body supreme authority in all matters relating to the prosecution of the war," said Mr. Britten. "This applies not only to priority of shipments but to priority of manufacture and all other matters relating to the efficient use of our resources.

"For example, the navy has more big guns today than it has any use for, yet the navy yards are continuing to turn out big guns for dreadnoughts. We have not been building any battleships since the war began. As a matter of fact, those battleships which were authorized by Congress have not been started, because Secretary of the Navy Daniels decided that the steel and labor that would enter into their construction could be used to better advantage in the manufacture of destroyers.

"My point is that these big guns which have been manufactured for the dreadnoughts are needed badly now by the army, and that the navy, instead of continuing the manufacture of guns for itself which it does not need, should manufacture them for the army. A supreme war council could bring this about with a single order, and the fighting forces of the nation would be benefitted thereby.

"Similarly, the question of merchant tonnage could be settled. England, France, and Italy are all trying to get what little available tonnage we have. There should be a small body, clothed with full authority, to determine what commodities and munitions should be transported first. That would eliminate the present policy of each one of our allies attempting to work in all sorts of ways to get all the tonnage desired."

Representative Britten, known as one of the most fiery debaters in the lower house of Congress, said that he proposed to show that American destroyers were not being turned out so rapidly as the people of the country were being led to believe. He admitted, however, that it would be impossible to make an unqualified statement of just what had been and was being done because to do so would be furnishing military information.

The appropriation that is to be enacted at the next session of Congress to carry the navy through the next fiscal year probably will be very largely a lump sum measure in order that the building program shall not be disclosed to the enemy.

The members of the Naval Affairs Committee realise that the entry of the United States into the war has necessitated many changes in the three-year building plan which was agreed on by Congress two years ago. Millions of dollars which would have been appropriated for the building of battleships authorized will be spent on destroyers and other craft demonstrated to be of more service in the present submarine activities.

CITY EMPLOYES MAY ENLIST.

Mayor Mitchel Modifies Regulations as Suggested by Committee.

Mayor Mitchel has sent to all department heads the following instructions relating to enlistments by city employes which has been drawn up by the Mayor's Advisory Committee on War Service:

"The Mayor has been advised by Adjt. Gen. McCain, United States Army, that the voluntary enlistment in the army of registered men is forbidden from and after Dec. 15, 1917, except as to certain medical and dental students. The Mayor has directed his Advisory Committee on War Service to notify you that upon the request of a city employe, approved by you, he will approve, pursuant to the provisions of the Fenner law, (Chapter 438, Laws of 1917,) the applications of registrants of conscript age for enlistment in the army, even though it may be necessary to employ a substitute.

"Attention is likewise directed to the fact that municipal employes of conscript age, whose applications for enlistment in the United States Army (excluding the military service of the State and Federal or State naval service) have heretofore been disapproved, may, in accordance with the terms of the present instructions, submit a new application to the Mayor for permission to enlist in the United States Army."

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What war does to human beings, and what other human beings can do to remake them into men—that is the story told in "Flotsam and Jetsam" by John

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In the Christmas Scribner's Once a year comes this issue of this magazine to sum up the whole spirit of Christmas and give you a holiday budget of the best and most inspiring in current fiction, art, and important features.

VAN DYKE

has laid aside the pen of the diplomat and turns to poetry for his Christmas contribution—an exquisite picture of the "Flood-Tide of Flowers in Holland." There is patriotic fervor in another sort of poem in this issue—Mary R. S. Andrews's "A Godspeed" to our colors. And there is a patriotic message to Americans from

EDITH WHARTON

who has written "The French"—a shrewd appreciation of the national traits of France—the traits that are making our countrymen abroad feel such boundless admiration for the French.

MEREDITH NICHOLSON

can tell a tale with breathless interest. And he does in "The Heart of Life"—one of the seven bright, well-told stories in this issue. When you have read it you will be glad that he is one of the distinguished company of men and women who will make Scribner's for

1918

a magazine that you will want to see each month, the best-balanced magazine in America. All of the writers mentioned here have laid their plans for Scribner's for next year.

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for Present Wear or Holidays embracing every Mode of the moment in

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for the Fashionable Woman—and, introducing many Novelties from Paris and their own workshops that are not to be found at any other establishment in America

Furs selected now will be stored until wanted at Holiday time

Very Special Prices Will Be Quoted

W. & J. SLOANE

ESTABLISHED 74 YEARS AGO

SPECIAL SALE OF DOMESTIC RUGS

—with great possibilities for seekers of attractive, useful Gifts.

Each of the following four items affords a saving which should be highly appreciated in the face of the present rising market in all kinds of Floor Coverings.

Heavy Pile, *Wool Back*

SEAMLESS CHENILLE RUGS

In two of the most wanted colors—plain Taupe or plain Blue centres with a particularly fine Chinese border.

Size 9 ft. x 12 ft.; Regularly $107.50; $81.00

WILTON, SAXONY and BRUSSELS RUGS

In beautiful Oriental, conventional and all-over designs, including both new and discontinued patterns—all very desirable, decorative effects.

WILTON and SAXONY RUGS, Size 9 ft. x 12 ft.; Regularly up to $89 $63.50

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No Rugs Sent on Approval. No Returns.

FIFTH AVENUE & 47TH STREET, NEW YORK

Gimbel Brothers

33rd ST. - BROADWAY - 33rd ST.

Military Equipment Section

makes this remarkable offer to introduce us to YOU, officers of the United States army—

Officers' Heavy Winter Overcoats

All-Wool, 30-Ounce Cloth, Plaited Back, Regulation Model, Fully Lined

at $28.50

No other New York store, we believe, can show such a complete range of military equipment as we.

Immense quantities mean dependable qualities and dependable prices on

Christmas Gifts for "Boys in Camp"

Sweaters, gloves, sewing kits, toilet kits, mess kits, woolen shirts, leather puttees, spiral puttees, folding pails and buckets, khaki handkerchiefs, writing kits, bed rolls, clothing rolls, first aid kits, unfilled kits, folding lamps, money belts, soldiers' diaries, Sam Brown belts, duffle bags, laundry bags, swagger sticks, trench mirrors, flashlights, army shoe brushes with polish combined, army ponchos, army slickers and the much wanted sheep-lined coats.

GIMBELS MILITARY EQUIPMENT SECTION—Fourth Floor

B. Altman & Co.

The Great Yearly Sale of RICH FURS AND FUR GARMENTS will commence to-day (Monday)

Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets New York

McGIBBON & CO

In War Times Useful Articles make Commendable Christmas Gifts

LINEN GOODS—SPECIAL OFFERINGS

TABLE CLOTHS and NAPKINS in Sets—Inexpensive.
EMBROIDERED LINEN SHEETS and PILLOW CASES.
HANDKERCHIEFS for Ladies and Gentlemen of Pure Linen "not so-called" all Linen—Prices Low to meet the Times.
New and rare TABLE SCARFS, CENTRES and DOYLIES.
GUEST TOWELS attractively Boxed for "the over" New Year Visitor.
White & New Shade Colors in BLANKETS & COMFORTABLES

UPHOLSTERY AND FURNITURE

Other Good Things for Christmas

Easy Chairs, Library Tables, Novelty Lamps
Dainty Boudoir Lace Bed Sets
Book Ends, Candle Holders, Tea Trays
Mahogany Day Beds—Oriental Rugs

West 37th St., Near Fifth Ave.

Reward for an Impostor

The New York Times offers $25 reward for the arrest and conviction of an alleged subscription solicitor calling himself C. Bibbs. He is fraudulently using blanks of the New York Publishing Co., soliciting subscriptions for The Mid-Week Pictorial of The New York Times. He was at Reading, Pa., Nov. 21, previously had operated in New York State, North Dakota, Wisconsin and Minnesota. He is described as follows: Age, about 20; height, 5 feet 6 inches; weight, 125 to 130, complexion, light; wore dark suit, plaid cap, pinch back overcoat. Claims to be working for a prize college offer.

The New York Times

Subscription Department.

SHOWS GERMAN AIM TO CONTROL WORLD

Lust of Conquest Depicted in Pamphlet Issued by American Government.

GERMAN LEADERS QUOTED

Map Reveals 187,000,000 Population Now Under Teuton Domination—Devotion to War God.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Evidence convicting Germany of a lust for control of the world is presented in an exhaustive way in a pamphlet of 171 pages issued by the Committee on Public Information as a number of its "Red, White, and Blue" series of publications relating to the war. "Conquest and Kultur: Aims of the Germans in Their Own Words" is the title of this work, which is a compilation mainly of utterances of German statesmen and writers expressing the sentiment of "Deutschland über Alles." Some of the extracts have not previously been published in English. The Kaiser is quoted frequently.

Attached to the pamphlet is a map in colors bearing the legend "Why Germany Wants Peace Now." It shows the territory now occupied by Germany and her allies, and outlines the German scheme of railroad extension so as to reach from Berlin to Bagdad and through to the Persian Gulf, with branches along the east shore of the Red Sea to Medina, Mecca, and Hodeida, near the Red Sea junction with the Gulf of Aden, and to Cairo and the Cape, while other lines give outlet at Trieste, on the Atlantic, and Saloniki and Athens, on the Aegean, to the Mediterranean. A table on the map shows the population of the four Central Powers, which, added to the 40,500,000 population of the occupied territory of Belgium, Northern France, Poland, Lithuania, Courland, Serbia, Montenegro, and Rumania, makes a total population under German control of 187,000,000.

"Today Germany controls 187,000,000 people—that is why she wants peace," reads the legend.

The pamphlet was compiled by Professors Wallace Notestein and Elmer E. Stoll of the University of Minnesota. There is an explanatory foreword by Guy Stanton Ford, in which he says:

A Conflict of Ideals.

"The German writers whom the compilers have read have sought again and again to fan the flame of German hatred by quoting English utterances of a similar character, three English utterances in all, and only one of them comparative to the passages in this collection. Of French jingoistic utterances German writers have much to say and little to quote. They talk with greater vagueness of the ambitions of America. It is the unenviable distinction of the small dynastic, feudal, capitalistic, and intellectual groups in Germany, to which these ideas owe their origin, that they have made them nation-wide, systematic, and dominant."

Mr. Ford goes to some length in pointing out the difference between the ideals of the nations opposed to Germany, for which they struggled against autocracies such as that prevailing today at Berlin, and the German scheme of dominating the world through the supremacy of a military clique. He tells how America and France and the Liberals of England saw their ideals molded into realities, and notes that "this band has now become a goodly one as the South American republics, Italy, Belgium, Norway, Japan, China, and at last Russia, have caught the vision." Continuing, Mr. Ford says:

"America knows what it is defending. Does it as clearly understand what it is fighting against? Does it realize that other peoples have had imposed upon them ways of thinking between which and our thought and the thought of all forward-looking people there can be no compromise? Does it know that the ideals of government which it struck down in its farthest past, bringing new liberties to all English-speaking peoples—the ideals which France banished with the Bourbons and the Bonapartes, and Italy drove out with the Hapsburgs, ideals that crashed to earth in Russia but yesterday with the fall of the Romanoffs—does it know that these ideals now dominate the Teutonic Powers and make them the fitting allies of the Turk in thought and purpose and method?

Prussian Militarists Indicted.

"Three years of war as conducted by Prussian militarism have done much to acquaint us with the purposes and methods of the mediaevially minded group which controls the Central Powers. Yet a full and convincing proof of the distortion of the purposes of a whole nation can come only from the utterances of those who planned and promoted the war. One may not draw an indictment against a whole nation, but it is at least permissible to allow its responsible leaders, intellectual and political, to define the creed according to which they have shaped the thought and action of the German people in the past generation. That is all this pamphlet does.

"Against such a confession the guilty cannot enter a plea in abatement or avoidance, neither now nor hereafter. The Pied Pipers of Prussianism who have led the German people to conquest and to ignominy and to infamy are here given their unending day before the court of public opinion. It is a motley throng who are here heard in praise of war and international suspicion and conquest and intrigue and devastation—Emperors, Kings, Princes, poets, philosophers, educators, journalists, legislators, manufacturers, militarists, statesmen. Line upon line, precept upon precept, they have written this ritual of envy and broken faith and rapine. Before them is the war god, to whom they have offered up their reason and their humanity; behind them the misshapen image they have made of the German people, leering with bloodstained visage over the ruins of civilization.

"There is no thinking human being who would not gladly blot out the whole ugly record of these pages, both because of what it advocates and because of the untold anguish its translation into deeds has caused. But it can never be done.

"Only its full and fair presentation can enable the American people to know what it is from which they are defending their land, their institutions, and their very lives. Only from such a carefully documented self-revelation of German ideals can they fully know what they must overdome—not only they, but the German people themselves, for no peace, no matter when it may come nor what may be its terms, can ever make of Germany 'a fit partner for a league of honor' until the German people have driven out the spirit which inspired these utterances made in their name."

Collie Tried to Catch Autos.

A collie dog running about in front of the Ritz-Carlton, at Forty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue, and leaping toward every automobile passing by in an effort to catch it attracted the attention last night of Patrolman John Duffy, who took it to the East Fifty-first Street Station House. The dog wore a leather collar, with a brass plate bearing the inscription, "5005, 1917." The dog would have been run down if the chauffeurs had not turned their machines out of his way.

DE SAULLES BOY GIVEN TO MOTHER

Continued from Page 1.

room in the Nassau County Jail, said that she had read accounts of the trial with interest, and had liked them all with the exception of an article by a woman short-story writer, who had said that the plight of Mrs. De Saulles was the more pitiful because she had never read a book and was short of intellectual resources, which might have kept her from brooding over the trial. Mrs. De Saulles said this was not true, and added that it was "not nice"—her unvarying formula of condemnation.

When Mrs. De Saulles was asked how she had managed to preserve throughout the trial the mask of calm and indifference which had been the marvel of all who saw her, she replied: "I schooled myself to it beforehand. I knew that psychologists and every one else would be watching me, and I steeled myself to hold my expression. It was very hard, but one can do what one has to do."

She said that the most difficult part of the trial for her was when she entered the courtroom each day, as she knew every eye in the courtroom was fixed on her. She declared that she had not been inattentive, as some had thought, to what was going on in court, but she thought she had seen everything that was going on.

Mrs. De Saulles was asked what she considered the climax of the trial, and replied: "The verdict, of course."

Asked if she had seen Juror 5 announce the verdict to her with a wink as he took his seat in the jury box, before the verdict had been asked by the clerk, she answered: "Of course, I did. I would not have missed that for anything."

Confident of Acquittal.

She asserted that she felt certain the verdict would be in her favor, but the first knowledge of it was conveyed to her by the wink.

Mrs. De Saulles said she was vexed when she learned that her son had been told all about the case, what she had done, why she was on trial, and why she was held a prisoner.

"I think it was a shame to fill his little head with all this," she said. "He has been told to repeat it over and over, so that he could not possibly forget it. He told me that he would beg to be told that it was not true."

The boy was still wearing yesterday the Sheriff's badge which had been given to him on his visits to the Mineola Jail, where he was known as the Sheriff.

Mrs. De Saulles was asked if she intended to take any steps to recover from the De Saulles estate any of the money alleged to be due her from property bought by De Saulles with her money.

"I would not touch a penny of it under any circumstances," she said. "And I need money. I may have to go to work."

Mrs. De Saulles denied that she had cried after the appeal to the jury by Mr. Uterhart.

"Do you think I would go through what I did at the trial and then cry over myself?" she said.

Mrs. De Saulles said she thought District Attorney Weeks had "not been very nice," in spite of her counsel's praise for his "gentlemanly" conduct of the trial.

Mrs. De Saulles feels secure in the possession of her son. The possibility of legal action is anticipated if she should try to take the child to Chile, because of the position taken by American courts against allowing an American boy to lose his nationality. But Mrs. De Saulles was emphatic in asserting that she had no intention of taking the boy to Chile, and that she intended to bring him up an American.

BIGGEST YEAR FOR BANKS.

Net Earnings $194,321,000 in 1917, Greatest in Their History.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—John Skelton Williams, the Controller of the Currency, announced today that the earnings of national banks during the fiscal year 1917 were the greatest in their history. They amounted to $667,406,000, an increase of $76,764,000, or 13 per cent. over the previous year. The net earnings amounted to $194,321,000, an increase over the preceding year of $36,778,000, or 23 per cent.

On their capital stock the banks report net earnings for the year of 17.96 per cent., the highest percentage ever reported. This compares with 14.78 per cent. on stock the year before.

The amount distributed in dividends to stockholders was $125,538,000, an increase over the previous year of $10,813,000, or 9.4 per cent. The sum thus distributed was 11.61 per cent. on their capital stock, and compares with 10.76 per cent. the year preceding.

The percentage of net earnings to capital and surplus for the last year was 10.52, the greatest shown in over forty years, or since 1873.

The percentage of losses to depositors from national banks which failed during this same year was only three-one thousandths of 1 per cent. of total deposits, which compares with an average for the preceding thirty-five years of over twenty-four-one thousandths of 1 per cent.

SEES NEED OF GREAT ARMY.

Three to Five Million Americans Required, Says Henry Morgenthau.

Henry Morgenthau, ex-Ambassador to Turkey, in an address before the Free Synagogue at Carnegie Hall yesterday, declared that from three to five million American soldiers would be needed to carry the war to a successful conclusion. Great sacrifices, he said, were in store for those who stayed at home. He urged the necessity of united support of the Government in the big task which now confronts it.

"There are less than 100 men in America," said Mr. Morgenthau, "who are capable of thinking internationally. This is due largely to our own history and development. But the leaders will appear as they always have and we will develop Generals capable of handling half a million men, when hitherto we have only manoeuvred 5,000 at one time."

Mr. Morgenthau declared that the unequal division of prosperity had been one of the vital factors in the creation of discontent throughout the world. It helped to lay a foundation, he said, for the present war.

Mr. Morgenthau spoke in the place of ex-President William H. Taft, who was announced to deliver the address yesterday. Mr. Taft will appear next Sunday. Dr. Stephen S. Wise was absent from the pulpit owing to the death of his mother. Dr. Sydney E. Goldstein presided. The morning's offering was asked in the name of Dr. Wise's mother, with a request that the sum be given to Dr. Wise to use as he saw fit.

SOLDIERS FIGHT MEXICANS.

American Killed by Bandits in Cameron County, Texas.

PRESIDIO, Tex., Dec. 2.—In a fight at Buena Vista, Tex., between United States cavalrymen, under Lieutenant Leonard F. Matlock, and Mexican cattle thieves, one soldier was killed and another wounded. The foreman of an American ranch, acting as scout for the soldiers, was killed.

Machine guns were used by the cavalry to drive the Mexicans from the houses of Buena Vista in which they had taken refuse. Buena Vista is twenty miles northwest of here on the Rio Grande. The fight occurred early Saturday morning.

Decided Reductions in Cloth Coats Evening Wraps Fur Trimmed

Clark & Weinberg

634 Fifth Ave. near 51st St.

Manufacturer—Jobber

Here is an advertisement that does NOT exaggerate.

Read it carefully, knowing you are getting FACTS.

These are times when a business man NEEDS just the qualities I can give.

Let me show you HOW YOUR business can benefit through me.

I offer you a training and experience above the average, from stock clerk to the management of a business—a broad experience in buying and selling—the vision and sound judgment of 42, coupled with the enthusiasm and vitality of 30.

THAT tells the story of what I offer you.

$6,000 a year and a real opportunity is my price.

I can earn more for you. Address T 5 Times.

Victor

"HIS MASTER'S VOICE"
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

To insure Victor quality, always look for the famous trademark, "His Master's Voice." It is on all genuine products of the Victor Talking Machine Company.

$20 for this genuine Victrola

The fact that this instrument bears the famous Victor trademark and is a *genuine* Victrola guarantees to you the same high quality and standard of excellence so well established and recognized in all products of the Victor Company.

It is equipped with all the *exclusive* Victor *patented* features and will play for you any of the more than 5000 records listed in the Victor Record catalog.

Will there be a Victrola in your home *this* Christmas? Nothing else will bring so much pleasure to every member of the family.

Victor dealers everywhere

Ask your nearest dealer for demonstration

The Kaiser's Incendiaries are at large

Employ an able-bodied Citizen for Watchman and equip him to fight both Fire and Man.

Germany has let loose her horde over here. October was a month of terror. All records for incendiary fires were broken. Enough food was burned to feed our armies 90 days.

Baltimore underwent a $5,000,000 fire. Brooklyn a $2,000,000 elevator fire. Rochester a $1,000,000 fire. Kansas City a $1,500,000 stockyard fire in which 15,700 cattle and hogs were destroyed. There is danger, too, from other sources. Factories are speeded up. Production managers, thinking only of production, forget fire and fire protection.

Owners of warehouses, grain elevators, shipyards, lumber plants, railroads, munition factories and other plants must look the facts in the face. A single day lost in getting fire protection may mean a business wiped out.

"A Watchman properly equipped."

"I WANT TO PROTECT MY FACTORY, BUT HOW?"

That question is not hard to answer.

First, you need a watchman. 90% of all fires are discovered by workers or watchmen. Get a big, brawny man who can think and fight. Equip him as the watchman in the picture is equipped—with a Pyrene extinguisher to kill incipient fires, with a Pyrene Watchman's Clock to check his vigilance and with a revolver.

Next, put Pyrene on posts throughout your buildings—one to every 1000 square feet.

Next, get a factory size chemical fire engine, good on a stubborn blaze.

Next, get hose to stop big, devastating blazes.

Finally, teach all employees what a fire will mean by displaying the warning sign shown here.

Don't procrastinate. Today make your business fire-safe.

FIRE IN THIS PLANT MAY PUT EVERY MAN OUT OF WORK HELP THE MANAGEMENT PROTECT YOUR JOB NO SMOKING

PYRENE MANUFACTURING CO., 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York
J. P. MALONEY, Manager
Telephone: Murray Hill 3300

Send me the following (check what you want):
☐ Chief Counsel's new booklet—"Protection Your Property From Fire"
☐ Complete Catalog of Pyrene Fire Appliances.
☐ A fire expert to inspect buildings and make suggestions on equipment.

FIRM NAME _____
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ADVERTISEMENT. | ADVERTISEMENT. | ADVERTISEMENT. | ADVERTISEMENT. | ADVERTISEMENT. | ADVERTISEMENT. | ADVERTISEMENT. | ADVERTISEMENT.

The Other Day Something Happened. Now I'm Going to Make a Wide Open Confession.

I FEEL that it's an act of common decency, wrung from a busy man, and no matter how busy you may be, I guess you'd better read it.

For years THE LITERARY DIGEST was nothing to me. I had too much reading matter, and too many ways to spend my money.

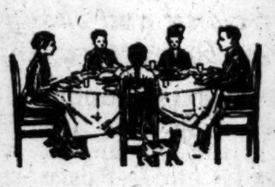
I thought THE DIGEST was simply one of the multitude of magazines, and the family has half a dozen, or more, lying around the house all the time.

Some fate got after me a month or so ago and began to hand me one knock after another.

The first one that made a dent, I think, was at the meeting of the lodge. An argument arose over the war situation in Russia. I couldn't hold up my end; the other man knew more than I did, and made the fact plain to several members who were listening. I remarked, not very pleasantly, "You seem to know more than the newspapers." My ill nature brought only a cheerful laugh. "Oh, yes," he said, "THE LITERARY DIGEST explained the whole thing last week." Of course I hadn't seen it.

Coming in on the train a day or two later, my seat companion asked me how I thought France could ever recover from the devastation of her orchards. I said it probably would take five or ten years to grow new ones. Then the fellow opposite spoke up and said, "Oh, no; the French armies are doing miracles over there in restoring to life thousands of fruit trees that were cut down, or circled. The article in last week's LITERARY DIGEST describing it reads like The Arabian Nights." I hid my discomfiture with a polite, "Is that so!"

At the dinner table, yesterday, two of the children began discussing the question whether the United States ought to shut off food shipments to the small neutral countries. It seemed strange to hear them quote fact after fact, and opinions of this or that authority which I hadn't read anywhere. I began to be afraid they would ask me some question I couldn't answer. At length I stopped them short by saying, "That will do now; where did you hear all that, anyhow?" And this is what I got in reply, "Why father! That is our high school topic from THE LITERARY DIGEST this week." I had forgotten reading in a letter some time ago that THE DIGEST is used as a text in several thousand high schools throughout the United States.



Wife is fond of visiting and has a good many friends among nice people. Lately they have been talking a lot about canning and drying fruits and vegetables, and about new methods of war economy. I heard her telling somebody over the 'phone the other day about a wonderful substitute for eggs in making cakes. Then I heard a little exclamation of dismay and a few broken sentences of embarrassment before she hung up the receiver. In a minute the trouble was all up to me: "Mrs. Page says I mustn't use that egg powder, because it hasn't any egg in it at all. She says I ought to read the article in my LITERARY DIGEST this week telling all about such things. 'My' LITERARY DIGEST! She seemed to take for granted that we have THE DIGEST. I was ashamed to tell her we haven't. Everybody seems to have it except us." Of course, I couldn't admit such a thing. At the same time I couldn't deny having seen THE LITERARY DIGEST in most of the nice homes we had visited.

Election day I started early from the house to vote. My neighbor was getting out his new car. It was a beauty. "I thought you couldn't decide which make to get," I remarked. "How did you settle the matter?"

"Why, yes, it did seem like a deadlock between my wife and me, but the advertisement of this car in last week's LITERARY DIGEST was so convincing we agreed, as soon as we read it, that this was our choice. It's getting to be rather a habit with us, you know, to find answers to things in THE DIGEST." The matter-of-course tone in which he spoke, made me wonder what he would say if he knew I didn't read THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Last Sunday morning the dominie mentioned a request made by some church member that the pastor would "not preach about the war." Then he told about the experience of the church in England and France and the criticism of its attitude, and what his own position on the subject was. I declare, if he quoted THE LITERARY DIGEST once, he must have quoted it half a dozen times.

Is the answer to everything in THE LITERARY DIGEST?

This was getting on my nerves. The next morning at the office I noticed THE DIGEST on my partner's desk with his personal mail. In the most casual manner I asked him to let me take a look at it. I didn't mean to start anything!

"Do you mean to say you don't read THE LITERARY DIGEST!" he exclaimed.

"Why, is there anything surprizing about that? I don't pretend to read every magazine that's published," I said, rather nettled.

He came back at me strong. "That's just it; you try to read too many magazines, and too many newspapers, no doubt. You might better spend less time with some of them rather than miss reading THE LITERARY DIGEST. You simply can't get on, nor hold your own anywhere without it. I know I couldn't. It's the only magazine in the country that keeps you informed,—fully and rightly informed, I mean, free from all editorial bias,—on the big live matters of the war, and business, and every other vital topic. Surely! look it over and see for yourself."

I retired to my own office and sat down, face to face with the magazine that had been challenging me everywhere I went during the past month. An hour was gone before I knew it. I was surprized, startled, thrilled. The world seemed bigger to me, and closer. Things that had puzzled me became clearer. My mind seemed to be opening. I had thought of THE LITERARY DIGEST simply as one of a multitude of magazines which did not concern me. Here it was, now, revealed as THE ONE which I had been really needing all this time. I certainly had been missing a good thing.

Well, I hurriedly sent off my check for the $3.00 which would bring THE LITERARY DIGEST to my home for a whole year. Thank goodness, that's done! Of course, the joke is on me. It was my own fault. I might have enjoyed THE DIGEST long ago. Now, as an act of neighborliness, I'm making this confession; and I'm telling you, also,—you who haven't been reading THE DIGEST,—if you now sign and mail an order for it, as I did (when I woke up), you can call it a good day's work.

Harold Bell Wright, the Author, Tells the Reason:

"To attempt to gain anything like a clear view of the world's activities through the fogs of prejudice and the clouds of self-interest that hang always about the local newspaper is a hopeless task. For one who would look with unobstructed vision upon the moving world forces that make for or against the welfare of human kind, The Literary Digest is a mountain peak in a clear sky.

"Because The Literary Digest gives me an unclouded view of the world's doings, because it places me in an atmosphere above prejudice and local self-interest, because it separates for me the grain of the world's thought from the chaff of idle words, and cleans it from the dirt of sensationalism. I appreciate and enjoy it. It is a Godsend to all who feel that they have work to do that requires clear thinking."—*HAROLD BELL WRIGHT, Author of "The Shepherd of the Hills," "The Eyes of the World," etc.*

The Literary Digest

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
(Publishers of the Famous NEW Standard Dictionary)
New York

'Tis a Mark of Distinction to Be a Reader of The Literary Digest

The Digest Habit Saves Worry, Time, and Money

HERE ARE TWO WAYS TO GET THE LITERARY DIGEST:

1. Buy it from the nearest news-dealer for a dime each week.
2. Send this order, with $3.00 and receive the magazine at your home or office every Saturday for a year.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY,
354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Please send me THE LITERARY DIGEST for a year, beginning at once. I enclose $3.00.

NAME _____

STREET AND NUMBER _____

CITY _____

STATE _____

DATE _____

N.S.G.

THRIFT STAMP SALE OPENS IN SCHOOLS

23,000 Teachers Will Be Asked to Form Clubs Among the Children Today.

INTEREST ON FIVE DOLLARS

Purchases of New 25-Cent Issues to be Urged on Pupils to Encourage Saving.

The nation-wide campaign for the sale of thrift and war savings stamps will be launched in the public schools throughout the city today. William G. Willcox, President of the Board of Education, announced yesterday that the board would be officially authorized as a Government agency for the sale of the stamps and that the 23,000 school teachers in the city would be urged to aid the children in the formation of "thrift" clubs.

Postmaster Patten has had distributed $1,000,000 worth of thrift stamps and war savings stamps among the various branch Post Offices, where they will be on sale today. An equal amount of stamps has been provided for the Brooklyn Post Offices. All the banks and trust companies received a supply of stamps on Saturday, and they will be ready today to supply all demands.

The War Savings Committee of New York City, of which Frederic W. Allen is director, has distributed more than 1,000,000 circulars to the various schoolhouses throughout the city. These explain briefly the war savings plan. The following letter has been addressed to the school Principals by President Willcox:

"The practical patriotism of our public school system has resulted in subscriptions to the second Liberty Loan exceeding $31,000,000. We are all proud of this splendid record. Another opportunity for service is now offered to us, and I hope the schools may respond with equal enthusiasm and with equal success.

"The Federal Government is organizing a campaign for the sale of $5 war savings stamps and 25-cent thrift stamps. The war savings stamps will be sold at the rate of $4.12 each and the face value of $5 will be payable Jan. 1, 1923, the difference representing 4 per cent. on the investment. At any time during the next five years these war savings stamps are redeemable on demand at cost plus 5 per cent. interest. The 25-cent thrift stamps do not bear interest, but may be exchanged on demand for war savings stamps.

"This plan is admirably suited to the needs of school children and admirably adapted to promote habits of thrift and a spirit of patriotism. Each child can commence the purchase of a war savings stamp by the payment of 25 cents for a thrift stamp, and can help the Government in this direct way. The purchase of war savings stamps in connection with the school savings banks affords another opening for substantial sales.

"Henry R. M. Cook, the Auditor of the Board of Education, has volunteered to take charge of the whole matter for the schools, and his department will be officially authorized as a Government agency for the sale of these stamps.

"Early next week the campaign will be launched, and you will receive further information in the form of official circulars which are now in course of preparation by the Federal authorities. In the meantime, I am sending you this preliminary notice, feeling sure that you will all be glad to avail yourselves of this splendid opportunity for further service to your country.

The Education Committee of the War Savings Committee has also arranged for the co-operation of New York City libraries as educational centres in the thrift and war savings work. The Government leaflets and literature, which explain the operation of the saving plan, will be distributed from the libraries. These circulars and cards of explanation will be inserted in every book that leaves the library counters.

The evening lecture system of the public schools will also be used as an educational agency in connection with the work of the War Savings Committee

M'ADOO URGES ALL TO BUY WAR STAMPS

Two Billion Dollars to Be Raised by Sale and 25 Cents Pays for One.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The war savings certificate stamps and United States thrift stamps, together with thrift cards and war savings certificates, with suitable pocket envelopes for such certificates, will be placed on sale throughout the country tomorrow.

The campaign contemplates the sale of $2,000,000,000 worth of the war savings stamps, its broad provisions making it possible for every one who has 25 cents to participate.

Secretary McAdoo tonight issued the following statement:

"This war cannot be financed unless the American people immediately stop waste, practice self-denial, economize in every possible direction, and lend the money they save thereby to the Government.. The campaign which opens tomorrow for the sale of war savings stamps in denominations of 25 cents and $5 is of the utmost importance. No such opportunity as this has ever been offered to the American people for investing their savings with absolute safety and at such attractive rates of interest. The Government will accept your money and pay interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, compounded quarterly.

"Let every man, woman, and child reflect, as they are about to spend even 25 cents wastefully or needlessly, how much that 25 cents will do for some splendid son of America who is fighting on the battlefields of Europe; how much even 25 cents multiplied by 100,000,000 loyal and patriotic American citizens will help their Government to bring to a quick end this horrible carnage in Europe; how many lives of America's noble sons will be saved the sooner the war is ended. Every dollar saved will hasten this result.

"I appeal to the heart and patriotism of the American people to help their Government and help themselves by a whole-hearted support of this war savings plan."

The essentials of the plan provide that thrift stamps may be purchased for 25 cents each and pasted on a thrift card. When sixteen of them have been acquired, the card may be applied, at its face value of $4, on a war savings stamp, which, during December, 1917, and January, 1918, will cost $4.12 each. The cost of these stamps will increase a cent a month each during 1918, and during December they will reach their maximum cost of $4.23, for the year. They will have a face value of $5 on their date of maturity, Jan. 1, 1923, giving the holder 4 per cent. interest, compounded quarterly.

If at any time the holder of one or more war savings stamps desires to surrender his holding, he may do so upon ten days' notice at any post office and receive the cost price to him and 3 per cent. interest.

Post offices and Federal Reserve banks are to maintain available supplies of stamps, certificates and cards in amounts sufficient to meet the requirements of distribution and sales. Banks and trust companies, railroad and express companies, department stores, the duly authorized representatives of labor, fraternal and other associations, and other corporations, partnerships and individuals who offer their services without expense, are among those whom the Secretary of the Treasury will in his discretion appoint as agents to sell the stamps, certificates, and cards.

Blank forms of application for appointment as agent, with necessary information as to execution and filing, may be obtained from any money order post office, from agent banks, or from State or local representatives of the National War Savings Committee.

$9,068 IN CONCERT TAXES.

Month's War Revenue From Carnegie and Aeolian Halls.

The first month's returns of the Government war tax on concerts and musical recitals in New York were announced yesterday, covering all such events in Carnegie and Aeolian Halls since Nov. 1, when the law went into effect. Treasurer Lawrence Fitzgerald's sworn statement for Aeolian Hall, where concerts are given twice daily to a seating capacity of 1,400, showed a total tax to Dec. 1 figured at $4,324.20, of which the highest single payment was $188.82 at a recent recital by Harold Bauer, the pianist.

The box office at Carnegie Hall, in charge of Rudolph Heck for the last twenty-five years, announced that the tax there for the thirty-day period had reached $4,744.54. The highest day's figure at Carnegie was $470.91, at last Saturday's matinee of Jascha Heifetz, the new violin star. As the tax is 10 per cent. of the gross receipts, the Russian artist got almost as much for his concert as the Government received in a month's tax for the hall.

At the Metropolitan last night, Treasurer Earle Lewis said the figures would be filed with the International Revenue Collector in the next ten days or so, as allowed by the law. The opera subscription is not taxed, having been paid in full before the passage of the law, but the nightly sale will return about $6,000 a month to the Government, which with the combined $9,000 of the two concert halls will make $15,000 monthly, or near $100,000 in the course of the season.

SHIPPING PROBLEM SOLVED, SAYS COLBY

America's Building Program the Answer to the Submarine, He Declares.

PARIS, Dec. 2.—The problem of shipping has been solved by the Allies, Bainbridge Colby, representative of the American Shipping Board at the Interallied Conference, said today. The solution is found in the enormous shipbuilding program of the United States.

"I am not permitted, by the nature of things, to discuss the work of our mission and its results," said Mr. Colby, who has been one of the busiest members of the mission. "I can at least say, however, that it has been of the highest value and significance. My time has been almost entirely engaged with the shipping problem, which is in a sense the problem of the war.

"I think I can fairly say that the problem is solved. The stupendous building program of America is the answer to the submarine, the answer which the defective psychology of Germany could not foresee."

"Of course, the most fruitful thing about our visit is the opportunity it has given us to meet face to face mighty events now passing. But to me the most interesting contact has been with the men at the front. Here you find no trace of the doubts or hesitations of the council chamber. The soldiers are splendid. It is almost incredible that after three years of war one should find such tone and spirit among the fighting forces.

"I visited the front, walked in the trenches, surveyed the German trenches from an observation tower in advance of the allied artillery and crouched my way through the dugouts of a French battery which was in action. Everywhere it is the same. The soldiers' faces are serene, their movements snappy and vigorous. They have their work in hand and they know it is good work they do.

"Just at present the German line around Cambrai is reeling under the staggering blows of the British. I have had no time to visit the British front, but I have seen thousands of their soldiers returning from their trenches on short home leave. They are sturdy and cheerful; they look like conquerors.

"Our men are beginning to snow in the vast scene. With successive contingents arriving at intervals, the American soldier is becoming a familiar sight in France. He is immensely popular. Everywhere his fine appearance, good nature and soldierly bearing have won for him universal admiration and respect."

FOUNDED 1856

MEN and young men who have a desire to buy superior clothes procurable at the lowest expenditure come to us regularly for their requirements, knowing that this process is the surest and safest way of gratifying that desire in every detail. Everything men and boys appreciate for Christmas gifts.

United States Army Uniforms
Officers' regulation outfits

BROKAW BROTHERS
1457-1463 BROADWAY
AT FORTY-SECOND STREET

TIFFANY & Co.

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, CLOCKS
WATCHES, CHINA, STATIONERY

BRYAN PREDICTS DRY SWEEP

Tells Women Nationwide Prohibition Will Win Before 1920.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Ratification by the States of a prohibition amendment to the Federal Constitution within two years was predicted tonight by William Jennings Bryan, addressing the convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. With twenty-six States already dry and prohibition territory spreading in others, Mr. Bryan said a Federal amendment before 1920 seemed certain.

Nearly one thousand delegates, representing every State, are here for the convention, which will continue until next Friday. The national officers are preparing to devote their energies to the fight for passage by the House of the amendment resolution already passed by the Senate. They profess confidence that the House will act favorably before Christmas.

Mr. Bryan declared the action of the President in ordering a reduction in the alcoholic contents of beer was a great step forward for prohibition. The failure to suspend the manufacture of beer entirely because it would put the country on a whisky basis, he said, meant that there would be but one argument in the future on the prohibition question, and that Congress should lose no time in saying there should be no further conversion of foodstuffs into either beer or whisky.

WOMAN WINS CITY POST.

Mrs. Elizabeth Moss Appointed Overseer of Poor in Montclair.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Dec. 2.—The Board of Commissioners has appointed Mrs. Elizabeth Moss as overseer of the poor at a salary of $900 a year. The work had been directed by Mayor Louis F. Dodd, who resigned the position so that the appointment of the woman could be made.

For several months past Mrs. Moss has been engaged in volunteer work for the municipality. Because of the illness of one of the members, E. Mortimer Harrison, the Board of Commissioners has been unable to secure the necessary unanimous vote for initiating proceedings to carry out its big $500,000 paving plan. Accordingly, Mrs. Moss was appointed to visit the property owners and secure their signatures to petitions for improving the thoroughfares. How well Mrs. Moss has done her work is shown by the receipt of fully signed petitions from a half dozen of the main streets of the town.

HONEST PEOPLE.

Lost articles of value may be found by a reader of The New York Times. An advertisement in the lost column of The Times will inform Times readers of your whereabouts. Telephone 1000 Bryant. —Advt.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

HOLIDAY EXHIBIT IN "GIFT ROOM"

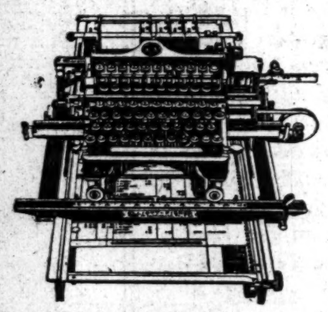
Nowhere can half an hour be spent to more profitable advantage than on our main floor, which, for the convenience of Christmas Shoppers, we have converted into a practical GIFT ROOM.

Here are displayed every modern luxury and convenience known to the cabinetmaker's art—as well as quaint reproductions of "old-fashioned" pieces—Marbles, Bronzes and a host of useful OBJECTS OF ART and UTILITY.

Magazine Racks
Book Blocks
Desks
Writing Tables
Lamps
Sofa Pillows
Nests of Tables
Tea Tables
Smoking Stands
Gate Leg and "Pie-Crust" Tables
Card Tables

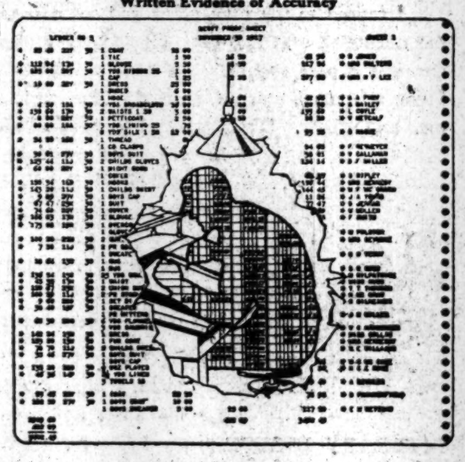
ORIENTAL AND DOMESTIC RUGS AND DRAPERIES.

Flint & Horner Co. Inc.
20-26 West 36th St.
New York



The flat writing surface on which forms are held in the natural flat writing position makes the proof sheet (written evidence of accuracy) possible.

Written Evidence of Accuracy



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Saved by
Elliott-Fisher The Bookkeeping Machine

Machine bookkeeping saves time, money and energy. With Elliott-Fisher The Bookkeeping Machine

1—Each day's work is automatically proved each day.

2—No time is lost paging through ledgers looking for errors or checking up the accuracy of the work.

3—Trial balances taken off and PROVED quickly at end of the month.

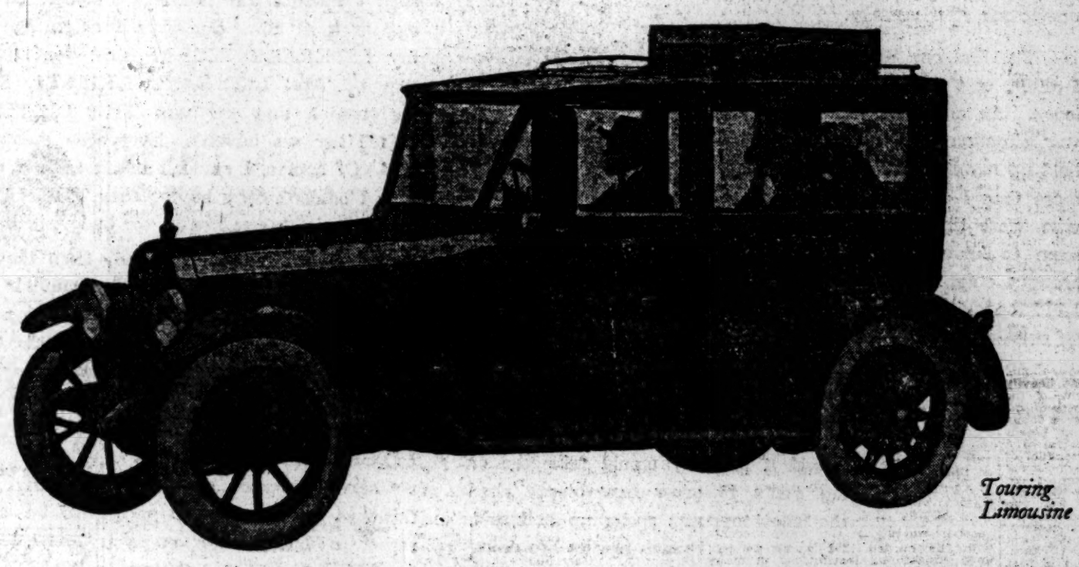
4—Bills and statements are sent out on time.

"It has simply taken the grind out of the daily work," writes Mr. Casley, cashier of John A. Roebling's Sons Company of Trenton, N. J., the world's largest makers of steel wire and cable. Mr. Casley says further that Elliott-Fisher Proof Sheet "is the very foundation of machine bookkeeping. By using it to check against ledger entries we get the 'control' of our bookkeeping that insures accurate results."

Elliott-Fisher The Bookkeeping Machine keeps the mistakes out and increases human efficiency. It is good for any kind of business, large or small.

Elliott-Fisher Company, 217 Broadway

Elliott-Fisher
Bookkeeping Machine
with the Proof Sheet and the Flat Writing Surface

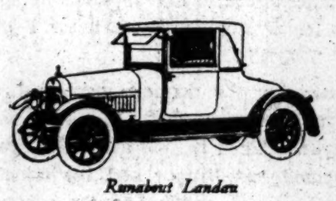


Touring Limousine

Hudson Super-Six Closed Cars

Eight New Beautiful Types Now on Display

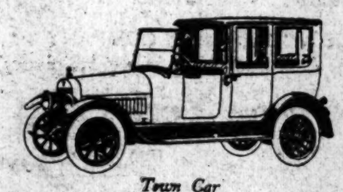
We are now showing, for the first time this season, a complete line of closed and chauffeur-driven Hudson Cars. Eight different body types are offered as shown on this page.



Runabout Landau

Four-Door Sedan

Limousine



Town Car

Limousine Landau

Town Car Landau

Full-Folding Landau

It is in reality an advance exhibit of the Hudson closed cars that will be seen at the Automobile Show in Grand Central Palace in January.

You will find much in these cars to admire. They express the wealth of experience that Hudson coach builders have gathered through years of leadership. The unpracticed eye will appreciate the beauty of design, the good taste expressed in the detail of finish and will admire the comfort and luxury each type offers.

But the greatest appreciation by far comes from the enduring satisfaction of Hudson Super-Six performance. The smoothness of operation with which the Hudson mechanism performs its work under every condition of stress relieves the passenger of all sense of mechanical labor. There is a thrill of freedom and comfort about the operation of the Super-Six that is common to few cars.

These Hudson cars know no season. They are warm and comfortable in the coldest weather. They are dry and clean in the wettest and dustiest seasons. For winter or summer you will find either of these models ideal. They give the security and comfort of your own drawing room.

Whatever your taste, you will find the car of your choice in this collection. Immediate deliveries can be made of some models.

Hudson Motor Car Co. of New York, Inc.

Broadway at 61st St., Circle Bldg., New York
866 Broad Street, Newark, N. J. 1422 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn

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Yonkers: Proctor Building
New Rochelle: Main St. and Centre Ave.
Plainfield, N. J.: 192 East Front Street
Jersey City: 2529 Boulevard
Hoboken: 217 Hudson Street

BUTLER CONDEMNS COLLEGE BOLSHEVIKI

President of Columbia Praises University's War Service in His Annual Report.

ORGANIZED ARMY HOSPITAL

Study of German After the War Approved—Tax on Bequests Opposed.

Columbia University's aid to the nation at war is reviewed in the annual report of President Nicholas Murray Butler to the Trustees, made public yesterday. The various forms of service, official and unofficial, which the institution is giving the Government, are portrayed in detail, showing that the university has contributed not only its men, teachers and students, but its scientific strength to the nation's war facilities.

The report makes public for the first time the fact that the Navy Department has established at Columbia the United States Navy Gas Engine School, under the direction of Professor Lucke, and that several hundred men are being trained in this school for engineering service in the navy. Dr. Butler discusses at length the many problems the war has brought to American universities. The three most important subjects considered are: The teaching of German, the improvement of curricula and methods of teaching, and the effect of war inheritance taxes upon legacies to education institutions.

"Never in its history has Columbia University appeared to better advantage or more accurately revealed its truest and best side," says Dr. Butler in telling of the university's war work. "The university is losing no opportunity to offer the fullest measure of co-operation to the various branches of the Government service with which co-operation might be useful."

Dr. Butler reviews the division of the university population into eight groups last Spring for enrolling officers, graduates, and students for war tasks, and points out that the United States Bureau of Education has adopted the Columbia mobilization plan as a model for other institutions. He credits the Columbia training corps with preparing many men for Plattsburgh and for the army. Of the women students of the university, 700 entered national service work before the end of the session in June. He points out that the Columbia War Papers has an enormous circulation, some being printed in editions of 40,000 for distribution in all parts of the country.

Work of the War Hospital.

In his review of the university's war work, Dr. Butler pays special attention to the war hospital, which, he says, was built at the suggestion of Dr. J. Bentley Squier, Professor of Urology and President of the Medical Society of the County of New York. After the erection of the 500-bed hospital by private subscription, the Surgeon General approved it and the War Department took it over as Army War Hospital No. 1.

"No part of the university's war preparations or war service has attracted more favorable attention or done it greater credit than the prompt and successful carrying through of the plans for this hospital," says Dr. Butler.

"Meanwhile," he says, "the teaching staff of the university has been heavily drawn upon for national service of the most varied character. Members of the Columbia Faculties are now to be found in high administrative posts at Washington in charge of important research with direct bearing upon the conduct of the war, enlisted as officers in the army or navy of the United States, or engaged in some of the many new forms of civil administration that the war has called into existence. Two trustees—the Chairman of the board, Mr. Parsons, and Mr. Dwight—were among the first American officers to leave for France. They have been for some months past engaged in engineering work of an important character."

The right and duty of educational institutions to discipline its students is portrayed by Dr. Butler in a discussion of the dropping from the university's register of several of the students prosecuted by the Government for opposing the draft law. In his discussion of academic discipline, he says that seldom has it been a serious problem at Columbia, but adds:

"The emotion and activities incident to the war, however, brought about during the last year a new situation. Young persons whose names were or had been upon the rolls of the university were indicted and brought to trial in the United States District Court on the charge of resisting and counseling resistance to the Selective Draft Act. One of these students, while admittedly participating in the activities which led to the prosecution, was acquitted by direction of the court solely for the reason that there was no evidence to establish her connection with these activities after the Selective Draft Act became law. The two others who were indicted were convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of $500 and to be remanded to the custody of the Marshal for one day, thus losing their civil rights.

Discusses Academic Discipline.

"The court, speaking by Judge Mayer made perfectly clear, in its decision the fact that those who had done wrong and were widely heralded as Columbia students, did not represent Columbia in any sense whatsoever. The court pointed out that one of the two persons convicted was not then matriculated, and that in any case neither of them truly represented the student body or the spirit of the university itself. When these events took place the academic year was almost at an end, and, therefore, academic discipline in the case of these students took the form of a direction by the President that they should not be permitted to return to the university in any of its parts.

"Columbia University is not a reformatory or a place where offenders, however juvenile, are to be given opportunity to exploit their activities through use of its name or to cause it to be heralded throughout the country as sheltering young persons who are worse than irresponsible."

After reviewing the disbarment of another student for anti-American activities and the action of the Supreme Court in upholding the university, Dr. Butler says of the situation in general:

"One of the few points upon which practically all writers on education agree is that a chief aim, if not the chief aim, of educational process is good character. It is quite idle, then, to suppose that a university may overlook a student's character, whenever or however manifested, and be called upon to confer on him its honors and rewards simply because he has complied with certain formal rules as to academic residence, fulfilled certain prescribed intellectual tests, and paid certain designated fees. Such a view of the university's relation to the student would convert the university into a factory and make its degrees and rewards merely a matter of manufacture, bargain, and sale, and not a matter of education at all."

Dr. Butler discusses at great length the duty of teachers to their university and to society, and the right of the university to rid itself of teachers it doesn't want. In satirical tone, Dr. Butler refers to "Bolsheviki" of intellect who are becoming too prevalent in this country.

He takes the stand that a teacher is at all times free to change his job, and that he may do so without reflection upon the university or his associates. Therefore, he reasons, the Trustees may at any time remove a teacher without that teacher having a claim that he has been unfavorably reflected upon.

"Security of tenure is desirable, but competence and loyalty are more desirable still," he says, "and a secure tenure purchased at the price of incompetence and disloyalty must sound the death knell to every educational system or institution where it prevails. These are all matters of grave importance in the government of an educational system or an educational institution. They cannot be dismissed with phrases or formulas, but must be met and decided in accordance with sound principle and the public interest."

Teachers Dropped by Columbia.

These remarks are taken to refer, of course, to the teachers recently dropped by Columbia for their anti-American attitude. Discussing further the duty of the teacher, Dr. Butler says:

"When a teacher accepts an invitation to become a member of an academic society he thereupon loses some of the freedom he formerly possessed. He remains, as before, subject to the restrictions and punishments of the law, but in addition he has voluntarily accepted the restrictions put upon him by the traditions, the organization, and the purposes of the institution with which he has become associated. Try as he may, he can no longer write or speak in his own name alone. Were he to succeed in so doing, what he might write or say would have, in nine cases out of ten, no significance and no hearing. What he writes or says gains significance and a hearing because of the prestige of the academic society to which he belongs. To that prestige, with all that that word means, the academic teacher owes a distinct, a constant, and a compelling obligation. To maintain one's connection with an academic society while at war with its purposes or disloyal to its traditions is neither wise nor just. No one is compelled to remain in an academic association which he dislikes or which makes him uncomfortable. What the ancient Stoic said of life itself is true of a university: 'The door is always open to any one who has an excuse for leaving.'"

Especially striking is Dr. Butler's arraignment of teachers of radical doctrines. In this connection he says:

"The same type of mind which insists that it knows no country but humanity, and that one should aim to be a citizen of no State but only of the world, indulges itself in the fiction that one may be disloyal to the academic society which he has voluntarily joined in order to show devotion to something that he conceives to be higher and of greater value. Both contentions affront common sense, and are the result of that muddled thinking which today is bold enough to misuse the noble names of philosophy.

Condemns Academic Bolsheviki.

"One effect of much recent teaching of what once was ethics is to weaken all sense of obligation of every kind except to one's own appetites and desire for instant advantage. That economic determinism which is confuted every time a human heart beats in sympathy and which all history throws to the winds has in recent years obtained much influence among those who, for lack of a more accurate term, call themselves intellectuals. These are for the most part men who know so many things which are not so that they make ignorance appear to be not only interesting but positively important. They abound just now in the lower and more salable forms of literary production, and they are not without representation in academic societies.

"The time has not yet come, however, when rational persons can contemplate with satisfaction the rule of the literary and academic Bolsheviki or permit them to seize responsibility for the intellectual life of the nation.

"Neglect of one academic obligation, or carelessness regarding it, gives rise to difficult problems. Men of mature years who have achieved reputation enough to be invited to occupy a post of responsibility in a university ought not to have to be reminded that there is such a thing as academic obligation and that they fall short in it. It is humiliating and painful to find, with increasing frequency and in different parts of the country, men in distinguished academic posts who choose to act in utter disregard of the plainest dictates of ethics and good conduct. It is fortunate, indeed, that, however conspicuous are instances of this disregard, they are in reality negligible in number when compared with the vast body of loyal, devoted, scholarly American academic teachers. It is noticeable, too, that instances of this lack of a sense of obligation rarely arise, if ever, in the case of those men whose intellectual occupations bring them in contact with real things. It is only when a man is concerned chiefly with opinions and views, and those opinions and views of his own making, that he finds and yields to the temptation to make his academic association the football of his own ambitions or emotions."

Opposes Tax on Bequests.

In advocating the immediate repeal of that section of the war tax measures which levies upon bequests to educational institutions, Dr. Butler argues that the revenue the Government would receive would not be commensurate with the burden that would be laid upon educational institutions in many instances. He recalls that Congress did exempt, partially at least, gifts made by persons to educational institutions, in the calculation of their income tax, but that it allowed the inheritance levy to stand.

"The amount which the Government will receive in revenue from these provisions, if they are kept upon the statute books, will be very small in comparison with the grave damage thereby inflicted upon the educational, philanthropic, and religious institutions of the country. It would be indeed disastrous if the many and far-reaching changes that are to accompany the war and the new forms of taxation which the war will compel took such a form as to imperil the effectiveness and even the existence of the great philanthropic and educational institutions of the country.

"It is the well-established tradition of American life that all possible encouragement shall be given to those individuals and groups of individuals who labor to aid the spiritual and intellectual life of the nation or to relieve suffering and want, by building up and maintaining institutions of religion, of philanthropy, and of education. As a result of this wise and far-sighted policy there have been built up in the United States, without public tax, a great group of religious, philanthropic, and educational undertakings that are the glory of the country and envy of other nations. Legacies and bequests made to them are, as a rule, free from the usual transfer and inheritance taxes, on the principle that these legacies and bequests represent private moneys transferred to public uses. If the effect of taxing gifts, legacies, and bequests of this kind were to dry up the streams of benefaction by which so much of all that is best in the United States has heretofore been fertilized and strengthened, the result would be lamentable in the extreme."

Dr. Butler points out that in the Spanish-American war taxation educational bequests were exempt from war taxation, and says:

"The strongest possible pressure should be brought to bear upon the Congress to take similar action now and to exempt, without delay, from the operation of the Federal estate tax law legacies and bequests to educational, philanthropic, and religious institutions. To urge this is not to ask a favor, but rather to assure the continuance of a characteristic American policy, the results of which have been beneficient in the extreme and greatly to the credit and advantage of the American people."

Dr. Butler submits figures to show that the effect of the tax would be to take about one-fifth of bequests to educational institutions.

The report shows that, despite the war, the university received during the year contributions amounting to $1,238,221.12, of which the largest was a gift of $586,500 for the building of a home for the School of Business. Other gifts of importance were $150,000 from Joseph P. Chamberlain, for the establishment of a professorship of legislation in the Law School; $127,500 for the School of Dentistry, of which $100,000 was given by James M. Jarvie; $75,000 from Mrs. William D. Sloan; $68,000 from an anonymous source, and $15,000 from Mrs. George G. De Witt. Since 1890 the university has received in gifts $32,007,188.46.

Dr. Butler shows that the enrollment for 1916-17 was 22,552, an increase over the previous year of 3,458 students. Dr. Butler regrets the very rapid growth of the size of the institution and the consequent strain upon its facilities, and calls it a most serious task to devise equitable means for keeping the enrollment down. The report recommends that a new selective system be adopted to govern the admission of students in the future. The precise recommendation is made that, while existing examinations and preliminary requirements be maintained, they be used merely to form an eligible list, from which the university Faculty shall select, on grounds of previous record, personality, and promise, those students upon which it thinks it worth while to expend the resources and efforts of the university.

An important recommendation of President Butler is in favor of the establishment of a junior college for the instruction of those undergraduates who wish to take a two-year college course in preparation for professional or technical study, and that Columbia College be maintained strictly as a college, with the traditional four-year course for those students who seek solid training in the liberal arts and sciences and are willing to devote time for such training.

The Study of German.

In discussing the agitation for the dropping of German from the curricula of American educational institutions, Dr. Butler says of the study of German: "It is unfortunately true that its study has been urged and emphasized in some parts of the United States, not because of the intrinsic value of the German language and its literature, but rather as a part of a persistent political propaganda intended to wean the American people from their Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Celtic origins and to divide their national interest and national sympathy.

"Wherever this propaganda has been attempted," says Dr. Butler, "or wherever it may again be attempted, it should be ruthlessly stamped out as a wrong committed against our national unity and national integrity. When this point is guarded, there can be no reasonable question not only as to the desirability, but as to the necessity, of continuing the study of the German language, German literature, and German history when this war shall end.

"There are perhaps 120,000,000 people in the world who speak German. They constitute an intelligent, a highly organized, and a powerful group, and they will continue to do so even when defeated. It will certainly be the hope and purpose of the American people to live in peace and concord with them when they shall have admitted their wrongdoing in fomenting and carrying on this war, and when they shall have accepted those ideas and ideals of political life and social progress which animate the rest of the world. Moreover, should Germany again go wrong, we must be prepared to appeal from the materialistic and force worshipping Germany of today to the Germany of Herder and Kant, of Goethe and of Schiller. We must be able to appeal from the modern German barbarism to earlier German poetry, and from modern German hymns of hate to the beautiful music of her masters of song."

GERMAN STARS IN RECITAL.

War-Stranded Artists Give a Concert at the Astor.

Five German opera stars, formerly of the Metropolitan, gave an invitation concert at the Hotel Astor yesterday afternoon, when some 800 of their friends brought balm to this group of war-tranded artists in the shape of about $3,200 paid to hear them in selections from the roles they had sung on Broadway.

Beneath a canopy of half a dozen American flags, Frau Margarete Ober sang in French an air from Saint Saëns's "Samson et Dalila," and with Johannes Sembach a duet from Verdi's "Aida" in Italian, Frau Melanie Kurt gave in Italian an aria from Ponchielli's "La Gioconda," and with Hermann Weil a duet from Wagner's "Flying Dutchman." Herr Sembach sang Landon Ronald's "Down in the Forest" and an air from "Tosca." Carl Braun added Loewe's ballad, "Archibald Douglas," and also completed a quartet in "An die Heimat" of Brahms, while the five singers ended with a quintet from "Lohengrin." Arthur Arndt, husband of Frau Ober, played the piano accompaniments, and Edward Rechlin several organ solos, including a toccata by Widor.

A war tax was included in every ticket sold, as was the case at the first concert given of this kind by Otto Goritz in the Astor ballroom three weeks ago. Collector of Internal Revenue Mark Eisner of the Third District, New York, was represented by Deputy Collector Joseph J. Cohen, to whom M. S. Rheinberg, in charge of yesterday's concert, reported that the singers would pay some $320 as their 10 per cent. share to the American Government.

FRIARS GIVE A FROLIC.

The successful début of Frank Tinney as a female impersonator was one of the features of a Friars' Frolic which took place last night at the clubhouse in Forty-eighth Street. The program also included a revival of "Fear," one of the most tense of the one-act thrillers which Holbrook Blinn produced at the Princess Theatre during that playhouse's Grand Guignol days. It was performed by the same cast which enacted it at the Princess, Mr. Blinn and Harry Mestayer being the principal players.

"The Poor Stiff," a playlet by Cyril Keightley and Dion Titheradge, also made a considerable impression, and an afterpiece by Thomas J. Gray enlisted the services of such celebrities as George M. Cohan and Sam H. Harris.

"Why Marry?" Opens Dec. 25.

Announcement is made of the last two weeks of the engagement of "The Very Idea" at the Astor Theatre, and Jesse Lynch Williams's comedy, "Why Marry?" will be produced there on Christmas night. Among those in the cast will be Nat C. Goodwin, Edmund Breese, Estelle Winwood, Ernest Lawford, Felix Krembs and Mrs. James K. Hackett. Arnold Daly, who has been in the cast of the piece since its opening out of town about a month ago, was replaced in Chicago last night by Mr. Krembs.

11,382,578 Lines in Eleven Months

In 11 months of 1917 The New York Times published 11,382,578 agate lines of advertising, 921,047 lines more than in the corresponding period of 1916, 2,603,132 lines more than in the corresponding period of 1915—a greater volume and a greater gain, Help and Situation Wanted advertisements alone excepted, than any other New York newspaper.

'OVER THE TOP' A NINE O'CLOCK SHOW

44th Street Roof Theatre Opened Saturday Night and Closed at Midnight.

JUSTINE JOHNSTONE STAR

"Peter Ibbetson" and "Chu Chin Chow" Furnish Points of Departure for New Revue.

You don't have to be on top of the Forty-fourth Street Theatre until 9 o'clock and you won't be over it until midnight. Thus the limit set in our little art theatres is met and raised by these devotees of big art. For the new Shubert revue is big or it is nothing.

Justine Johnstone is the star. Or rather, to speak by the book, the star is, or are, "fifty pretty Justine Johnstone girls," who manage to preserve their title to pulchritude in spite of the fact that their life seems an embittered struggle between the desires to wear everything and to wear nothing. There is also a "Justine Johnstone Little Club;" it is on the stage and at midnight is closed by the curtain. The theatre has no restaurant and permits no smoking. Thus all our available resources in food and tobacco patriotically go over this top to the trenches. Hence the title.

"Peter Ibbetson" furnishes the point of departure for the revue, for, after the first scene in a slum, "Somewhere in New Jersey," Miss Johnstone and Joe Laurie dream it all, with their legs crossed. Owing to the ground rules about the Little Club, the audience does not have to cross anything while dreaming, not even its fingers. Thus visiting wives from the Hinterland can behold the extremes of our giddy metropolitan customs and costumes with no danger to their husbands. The morals of the show are as exemplary as its patriotism.

The plot is impersonated by T. Roy Barnes. With such an assignment, most comedians would consider themselves canned, but Mr. Barnes has an effrontery and a glibness which keep him more than usually in evidence. Thus, in Scene 2 Miss Johnstone meets the hero, Craig Campbell, in the Land of Frocks and Frills and (trousseaus being free to all for the plucking) a wedding is imminent thus early, and the happy ending of the show. But if any one in the audience desired this consummation he was rudely frustrated by Mr. Barnes. In his capacity as The Plot he separates the lovers by the familiar device that has kept so many plays going, and so he, not to mention the songs, the dances, the costumes, and the fifty Justine Johnstone girls who are more or less inside of them, romps along through a dozen scenes more.

The settings are diverse and highly colored, and they shift with the utmost rapidity. "In Algeria" and "The Cave of Chu Chin Chow" are more than commonly beautiful. There is a novel and striking set in which a swarm of invading airplanes mount from the horizon and drop bombs on a German trench.

As for the company, it is with justice that the chorus is featured; but there are an unusual number of acceptable entertainers. Ted Lorraine bears the brunt of military operations both in song and in dance. Aleen Bronson is Joe Laurie's side partner in low comedy. Fred and Adele Astaire dance with a grace that almost equals their agility. Rolanda and her neo-classical assistants show how Marc Antony would have danced if he had only known the Russian ballet. The mystifying Harry and Emma Sharrock do a really astonishing act in reading telepathically watches, cigar labels, Masonic badges, Yiddish coins, and what not, taken at random from the pockets of the spectators.

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF SAM S. & LEE SHUBERT, INC.

WINTER GARDEN B'way & 50th. Evs. 8. Xtra Red X Mat. Fri. MATINEE TOMORROW AT 2. Doing Our Bit. An Extravaganza of Superlative Splendors.

44TH STREET —ROOF— THEATRE Phone Bryant 61. A SENSATION! NIGHTLY AT 9. A HIT! Lee & J. J. Shubert Musical Production Over the Top. T. Roy Barnes, Justine Johnstone, Craig Campbell. 50 Pretty Justine Johnstone Girls. Regular Theatre. No Restaurant. No Smoking. ORCHESTRA SEATS $2.50; BALCONY, $1, $1.50 and $2—NO GALLERY. MAT. SAT.

NOW AT THE CORT 48th St. E. of B'way. Phone Bryant 46. Eves. at 8:25. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:25. The Home of Her Former Triumph. ELEANOR PAINTER AND HER WONDERFUL COMPANY IN HER GREAT SUCCESS, Harold Chapin's Comedy, with Songs, "ART AND OPPORTUNITY" "The most masterly high comedy ever written by an American. For Miss Painter also the evening was a triumph." —John Corbin, Times.

PLYMOUTH 45 St., W. of By. Bryant 40. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. BEG. TO-MORROW NIGHT, 8:20, ARTHUR HOPKINS presents The Gipsy Trail. A 1917 ROMANCE by ROBERT HOUSUM. PROMINENT CAST. POPULAR PERFORMANCES MON., TUES. & WED. EVES. & WED. MAT. ORCH., $1.50 & $1. BALC., $1, 75c-50c. Remainder of Week $2.00 to 50c.

COMEDY 41st, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Thurs., Fri. & Sat. WASH'GTON SQ. PLAYERS TONIGHT A COMPLETE NEW BILL. Three One-act Plays and a Pantomime, "The Critic's Comedy"; "Neighbors"; "The Girl in the Coffin"; "Yum Chapab."

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed., Fri. & Sat. MARJORIE RAMBEAU in EYES OF YOUTH

BIJOU 45th, W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Wed., Fri. & Sat. 2:15. Odds and Ends OF 1917. Harry Watson, Jr., Lillian Lorraine and Jack Norworth.

PLAYHOUSE W. 48th. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. LAST WEEK. Xtra Mat. Fri., National Red Cross Day. Grace George in Henry Bernstein's Great Play "L'Elevation" (THE HEIGHTS)

SHUBERT 44th, W. of Broadway. Evs. 8. Mats. Wed., Fri. & Sat. 2. LEE & J. J. SHUBERT'S MODEL MUSICAL PRODUCTION MAYTIME Tingling Music. Charming Story. 100% Talent. Charles Purcell, Peggy Wood & Wm. Norris. "A Credit to Our Country is Maytime," says Thomas Dixon, author of "The Birth of a Nation."

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed., Fri. & Sat. 2:15. Smartest of Musical Comedies Oh, Boy! PRICES: 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50, $2. POP. MAT. WED. REG. MAT. SAT.

BROADHURST 44th, West of B'way. Phone Bryant 64. Evgs. 8:20. POP. MAT. TOMORROW AT 2:20. DONALD BRIAN in "Her Regiment" By Wm. Le Baron & Victor Herbert.

MOROSCO 45 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. OLIVER MOROSCO'S LAUGHING SENSATION LOMBARDI, Ltd. with LEO CARRILLO

LONGACRE West 48th St. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. DELIGHTFUL, TUNEFUL AND GAY LEAVE IT TO JANE

48TH ST. Thea., near B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. LAST 8 TIMES. DEC. 10 MAJESTIC BROOKLYN. JOHN Drew - MARGARET Illington IN PINERO'S COMEDY The Gay Lord Quex

39TH ST. Thea., near B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed., Fri. & Sat. 2:30. George V. Hobart's Farce with Hale Hamilton WHAT'S YOUR HUSBAND DOING?

BOOTH 45th St., W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed., Fri. & Sat. 2:25. GUY BATES POST IN THE MASQUERADER

ASTOR Broadway & 45th St. Evgs. 8:30. Matinees Wed., Fri. & Sat. 2:30. LAST TWO WEEKS. The Very Idea. Ernest TRUEX. Richard BENNETT.

RAYMOND HITCHCOCK'S 44th ST. THEATRE Tonight 8:15. LAST MATINEES WED. & SAT. 2:15. LAST EIGHT TIMES. New Songs, New Dances, New Specialities. HITCHY-KOO with RAYMOND HITCHCOCK, ROCK AND WHITE, LEON ERROL, IRENE BORDONI

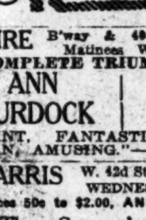
STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Evs. 25c to $1. Matinee Tomorrow, 25c and 50c. TREASURE ISLAND

Loew's 7th Ave. at 125 St. Evs. 25c to $1. Matinee Tomorrow 25c & 50c. "FURS AND FRILLS" Ernest Torrence and 50 Others.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES. SPECIAL RED CROSS MATS. WILL BE GIVEN IN ALL THESE THEATRES FRIDAY, DEC. 7TH. ENTIRE GROSS RECEIPTS GO TO AM. RED CROSS.

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42 St. Evgs. 8:15. 50c to $2.00 NO HIGHER FOR ALL PERFORMANCES INCLUDING SAT. NIGHT. KLAW & ERLANGER'S FASCINATING PRODUCTION OF The Riviera Girl. TONIGHT 98TH GALA PERFORMANCE BEST MUSICAL SHOW IN TOWN! 3 MATS. THIS WEEK: WED., FRIDAY (Red Cross Benefit) and Sat., 2:15. AFTER THE PERFORMANCE ROOF MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC

LIBERTY West 42d St. Eves. at 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:20. No Advance in Prices. Best Seats $2. BEGINNING TONIGHT, THE GRASS WIDOW. A New Musical Comedy by Channing Pollock & Rennold Wolf. Music by Louis A. Hirsch. Cast includes: Natalie Alt, George Marion, Victor Morley, Robert E. Keane, Helen Lowell, Gretchen Eastman.



EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:20. "A COMPLETE TRIUMPH."—Herald. ANN MURDOCK THE 3 BEARS. "QUAINT, FANTASTIC, APPEALING, HUMAN, AMUSING."—Alan Dale.

HARRIS W. 42d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. WEDNESDAY & SAT. 2:30. Prices 50c to $2.00, AND We Pay War Tax. The Season's Laugh Hit THE Naughty Wife. "NOTHING FUNNIER HAS BEEN HEARD IN THE THEATRE." —Charles Darnton, Eve. World.

GEO. M. COHAN Thea., B'way 43 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. "GREATEST TRIUMPH IN YEARS." MR. LEO DITRICHSTEIN in a new Comedy THE KING By Caillavet, de Flers & Arene.

CRITERION B'way & 44th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. No Advance in Prices. Best Seats $2. MRS. FISKE in Philip Moeller's New Comedy, MADAME SAND. "An Evening of Pure Delight."—Mail.

HUDSON West 44th St. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. The Pipes of Pan. With Norman Trevor & Janet Beecher.

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Eves. 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:20. No Advance in Prices. Best Seats $2. Alexandra Carlisle in THE TARKINGTON-STREET COMEDY, The Country Cousin

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Nights 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:20. FIRST TIME TONIGHT AT 8:20. LOU TELLEGEN IN "BLIND YOUTH" A NEW PLAY IN 3 ACTS By Willard Mack and Lou Tellegen.

COHAN & HARRIS W. 42 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Funniest American Comedy of Recent Years A Tailor-Made Man with GRANT MITCHELL

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. DAVID BELASCO presents Tiger Rose

HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Eves. at 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30. Prices 50c to $2.00 AND We Pay War Tax. "MY BEST LAUGH IN TEN YEARS." —Robert W. Chambers. THE Naughty Wife SEATS 8 WEEKS IN ADVANCE

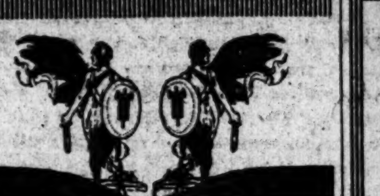
PARK Broadway & 59th Street. Eves. at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. THE Land of Joy with VIOLETA GREATEST OF ALL SPANISH DANCERS.

BELASCO West 44th St. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. 106TH TIME TONIGHT. Comedy Success of the Year! DAVID BELASCO Presents Polly With a Past

ELTINGE West 42d St. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30. Business Before Pleasure. With Barney Bernard & Alexander Carr.

Fred Stone JACK O' LANTERN. GLOBE B'way 46 St. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. MATINEE WEDNESDAY AT POPULAR PRICES.

HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Eves. at 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30. Prices 50c to $2.00 AND We Pay War Tax. "I AM STILL LAUGHING AT IT." —Irvin S. Cobb. THE Naughty Wife with Charles Cherry, Violet Heming, Lucile Watson, Frank Byrne.



HERO LAND

Grand Central Palace

50c—ADMISSION—50c

SERBIAN DAY TODAY

1 P. M. to 6 P. M.—General Dancing. Concert Numbers. Heroland Orchestral Band. Bensonhurst Naval Reserve Band.

AT THE STAGE-WOMEN'S WAR RELIEF. Arthur Guy Empey, E. H. Sothern, Julia Marlowe, Elenore Cisneros, Madame Josephine Jacoby, Barney Bernard.

AT THE BRITISH WAR RELICS EXHIBIT. Arthur Stanley Riggs, W. E. Hill of the New York Tribune.

WHEN ARE YOU DINING AT Cafe de Paris. Direction of Delmonico. Cheshire Cheese. Direction of Keene's Chop House. The Red Cross Tea Room. The Golden West Cabaret. Direction of James B. Regan. The Bersagliere. Direction of Joe Pani.

8 P. M.—Serbian Pageant under the auspices of the Serbian Relief Commission.

AND ALL THE TIME. The Armored Tank Britannia in Action. An opportunity to concentrate your Christmas Shopping. Auctions—Theatres—Trenches. Games for the Kiddies.

Every Weekday From 11 A. M. to 12 P. M. Until December 12th.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE. Evs. 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. THE MOST WONDERFUL, FASCINATING, LAVISH, COLOSSAL, GORGEOUS PRODUCTION IN THE HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN STAGE. Chu Chin Chow. NOW IN ITS 2D YEAR IN LONDON. COMPANY OF 300. Evs. & Sat. Mat. 25c. to $2. Wed. Mat. 25c. to $1. Always 300 seats in the orchestra at $1.50 (Except Sat. Night). Extra National Red Cross Mat. Fri., Dec. 7. HOLIDAY MATS. FOR CHILDREN. 3 Extra Bargain Mats., Best Seats $1, Thurs., Dec. 27; Fri., Dec. 28; Mon., Dec. 31. SEATS 8 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

"Cheer Up" World's Biggest Show at the Lowest Prices. MAT. TO-DAY BEST SEATS $1.00. Eves. at 8:15. At the HIPPODROME

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY & 47TH ST. Daily Mats. 25c-$1. LADY DUFF GORDON and Her FASHION REVIEW, Morton & Glass, Farber Girls, Herman Timberg, "The Reckless Eve," and Cecil Cunningham.

B. F. KEITH'S RIVERSIDE B'WAY & 96TH ST. VALESKA SURATT, Harry Carroll, Hassard Short & Co., Eleanore Cochran, Harry Tighe & others.

THEATRE DU VIEUX COLOMBIER. YVETTE GUILBERT. FRIDAY AFT., DEC. 7th, at 3. SUNDAY EVE., DEC. 9th, at 8:15. BOX OFFICE (65 W. 35th St.)....KNABE PIANO

COPEAU'S THEATRE DU VIEUX COLOMBIER 65 W. 35th St. Greeley 1522. Evgs. 8:30. To-night, Tues., Sat. Eve. & Thurs. & Sat., 2:30, Les Fourberies de Scapin. Wed., Thurs. & Fri. Eve. Three 1-act Plays of Becque, Merimee, Moliere.

YORKVILLE THEATRE, 86th St., Near Lex. Ave. Tel. Lenox 3888. Evs. at 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2:15. A. D. PHILIPP Presents GILBERT'S OPERETTA with MIZI GIZI. Autolove

Loew's American Roof 42 St., W. B'way. Every Eve. at 8:15. ANDY RICE, 6 STYLISH STEPPERS, BEVAN & FLINT, AND SIX OTHER BIG ACTS. All Seats Reserved 25, 35, 50

ST. NICHOLAS RINK—3 SESSIONS DAILY. Largest Rink in Greater N. Y. 69 W. 66th St. ADM. 50c. Sun. a.m. $1. ICE SKATING. Beginners Taught.

GREENWICH VILLAGE THEATRE 4th St. and 7th Ave. Tel. Spring 6409. Evgs. 8:45. 3 One-Act Plays. Prices $1.50, $1, 50c. Mat. Sat. 2:30.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Twice Daily, 2:15 & 8:15. Popular Prices. BILLY WATSON & His BEEF TRUST.

ICELAND ICE SKATING B'way at 52d St. Morn.—Aft.—Eve.

MOTION PICTURES.

FIRST TIME ON ANY STAGE TONIGHT AT 8:30. WILLIAM FOX Presents WILLIAM FARNUM AS IMMORTAL JEAN VALJEAN IN VICTOR HUGO'S "LES MISERABLES" Patronage Is Invited with The Promise of Towering Supremacy in Screen Worth and Power. LYRIC THEATRE, W. 42 St. Every Night, 25c.-$1. ALL RESERVED. BEGINNING TOMORROW POPULAR MATS. DAILY, 25c. & 50c.

81st St. Theatre, on B'way. Tel. Schuyler 3800. TAYLOR HOLMES in "The Small Town Guy." Also Greater VAUDEVILLE. MAT. 15-20c. EVG. 20-30-55c.

BROADWAY THEATRE at 41st St. Continuous Noon to 11:30. Home of Bluebird & Jewell Motion Pict. Prod. HARRY CAREY in BUCKING BROADWAY. ZOE RAE & ELLA HALL in "My Little Boy."

STRAND B'way & 47th St. JACK PICKFORD in "TOM SAWYER," by Mark Twain. Comedy Soloists. Concert 2:15. STRAND SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.

Loew's New York Theatre & ROOF. 10, 15, 25c. Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M. WM. DESMOND, "The Sudden Gentleman."

RIALTO B'way, 42d. 20-30-60. "UNTIL THEY GET ME." Triangle Picture. Drew Comedy. Soloists. Incomparable Rialto Orchestra.

24 Years at This Address Means Something. REMEY SCHOOL FOR DANCING. 911 8th Avenue. Tel. Col. 4684. Send for Free Illustrated Booklet. OPEN DAILY 10 A. M. TO 11 P. M.

"MISS 1917" CENTURY THEATRE DILLINGHAM & ZIEGFELD MANAGERS.

Brightest Theatrical Spot in New York

ALL these stars at the Price of ONE: ELSIE JANIS, LEW FIELDS, CECIL LEAN, BESSIE McCOY (DAVIS)

—ALSO—

ANN PENNINGTON, VAN AND SCHENCK, VIVIENNE SEGAL, MARION DAVIES, HARRY KELLY, BRICE AND KING, CLEO MAYFIELD, SAVOY & BRENNAN, ANDREW TOMBES, VERA MAXWELL

One Hundred & Seventy-two American Beauties. Matinees Wed. and Sat.—Reduced Prices

Dec. 6, COCOANUT GROVE "A NIGHT IN SPAIN" A REAL NOVELTY with RAYMOND HITCHCOCK

SYMPHONY SOCIETY OF NEW YORK. WALTER DAMROSCH, Cond'r. Carnegie Hall, Thurs. Aft., Dec. 6, at 3. Soloist MME. LOUISE HOMER. Rabaud, Haendel, Walter Damrosch, Volkmann, Homer, Parker, Franck. Aeolian Hall, Sun. Aft., Dec. 9, at 3. Soloist MABEL GARRISON. Rabaud, Mozart, Volkmann, R. Strauss, Saint-Saens. Tickets at Box Offices. Geo. Engles, Mgr.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK. JOSEF STRANSKY......CONDUCTOR. CARNEGIE HALL. Next Thurs. Eve., 8:30. Next Fri. Aft., 2:30. SOLOIST VERNON STILES. Mozart, Liszt, Debussy, Dukas, Wagner, Tchaikovsky. Next Saturday Evening, at 8:30. SOLOIST LOUIS GRAVEURE. All French Program. Tickets at Box Office. Felix F. Leifels, Mgr.

Carnegie Hall, To-morrow Eve. 8:15. SONG RECITAL. SOPHIE BRASLAU (Knabe Piano.) Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.

Princess Thea. To-morrow Aft. at 3. Song Recital OLIVE NEVIN. Seats Now. Mgt. Music League of America.

AEOLIAN HALL CLARA and DAVID MANNES. 3 Concerts—1st Concert Tues., Dec. 4, 8:15. Entire Balcony 50 Cents. Subscriptions to Haensel & Jones, Aeolian Hall, 29 W. 42d St. (Steinway Piano.)

Aeolian Hall, Wed. Aft., Dec. 5, at 3. PIANO RECITAL John Powell. Dir. John W. Frothingham, Inc. Steinway Piano.

Aeolian Hall, To-morrow (Tues.) Aft. at 3. SONG RECITAL—GEORGE HAMLIN. Tickets at Box Office. Management Haensel & Jones.

Opera TICKETS. Tel. Bryant 7877—7878. Center seats only for to-night, Boris Godounoff, at box office prices. Caruso in Manon Lescaut, Cavalleria and Pagliacci. All operas. Subscriptions bought, sold, exch. Consoli, 1438 B'way, (40-41 St.)

Opera SEATS FOR ALL OPERAS. Subscriptions bought, sold & exchanged. JACOBS, Theatre Ticket Office, Normandie Hotel, B'way, 38 St. Phones 4188-4189-4190-4442 Greeley.

Metropolitan OPERA HOUSE. Tonight, 8, Boris Godunow. Homer, Braslau, Howard, Sparkes, Robeson; Didur, Althouse, Rothier, Bada, Segurola, Reiss. Cond., Papi. Wed. at 8:15, Manon Lescaut. Alda, Perini; Caruso, Amato, Segurola, Bada, Reiss. Cond., Papi. Thurs., at 8, Nozze di Figaro. Farrar, Hempel, Matzenauer, Howard, Kanders; De Luca, Didur, Reiss, Malatesta. Cond., Bodanzky. Fri., at 8:15, Double Bill, Cavalleria Rusticana. Easton (debut), Perini; Althouse, Chalmers. Foll'd by Pagliacci. Muzio; Caruso, Amato, Chalmers. Cond. Moranzoni. Sat. Mat., 2:15, Daughter of the Regiment. Hempel, Mattfeld; Carpi, Scotti. Cond., Papi. Next Mon. at 8, Carmen. Farrar, Peterson; Caruso, Whitehill, Segurola. Cond., Monteux. BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Sat. Eve., Dec. 8, at 8, Il Trovatore. Muzio, Homer; Kingston, De Luca, Rothier. Cond., Papi. HARDMAN PIANO USED.

AMY GRANT'S OPERA RECITALS. Hotel Plaza Tuesdays 3:30. Phone 457 Circle. Dec. 4—THAIS, LODOLETTA. Recitation of text with piano.

THIRD BILTMORE FRIDAY MORNING MUSICALE. Grand Ballroom, Biltmore Hotel, Dec. 7, at 11. FRANCES Alda, LEOPOLD Godowsky, JASCHA Heifetz (The New Sensational Russian Violinist.) Res. Seats, $3; Box Seats, $5, on sale at Biltmore Box Office. Management R. E. Johnston. Knabe Piano.

Astor Ball Room, THIS AFT. AT 3. 4th Organ Recital of Historical Series by JOSEPH Bonnet. $2, $1.50, $1. Mgt. Loudon Charlton.

Aeolian Hall, Thurs. Aft., Dec. 6, at 3. The Brilliant Italian Pianiste Mme. ADA del V. Lombardi. Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Steinway Piano.

Aeolian Hall, Sat. Aft., Dec. 8. Benefit of Consumers League. Piano Recital—GUIOMAR Novaes. Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Steinway Piano.

CARNEGIE HALL, Tues. Eve., Dec. 11th. ILLUSTRATED LECTURE ON THE BIRTH OF A NEW RUSSIA By MR. FREEMAN D. BEWLEY. Tickets $2, $1.50, $1.00, 50c. Boxes $12-$15.

CARNEGIE HALL, 57TH ST. NEWMAN TODAY AT 3. TRAVELTALKS COLOR VIEWS MOTION PICTURES "OUR AMERICAN INDIAN" Prices 25c to $1.50. Next Sun. & Mon.—"Our Hawaii."

Opera CHOICE SEATS FOR ALL OPERAS SUBSCRIPTIONS Bought, Sold, Exchanged. Broadway Thea. Ticket Co., 218 W. 42d St. (Phone 6565 Bryant) Miss V. Buchanan, Mgr. Op. Dept.

In Selecting Shanley's for dinner one displays a certain fine discrimination which denotes a thorough knowledge of New York's better restaurants.

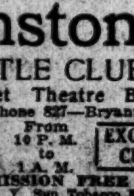
Brilliant and original throughout—the twenty-act cabaret—evenings from seven to one.

A delicious luncheon in a pleasant setting—90c. (Music). From 12 to 2:30 P.M.

SHANLEY'S Broadway—43rd to 44th St.

Dancing—High Class Cabaret—Dancing and Beautiful Music. Janssen wants to see you. 30th STREET & BROADWAY. Table d'Hote de Luxe 5 to 9 P. M. Sundays All Day. Delicious Southern Chicken Dinner. The Famous Hofbrau.

Justine



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NEW YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 3, 1917.

A "POPULAR" VERDICT.

"Keep your minds fast on the evidence in this case," said Justice MANNING in his charge to the jury at Mineola trying Mrs. DE SAULLES on the charge of murdering her husband. Apparently the evidence in the case was the last thing and the least upon which the jury did fix its mind. The evidence showed that on a certain night last August this woman, having armed herself with a revolver, traveled some fifteen or twenty miles to the residence of her divorced husband and there shot him dead. She took the life of a human being, an act which the law forbids and makes punishable. The fact of the killing was undisputed, the law was declared to the jury by the court. Yet the verdict was "not guilty," absolute acquittal. The jury, by that verdict, found that the woman in killing DE SAULLES had done no wrong; if they had some lingering doubts about the righteousness of her act, they declared that she should not be punished for it. It need not be pointed out that it is not the intention of the law that a person who takes the life of another shall go scot free.

There was no justification. Refusal to surrender a child into the keeping of another, even its own mother, is not enumerated among the justifications of homicide. What, then, moved the jury to acquittal? Certainly not the defense of insanity, of mental and moral irresponsibility at the moment when the act was committed. Probably there was never a flimsier insanity defense presented in any court. It was surpassed, however, by the pitiful feebleness of the prosecution's efforts to combat it. Apparently the Nassau bar has profited little by the teaching in the strategy of the insanity plea which the New York courts have so abundantly given in recent years.

Plainly it was an emotional verdict. The youth of the defendant, her comeliness, above all, her sex; consideration for her child, and of her affection for the child the defense skillfully and very properly made much, keeping it all the time in the view of the jurors; the character and misdoings of the victim, who was not a dutiful husband, who was dissolute, led an evil life, wasted her estate, and gave her cause for divorce—all these seem to have influenced the minds of the jury much more than the evidence. Yet these considerations were all quite outside the purview and intent of the law. One of the jurors said to the defendant after the acquittal: "We had your boy in mind in the verdict as well as yourself." Another juror said to her: "We're your friends, little girl." In the view of the jury it was evidently the "little girl," not a murderess, who was on trial before them. The court attendant in charge of the jury summed it up when he said to one of them: "That was a very good verdict. It was a popular verdict, too."

In truth it was "popular." The court attendant, the court crowd, none of them bound by oath or under obligation to consider the law, all yielded to the impulses of emotion which seem to have swayed the jury.

For another thing, the court said in its charge that the defense of insanity in murder trials "has for its basis an ancient precept, one we may recall in that mighty tragedy when CHRIST Himself said, 'Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do.'" In countless cases new trials have been granted—not possible in this case—on grounds far less substantial than that utterance. If it was not an impropriety to put that thought into the minds of the jurymen, then we do not know what would constitute impropriety in a Judge's charge. To import the spirit of forgiveness which religion teaches into a trial for murder under positive law, to present to the sworn twelve as the basis of any defense or in any relation whatever the example of the lofty and divine compassion which CHRIST felt even for His persecutors as appropriate for their consideration in determining the guilt or innocence of a very human woman who had shot to death a man not less human, was an exercise of judicial discretion of which we are confident no body of jurists sitting on the bench of an appellate tribunal would approve. Human law is not written in that spirit. If it were, all malefactors would go free, for it is a universal assumption that criminals never fully know what they are doing, in this respect, at least, that they do not know that they are going to be caught and punished. If they were all certain of that, crimes would be few indeed, but the verdict of acquittal in the case at Mineola, and others like it, tend powerfully to confirm the belief that punishment is not sure, may easily be evaded. It is proper to point out that the irresponsibility which the law makes the basis of the insanity plea—an insane person cannot commit a crime—is wholly unrelated to the exalted motives that inspired the precept of Calvary. The two are wide as the seas asunder.

It is not to the interest of society or compatible with its safety that a man or woman who has killed a human being should go free. Certainly there is crying need of an amendment to the laws of New York providing that when the plea of insanity is presented, and accepted by the jury, the verdict shall be in every case, "Guilty, but insane," to the end that under the direction of the court the prisoner may be put under such restraint as the public safety demands. What safeguards the law may be able to set up against the vagaries of jurors who sweep evidence aside, pay little or no attention to law, and, yielding to influences that sway the uncovenanted minds of the crowd, proceed to render verdicts based upon the "little girl" theory of their solemn duty, is a problem we must leave for solution to those wiser generations who may inhabit this earth in some future day.

PRESIDENT BUTLER'S REPORT.

There is plenty of meat in President BUTLER'S annual report. He tells of the admirable war activities of Columbia University and its co-operative work with the Government services. He records gifts in an unpropitious year of more than $1,200,000. He urges that Congress should exempt from the Federal estate tax law bequests and legacies to "educational, philanthropic, and religious institutions." He records "the rapid and almost alarming increase in the university enrollment," though the university standards have been constantly raised. Columbia is in fact a city of scholars, with such an attendance as mediæval Paris or Oxford used to have. There were more than 20,000 students last year; and, if some 8,000 were but Summer scholars and more than 5,000 were reached by extension teaching, he counts these two classes, and especially the second, as among the most fruitful labors of the university. One remembers the Columbia of fifty years ago as a sort of secluded and patrician little college of the old type. In its extension teaching and in many other ways the prodigiously grown university fulfills an ample and a democratic function.

The college itself has nearly 1,500 students and is ripe for division. It is frequented by two sorts of students, the traditional undergraduate, fed on the humanities and looking for the A. B. sheepskin, and the more "practical" and definite-purposed youth who wants to get through college as soon as possible to enter the professional schools. Dr. BUTLER proposes that Columbia College include all the A. B. candidates, and that a Junior College include the other class. This is a natural division and grouping. It is a classification requiring no more expense than "a mere stroke of the pen." At present Columbia College is really two colleges, one of A. B. candidates, the other of candidates for B. S. The division exists. Why not recognize it formally? Then Columbia College would become again solely a college of the liberal arts. In time, even, it might be a "residential college," a nest of dormitories, with an atmosphere and collective life of its own.

The seditious performances of certain Columbia students are still in the public memory. They have been properly dealt with by the courts or the university, or both. Dr. BUTLER dryly says that Columbia "is not a reformatory or a place where offenders, however juvenile, are to enjoy an opportunity to exploit their activities through use of its name or to cause it to be heralded throughout the country as sheltering young persons who are worse than irresponsible." One of the young seditionaries brought an action to compel the university to readmit him. Mr. Justice MULLAN of the Supreme Court, denying the motion, stated a fact that underlies all the loose talk about "free speech":

> There must of necessity be a limit somewhere to the forbearance that can with safety be extended to the forces of destruction that hide behind the dishonestly assumed mask of the constitutional right of free speech.

"These words of the court," says Dr. BUTLER, "should be burned into the consciousness of every American citizen, and particularly that of every member of every American college or university, whether he be teacher or taught." The abuse of the term "free speech" is extended by professors of a well-known type to the phrase "academic freedom." The Columbia Trustees have had to deal with some conspicuous attempts to make "academic freedom" the irresponsible freedom of a professor to say or write what he pleases, to whatever detriment of the students, the university, to whatever irritation of the moral sense and the patriotism of the country. Dr. BUTLER reminds us that by the charter of the university all its officers hold office "during the pleasure of the Trustees." A teacher is free to go, if he finds a better place, but the Trustees are not free, according to the theory of the trouble-making professor, to get a more satisfactory man in his place.

The truth is that, as Judge BARRETT held in a decision cited by Dr. BUTLER, "the professor may leave at his pleasure; the board may terminate his professorship at its pleasure." "Security of tenure is desirable," as Dr. BUTLER says, "but competence and loyalty are more desirable still." "Academic freedom" is not more but less than individual freedom. A professor's freedom is limited by the traditions and objects of the university. What he writes or says, deriving its distinction or authority from his post, is not in his own name alone. It bears also the name of the university. He is bound to be loyal to its purposes and traditions.

Dr. BUTLER gives a needed jab to "economic determinism," to "the literary and academic Bolsheviki." "It is humiliating and painful to find, "with increasing frequency, and in "different parts of the country, men "in distinguished academic posts who "choose to act in utter disregard of "the plainest dictates of ethics and "good conduct." The Professor semicoctus is an annoying pest.

A TRIUMPH OF OVERSEAS TRANSPORTATION.

When all the facts of the transportation to France of American soldiers in the first seven months of the war with Germany are published, it will be seen that a record in moving troops overseas has been made. Great Britain landed in France in three years a prodigious army, probably 2,000,000 men, but the Channel course had been protected by an intricate system of steel netting that was impervious to torpedo attack. At the same time, it should be considered that if the British Navy had failed to retain command of the sea by vigilant patrols and readiness, day and night, to fight a decisive engagement with the German fleet—the Germans have confessed defeat in the battle of Jutland by hugging their base—there would be no great British Army on the western front today. As a triumph of organization and the frictionless movement of troops, the achievement commands admiration—in fact, a precedent was established—but, mastery of the sea being assured, the ferrying of the army across the Channel did not present a delicate problem. Not a transport was lost. Everything was done with the precision of clockwork.

In the Boer war an army of 200,000 officers and men was dispatched to Cape Town in the period of two years, but the seas were safe. There was nothing to fear but the elements, and they were almost uniformly kind. Coming to our own transportation problem—we have sent to France in quick succession division after division of regulars and the National Guard—it is to be noted, first, that German submarines were swarming in the eastern Atlantic and were capable of roaming, practically at will, in any part of the Atlantic; and, again, that a considerable part of the American Navy had been diverted to British waters to co-operate with the British patrol. Moreover, the United States suffered from a deficiency of shipping for transportation purposes. Ships had to be borrowed and requisitioned, and it was necessary to reconstruct and refit seized enemy ships. From any point of view the undertaking to convey any large number of troops to European shores bristled with difficulties.

Nevertheless, ours is a triumph to be proud of. Transport after transport, loaded with soldiers, has moved out from the Atlantic seaboard, often in the broad light of day, and, convoyed by available warships, has run the gauntlet and landed its troops without the loss of a single man. The number is known approximately, but cannot be published. It is sufficient to know that in France today we have probably the largest American force ever assembled, and ready, with supplementary training, to go into the trenches by the side of the veteran French and British soldiers.

UNLOAD THE CARS.

Prompt removal of food, by the owners of it, from cars at points of delivery would relieve to some extent that car shortage which, Mr. HOOVER says, is causing "extreme anxiety." Reports last week from Ohio show inexcusable delay in that State. At Cleveland 4,000,000 pounds of potatoes and other vegetables were beginning to decay in more than 100 cars that had been standing on the tracks for eight days. There were 76 cars at Youngstown loaded with perishable foodstuffs. Press dispatches said that the owners were waiting for higher prices. These cars and 47 at Akron had been in the railroad yards for more than a week. The railroad companies deserved no censure. It was by them that complaint was made at Cleveland to the Department of Justice. At the end of the week several thousand bushels of potatoes were seized in Youngstown by the local Food Administration officers, taken from the cars, and sold at auction. An investigation was begun by the Food Administration of Ohio, and all the prominent commission merchants were asked to attend a conference. In other States there has been similar delay at city terminals. At Pittsburgh a Grand Jury has made inquiry concerning the failure to unload several hundred cars.

If every car should be released and returned to service without delay, the railways would not have enough for the work which they are striving to do. This must be known to all owners of the foodstuffs, and we can see no reasonable excuse for their inaction. Box freight cars are not storage warehouses. The Food Administration by means of its local agents should make thorough investigation in every State and compel the release of cars held like those in Ohio. If owners persist in delaying removal of the food, it should be seized, unloaded, and sold to the public.

THE AMERICAN RED CROSS.

There are over 5,000,000 members of the American Red Cross. Every one of them has, every American should have, a deep interest in the report printed in part today of the War Council of seven members established by Mr. WILSON to direct the work of the Red Cross. Of the $100,000,000 raised for the War Fund, about $85,000,000 has been collected and $40,000,000 appropriated, about half, for France. Something over $7,000,000 has been granted for use in other foreign countries. Some $3,300,000 has been appropriated and $7,650,000, returnable, advanced to the Chapters to buy material. The report covers the work between May 10 and Nov. 1; and at the present rate of expenditure the $100,000,000 won't last "much beyond Spring."

What has been done for the army and navy? When the United States entered the war, the Red Cross had ready and mobilized within a fortnight six base hospital units, each composed of 22 surgeons and physicians, 2 dentists, 65 Red Cross nurses, 152 enlisted men of the Reserve Corps. It now has 49, more than a dozen in France, some of them intended for hospitals of 500 beds. Forty-five ambulance companies, each of 124 men, have been trained and mustered into the Army Medical Corps, and most of them are in active service. To the navy have been furnished five base hospital units, two of which are on the other side; and 8 naval station hospital units. Then there is the general Red Cross hospital at Philadelphia used by the navy; there are four mobile laboratory units for emergency service; there is the Bureau of Sanitary Service, which aids the State and local authorities in looking after sanitary conditions in places near encampments and naval stations; the Bureau of Camp Service keeps the soldiers and sailors comfortable from the moment they join the colors; the Attention Service attends to their mail, telegrams, money orders; the Bureau of Camp Service bestows "comfort kits," "knitted outfits."

Mark this: "There is and will be "an almost unlimited demand for "hand-made sweaters, and the product of the Chapters must be steadily "increased." Make the sweaters, and let the liars make the myths about them.

More than 3,000 Red Cross nurses are in active service, 2,000 abroad, 14,000 enrolled. They volunteer at the rate of 1,000 a month. Of the work of the Red Cross women, who shall speak well enough? In seven months "13,000,000 separate articles "of surgical dressings, hospital supplies and clothing" have been sent abroad. This in addition to great quantities furnished to American camps and cantonments.

Commissions have been sent to France, Italy, Rumania, Russia, Serbia. The work in France is extensive and admirable. Cursorily and all too imperfectly summarized, it includes four, soon to be five, military hospitals, twenty dispensaries in the American Army zone, a dental ambulance, and a nurses' service for American soldiers and sailors, the gift of $1,000,000 for poor, sick, or wounded French soldiers and their families; the supplying of French military hospitals, canteens for the French at the front, canteens at great railway centres, serving 30,000 French soldiers a day, a movable hospital, an artificial limb factory, a rest station and recuperation camps for our soldiers, a great health centre for French refugees, reconstruction work in the devastated region, a children's refuge, a children's hospital, dispensaries, infant welfare work, a great tuberculosis-fighting enterprise and campaign, barracks and experimental agricultural stations for disabled French soldiers. But what end is there of these humane labors?

We can't follow beyond France, here just glanced at, the Red Cross bringing hope and help to Belgium, to Italy, to the Balkans and Russia. The Red Cross subscribers "are getting more than their money's worth," and the reading of this report will make them eager to give more.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Only They Remain In Doubt.

NORMAN ANGELL shares with all the other pacifists and with the pro-Germans—he would insist that there is a distinction between the two, so let him have it—an insatiable desire to hear what the Allies are fighting for. That he and they, again and again, in the clearest terms, varied in form so as to suit every grade of intelligence, have been told the objects sought by the Allies does not content these curious folk. No sooner has one of the so eagerly sought statements been made than another is demanded, and it makes no difference to them whether the latest proclamation comes from the spokesman for a single belligerent opposed to the Central Empires or from a group of such spokesmen—within a day or two occasion is found or made for repeating the familiar request, and always it is backed up by the same arguments and by the same expressions of dubiety as to what the war is about.

Of course, Mr. ANGELL has not failed to see in the Lansdowne letter one of his beloved opportunities and has not failed to utilize it. Interrogated by The Evening Post, he commends the letter as being an admission by "a great statesman" that at the end of three and a half years of war "we have not made clear our aims in such a way that the enemy peoples cannot mistake them." He carefully forgets that in saying this he contradicts the enemy peoples themselves, for the latter profess to know with certainty just what the Allies are determined to accomplish, and in the knowledge find their bitterest grievance.

Mr. ANGELL and his kind do differ from the Germans in one thing. The Germans insist that the Allies mean the opposite of what they say, while the pacifists take the simpler position of ignoring all disclosures and of ascribing to the rest of the world their own laboriously cultivated deafness. So irritating is this attitude of theirs that some day somebody is going to say that they endlessly iterate their tiresome psittacism merely because whenever they can start talk about the objects of the war they bring about an intermission in talk about German methods of making war—a subject which never is discussed without causing to pacifists the keenest pain. As well it may!

Charity Has Suffered No Injury.

In the success of Hero Land, which now seems to be as nearly certain as anything can be in this uncertain world, the people who were afraid that the scandalous revelations following the Army and Navy Bazaar would fill the public mind with indiscriminating suspicions of all similar enterprises can find reason for recovering their composure. The public has more sense than these timorous ones supposed. All that has happened as a result of those enraging disclosures—all of any importance, that is—has been the creation of a commendably widespread determination to resist exploitation in the name of charity.

For some time to come, at least, demands for money in this vicinity will meet with little response unless they are backed up by convincing proof that contributions made will go to the proclaimed beneficiaries and not into the pockets of greedy adventurers with a constitutional disinclination for any work harder than the writing of begging letters. There will also be that demand which of all is most repugnant to such adventurers—the demand for a strict accounting of receipts and expenditures.

Of course these reforms will more or less seriously inconvenience a considerable number of virtuously intentioned persons, and they will deeply resent the expectation that even they should handle other people's money in a businesslike way. They will haughtily insist that their honesty should be taken for granted, and be filled with grief and rage when it isn't, but they will come around, after a while, under the suave compulsion of necessity, or, if they don't, no measurable loss will result. There will be enough others of less sensitiveness to do all the work of this kind that requires doing, and the public, to whatever extent it sticks to its new-found caution, will be guarded against incompetence as well as dishonesty. And it needs to be guarded against the one as much as against the other.

It is regrettable that our Aldermen allowed themselves to be persuaded to exempt religious and fraternal organizations from the restrictions placed on others, but the exempts, too, will have to heed the lesson that has been taught, or their receipts will be small. One step that remains to be taken is a rigorous prohibition of street begging for any object whatever, especially by children.

Military Law Is Swift.

Among the allegations made against the man who claims to have invented an amazingly cheap substitute for gasoline is the very grave one that he is or has been negotiating the sale of his formula to Germany. That he has committed or contemplates this crime he indignantly denies, and he must be credited with the denial, but the question is too serious to be left for the slow settlement of a civil court.

The accusation, in effect, is one of treason, and that brings it within the scope of military law. The case, therefore, could be, and seemingly should be, transferred to the jurisdiction of the Adjutant General. There procedure is swift, without any loss of justice, and we would all promptly know what foundation there is to the claims made in behalf of the supposed new fuel.

The scientist and the patriot are alike interested in that mysterious green fluid, the one as to its composition and the other as to its destination. That this man or that man should make a large fortune out of it is a trivial matter in comparison to these larger issues.

ART NOTES.

Shaw Collection of Millet Paintings Goes to Boston Museum.

The Quincy A. Shaw collection of Millet paintings has passed into the possession of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. The collection contains among its many important examples of Millet's work, both in oil and pastel, the first version of the famous "Sower," the second version of which is in the Vanderbilt collection at the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

There are besides this twenty-four paintings, twenty-seven pastels, and three etchings. The Shaw gift to the Boston Museum also includes nineteen Renaissance sculptures. The pastels in the Millet group are of especially fine quality, having the careful development of the pastels done in the sixties for a French architect who bought his drawings and pastels and watercolors in great numbers, commissioning them in advance, but leaving the choice of subjects and the treatment entirely to the artist. An interesting feature of the unfinished oil paintings in the collection is work done on these with chalk, not apparently for the purpose of emphasizing or correcting outline so much as to contribute a veil of tone and diminish the strength of the color. In one or two of the finished oils this faint network of black chalk or crayon also may be observed, and it is largely used in the pastels. When the present writer saw the collection last Spring many of the pictures badly needed cleansing, and it will be interesting to see what the effect of this will be in certain examples.

THE FREE LECTURE SYSTEM.

Dr. Leipziger's Great Work Should Be Carried On.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Dr. Henry M. Leipziger, the teacher of the people, is dead, but the great university which his keen vision, responsive sympathy, and constant self-sacrifice created for the working men and women of his adopted city will continue to live. And outside of New York, in the metropolitan district, and beyond to the uttermost bounds of the nation, wherever there are schoolhouses and lecture halls and libraries, there directly or indirectly the indomitable spirit of Dr. Leipziger has bettered the lot of the toilers and enriched community life. The unique system of adult education in New York City, established by the Legislature on June 9, 1888, and enlarged and placed under the control of Dr. Leipziger in 1890, has proved that "the spirit of inquiry and the desire for knowledge should reach the home and the workshop, as well as the school," and has established for all time the principle that "universal education is necessary in a democracy, and is an organic part of society and politics."

To others who knew Dr. Leipziger longer and better than the writer must be left the opportunity of testifying to the many-shaded colorings of his remarkable personality. Possessing a wide knowledge of men and manners, of places and of books, his conversation had a rare and captivating grace and charm. In the ranks of the vast army of America's most cultured men and women he made friends, and from this same army he recruited, year after year, for twenty-seven years, a corps of loyal, enthusiastic lecturers—teachers, writers, players, preachers, travelers—who for a mere pittance gave their very best to the cause.

Dr. Leipziger did more than merely devote himself to his work. By some rare faculty he and his task became one organic entity, the work seemed to live and breathe in the man, the man yielded his life to the work. He was a master of efficiency. His influence over those who were under him in his office approached the hypnotic. Accepting readily suggestions from others, he worked them over and over, until they became creations of his own. Meeting practical problems possibly more perplexing than those of any other part of the educational system, the object of frequent criticism and rebuke, threatened with impairment of his work through lessened appropriations, he won the admiration of his disparagers and convinced the skeptical. His place cannot be filled.

That Dr. Leipziger was a teacher of vision is shown by his remarkable foresight in formulating, and giving practical realization to, four basic principles of education that at the present moment are of first importance.

It is the duty of the Board of Education, he declared:

(1) To use the school plant for purposes beyond the mere instruction of children during a few hours only of daylight on five days of the week.

(2) To establish and maintain in school houses when possible, otherwise in public institutions, churches, or rented halls, community centres where adults may find instruction and refined recreation.

(3) To teach all foreigners who come to our shores the English language, literature, manners and customs, and the duties of citizenship.

(4) To teach personal patriotism and loyalty to the Government.

The story of how Dr. Leipziger, alone and often with scant aid, overcame every obstacle and by dogged determination during nearly three decades led not only his own but many other cities to stand squarely upon his educational platform, contains much that is heroic and inspiring and constitutes a human interest story of real romance.

Dr. Leipziger very early saw the necessity of co-operation. He co-operated with Columbia University, the Brooklyn Institute, the American Museum of Natural History, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, Cooper Institute, the New York Public Library, and with a host of other societies and institutions throughout the land. To some, however, it has seemed, particularly in later years, that he did not realize to the utmost his opportunity to co-operate with that highly organized, efficiently managed teaching machine, the public elementary and high schools of New York. The lectures, while in the schools, were not of them. As the intricacies of the lecture system increased the possibilities of duplication of effort and waste of energy and material increased, as did the difficulty of selecting and supervising the personnel of the lecturing and administrative staff. It may have been recognition of this that led the Legislature recently to place the supervision of the public lectures under the control of the Superintendent of Schools.

The seven members of the Board of Education to be appointed by the incoming administration too will be men of vision. It will be their enlightened task in these trying days of war to preserve in their entirety, and to develop to a greater degree of usefulness, the four basic principles of education to which Dr. Leipziger consecrated his life thus only may the public lectures be placed securely on our first line of civic defense. Whatever there may be in the system that is not efficient they should root out forthwith. Whatever is good they should make better. And above all, they should select to assist the Superintendent of Schools in his recently assumed task men of practical and tested knowledge not only of the lecture system as it now exists, but also of the larger school system of which the lectures from this time on should be an integral part.

If the new Board of Education shall act thus wisely, then the "University of the People," with its hundreds of lecturers and its thousands of auditors, will endure for all time, a fitting monument to that faithful servant of the people, its founder of honored memory.

CLAUDE FREDERIC WALKER.
New York, Dec. 1, 1917.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"Wanted—a sturdy, steady man
Of any age at all—
One who can handle heavy weights,
And help to lift and haul.
Color or creed will matter not;
He need not read or write;
We work the union eight-hour day
With double pay at night.
Experience we'd like, of course,
But any man who's strong
(A laborer is what we want)
Could qualify ere long.
To put this man to work at once
Our foreman we empower,
So please report, prepared to start
At 60 cents an hour."

And lo! A little further down
The advertising page:
"Wanted—an office man with brains,
Past thirty years of age,
A clever correspondent—one
Who is not prone to shirk,
And will not feel himself aggrieved
When asked to do night work;
A man of some experience,
A college man preferred,
With quick intelligence endowed,
And by ambition spurred.
The highest references we
Require—the man we seek
We'll gladly pay a salary,
To start, of twelve a week."

BEATRICE BARRY.

THE UNITED STATES AND AUSTRIA.

A Declaration of War as a Step Toward Breaking Down the Middle Europe Scheme.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The question whether the United States should declare war upon Austria-Hungary is not solely or chiefly a question of military expediency; as with all other problems of war policy, its settlement depends ultimately upon the nature of the political ends which we seek to attain by our military effort. We can decide whether we need to fight Austria only when we have clear ideas of the objects of the war and of the way in which the realization of those objects will affect the Hapsburg monarchy.

An editorial article in THE TIMES of Nov. 28, dealing with this question, observes that the United States "is not directly interested" in any projects which our European allies may entertain for the dismemberment of the Dual Monarchy "as a safeguard of European freedom and civilization against Germany's ambitious plans of domination in the Southeast." The article even intimates a doubt whether we are interested at all in these matters; and it suggests a possibility that at the peace conference Austria may find the United States a friend in need.

But surely the supreme purpose of the United States in this war is to gain lasting security, not for democracies only, but for everybody, against military aggression, and against the creation of a condition such that, even more than before 1914, every nation would be compelled to organize itself as an armed camp. The world, however, is not going to be made safe by a military defeat of Germany unless our statesmen and those of our allies know how to convert that victory into guarantees of durable peace and of international order. And it is certain that no such security can be expected so long as Germany retains both her military power and her still unsatiated ambitions. Before peace is made, the world must have convincing evidence that Prussia has lost either the disposition or the capacity for aggression. And it is to be added that upon the former point a great deal of evidence would be requisite to produce conviction.

A radical transformation of Germany from within, not only in the form of her government, but also in the entire direction of her policy and in the temper and principles of the great majority of her statesmen and her people—or else the reduction of her power to a point at which it will cease to be a menace to the rest of the world; one or the other of these modes of insurance against militarism we must insist upon as an indispensable condition for any tolerable peace settlement. It is conceivable, but, in spite of the naïve optimism on the subject which is widely prevalent in America, it is exceedingly unlikely that we can secure any adequate assurances of the former sort, before the termination of the war. Our only sure reliance will be in the other alternative; we must cut the claws of the Prussian eagle. And, happily, there is a way to do this without taking from either Germany or Austria a single square mile of territory to which they have any rightful claim.

That way consists, first, in the frustration of the Mitteleuropa project the which the prime essential is the dissolution of the Austro-Hungarian Empire—that is, the creation of a reunited and autonomous Poland, a free Bohemia, and an independent Southern Slav federation; and, second, in taking from Germany the source of three-quarters of the steel used in her munition factories, namely, the iron mines of Lorraine, of which she despoiled France in 1871. In themselves, these aims may or may not be the concern of the United States, but as necessary safeguards for the future peace and security of the world, they are as much our concern as that of any other people. If we fail to secure these safeguards, we shall be forced to live on the same planet with a Prussia not less, but immensely more, formidable than ever before; and that, assuredly, is a prospect which no one among us can contemplate without horror. A vast, compact, central mass of people of many races, more than 150,000,000 strong, stretching from the North Sea to the mouth of the Euphrates, economically self-sustaining, organized and exploited with German thoroughness and efficiency, and controlled, at least in all matters of military and foreign policy, from Berlin—that is the prospect to which we must reconcile ourselves unless we are prepared to write down among the first of our peace terms the breaking up of the Austrian and Turkish Empires—of the former, through the liberation of the non-German and non-Magyar peoples, which Austria and Hungary now hold in subjection. For these peoples and their lands can be freed from German domination and control only by being freed from the Hapsburgs.

The choice is before us. We can, if we will, abandon the struggle while a Prussianized Mitteleuropa, backed by Turkey, dominates Europe and overshadows the entire world with the perpetual menace of its power and its untiring intrigue. But if we are unwilling to leave such a legacy of woe to the generations that come after, we have—unless there should occur an almost miraculously sudden and profound transformation of the German mind—but one alternative, to continue the war until real security, solidly based upon concrete geographical and political facts, is won.

If, however, it is our purpose to compel the Vienna Government to abdicate its rule over some twenty million souls and more than seventy thousand square miles of territory, both common sense and common honesty require that we declare war upon that Government. And by doing so, as M. Chéradame points out in the current Atlantic Monthly, we should not injure, and might materially improve, our military situation.

ARTHUR O. LOVEJOY.
Baltimore, Nov. 30, 1917.

FOUR MINUTES ENOUGH.

Even Four Words Can Sum Up the Justice of Our Cause.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is indeed interesting to note that the work of the Four Minute Men has aroused Germany's ire. Inasmuch as this patriotic body of men has been instrumental in crippling the efforts of sedition mongers in the United States, thus making Germany's diplomats bite their lips in rage and perhaps call their publicity agent in the United States "a notorious ass" for failing to keep the Four Minute Men from breaking up his organization, it seemed inevitable that they should fall in line for their share of condemnation. The scornful comment of the Frankfurter Zeitung ought to serve as an inspiration to the Four Minute Men, because it proves beyond doubt that by their campaign of undiluted Americanism they are successfully counteracting the well-laid plans of German propagandists in this country.

In bringing before the people the real facts and purposes of our Government in connection with the war simply, effectively, and with unmistakable clearness, the Four Minute Men are rendering service of incalculable value to the cause of democracy. Turning to Germany, we find a moral bankrupt, devoid of every semblance of anything that smacks of justice and decency in international square dealing, standing before the bar of public opinion exposed and condemned by almost the whole world.

The Frankfurter Zeitung sarcastically but nevertheless truthfully remarks that America's case can well be told in four minutes. Indeed, I am inclined to believe that four minutes is ample time to convince an audience of the justice of our cause by explaining the significance either of "a scrap of paper," or the activities of Dumba and Papen, or the Zimmermann note, or the Luxburg episode. Or if need be we can go one better and state our whole philosophy of the war in four words, which are, "Right must conquer might."

Germany has failed utterly to "camouflage" her case and give it a presentable appearance before the world. Her premeditated and barbarous treachery to civilization in the twentieth century will go down in history as the most despicable act in the history of mankind, while her beastly inhumanity will act as a boomerang of damning conviction against her in the court of international justice. There she will be brought to trial for her willful wrongs and made to suffer the judgment of mankind.

FREDERICK J. KNOB.
New York, Nov. 30, 1917.

Italy Saves Herself.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just finished reading an account of what is going on on the Italian front, and I am filled with admiration for the bravery and fortitude of the Italian soldiers, who at the beginning of the retreat on the Isonzo were made the objects of all sorts of uncomplimentary allusions. "Italians No Match for German Soldiery," "General Foch to Save Situation," and so on. Nothing of the sort. The soldiers of Italy have proved more than a match not only for the cream of German soldiery, but also for the Austrians, the Hungarians, the Turks, and whatever disloyal Greeks are assisting them. And with all the homage due to the genius of General Foch, let us not forget that so far he has had nothing to do with stopping the invaders, and according to General Maurice: "Credit for this situation is due entirely to the efforts of the Italian Army."

This need not occasion any surprise, for national consciousness is not formed in a day and the young men who are stubbornly defending their soil today are of the same blood as those who followed the dictates of Mazzini and Cavour, and who fought with Lamarmora, Cialdini, and Garibaldi.

Of course, there are traitors in every army; everywhere you meet these men without a country, and that they are in good number in Italy is no wonder; particularly if you glance at Rome and consider the really burning question of Church and state, the two latter trying to do the impossible thing of occupying the same room at the same time.

MARCUS POPE.
Warren, Penn., Dec. 1, 1917.

GERMAN UNITY FOR WAR.

More Evidence of the Pre-War Spirit Among the People.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At this time, when absolute unity and oneness of purpose are so essential to our success in forwarding the cause of righteousness, civilization, and self-preservation, will you kindly allow me to do "my bit" toward this end by telling what I know personally of the solidarity of the German nation?

I was visiting a French household in Paris in November and December, 1913, when the Sabern incident so excited the indignation of France and of all unprejudiced onlookers. The following January I left Paris for a Frankfort suburb, where I was to visit some German friends. Before quitting Paris I promised my hostess to refrain from any political discussion while in Germany, though this seemed to me a useless precaution for a peripatetic American.

In spite of my promise I could not help replying when my German host remarked, "I suppose France knows the war is coming?" I said, "I don't know about that, but I do know there will be no repetition of '70-'71. France is much richer, much better prepared now, and if it comes to war she will insist on the return of Alsace-Lorraine." He came back at me, saying, "We are not only going to keep Alsace-Lorraine, but we intend to get back every inch of territory Louis XIV. wrenched from us. You know I am not a Prussian, (he was a Bavarian,) and you know that in many respects I am not in sympathy with my Government; but in this one respect every man in Germany stands shoulder to shoulder, no matter how divergent they may be in social, religious, financial, or political affiliations." He went on to say he knew his was the best hated nation in Europe. With equal frankness I agreed, saying that since the Franco-Prussian war Germany, not content with her commercial as well as military triumphs, had wanted to force her will on the rest of the world and had developed the worst qualities often attributed to the newly rich—rudeness and insolence.

At Naples, in 1908, I was surprised that this young civilian, the greatest lover of beauty I have ever known, should first rush to the harbor to inspect the foreign men of war there collected. When I expressed my amazement at his accurate knowledge of the navies of the world he assured me he knew no more than any other intelligent German; that in view of the coming war it was a necessary part of their education.

He could not forbear a gibe at our unpreparedness. He declared the day was not far distant when Japan would attack us via Mexico, and that we would find ourselves helpless. I scouted the idea of Japan's hostile intentions, but he was very positive about it.

In the one letter received from him since August, 1914, he ended with this pronouncement, "Russia is our enemy, France is our enemy, but England is our enemy to the death."

J. N. H. MOORE.
Sewanee, Tenn., Nov. 24, 1917.

Saving on Heat and Light.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There must be hundreds of thousands of people living in hotels or apartment houses whose heat is included in the rent, in the case of the hotels electric light is also included. For this reason people are much more prodigal with both heat and light than they would be if they were in their own houses and were obliged to pay for the quantity used.

Why should these or us who live in hotels not take the time and trouble to economize on light and heat? Many of us go out for the morning or for the day, it would require only a minute's time to turn off the heat in the bedrooms at least, if not in the whole apartment. We also could turn off the electric lights when they were not needed. Surely that total saving would be a large one, and it would mean so little trouble to the individual.

New York, Nov. 28, 1917. M. E. W.

ASSAILS 'AUTOCRACY' IN SCHOOL SYSTEM

Dr. Wile Urges That More Initiative Be Granted to the Teacher and Principal.

SAYS POLITICS MUST GO

Board of Education Member Tells of Problems Confronting New Body—Try Instructors Today.

A plea for a system of education that will allow more initiative to the teacher and Principal and an attack on "the autocracy of the pedagogic system" marked an address delivered yesterday afternoon by Dr. Ira S. Wile, a member of the Board of Education, before the Bronx Open Forum at Morris High School.

Dr. Wile spoke mainly on the problems that will confront the new Board of Education, and in outlining some of the features of a better educational system he said: "There must be a system that will allow initiative for the teacher and the Principal such as has never been done before. The autocracy of the educational system itself must be broken down, and there must be allowed the free exercise in education of a democratic form of government. The teachers must be granted power to exercise their right of initiative, for they are charged with the responsibility of maintaining the standard of education in the school system."

After the address, when Dr. Wile was asked what he meant by "autocracy of the pedagogic system," he replied that often District Superintendents, Principals, and upper grade teachers demanded of all teachers that their methods be used in classroom. Dr. Wile said what he meant was that a more democratic system would be better than one in which the superiors are allowed to force their mehods on their inferiors in position.

"Do you know of any instance of autocracy in the Board of Education?" he was asked.

"Yes, a few," he replied, and told of a teacher whose transfer several years ago he considered unjust. This transfer had nothing to do with the recent transfer of six teachers from De Witt Clinton High School, he said.

In opening his address, Dr. Wile spoke of the unrest of the public and the teaching staff in matters connected with the schools. He said that today the public is agitated over questions, the full import of which is unfamiliar to it and which it has had such short time to consider that it could not be fair and just in making any conclusion at present.

Subjects for Discussion.

"If I were to ask any of you if it is the function of the school system to teach loyalty some would say yes and some would say no," he continued. "Another matter that is causing a good deal of discussion is this: Is a teacher permitted to hold views contrary to those of the prevailing government, to teach these views in the class, or is it that the teacher has a dual personality, that of a citizen and of a teacher? That is a question the public is not prepared to answer."

After calling attention to some of the problems that the next Board of Education will face Dr. Wile asked: "And is the so-called Gary system to go, whether it is a success or not? Must it go because in the heat of a political campaign one candidate said it must go, and this regardless of the children? Are the children who are now attending the duplicate schools on a full-day schedule to be taken off and put on part time? The hands of politics must be kept out of the Board of Education, and I have the utmost confidence in the Mayor-elect that he will put men on the board who will have the power to safeguard it from politics.

"There must be a freer exercise of democratic power on the part of those who maintain the standards of education. There must be a sharp line of cleavage between the Board of Education and the pedagogic staff. The new Board of Education will have a task fraught with serious significance to both parents and children."

When questions were asked for Peter W. Schlosser, a gray-haired man, denounced the Board of Education for allowing to be placed on the walls of the high school auditorium a mural painting representing the sale of Manhattan Island by the Indians for $24. He declared that the picture ought to be in a rogues' gallery instead of in a school building "where boys are supposed to be inspired to be honest." "That picture inspires boys to be swindlers," he said, "for the purchase of Manhattan Island from the Indians was the greatest swindle ever perpetrated in the United States."

Other speakers were Mrs. Alice E. B. Ritter, Principal of Gary School 89, Brooklyn; Frank D. Wilsey, a member of the Board of Education, and Henry L. Samson, who presided.

Try Teachers Today.

Federal agents are expected to attend the trial this afternoon of the three suspended De Witt Clinton High School teachers, who are charged with "holding views subversive of good discipline and of undermining good citizenship in the schools." The hearing will be conducted in the rooms of the Board of Education.

The teachers are Thomas Mufson, A. Henry Schneer, and Samuel Schmalhausen, and they will stand trial before the High School Committee, of which John Whalen is Chairman. The charges were preferred by Dr. John L. Tildsley, Associate Superintendent of Schools in charge of High Schools. Part of the evidence to be used against the teachers will be statements they are alleged to have made in the course of personal interviews with Dr. Tildsley in the office of Dr. Francis J. Paul, Principal of the De Witt Clinton School. Other evidence will be articles that the teachers are said to have written for publications, including The American Teacher, published by the Teachers' Union, which is supporting the suspended teachers, as well as the six teachers transferred from the De Witt Clinton School for "lukewarm" or "negative" patriotism.

The teachers will be represented at the hearing by Herbert C. Smyth. Assistant Corporation Counsel Charles McIntyre will represent the Board of Education. Among the witnesses expected to testify are Dr. Tildsley, Dr. F. J. Paul, Principal of the De Witt Clinton High School, and O. W. Anthony, assistant Principal.

It was said yesterday that whatever the decision be in the case of the suspended teachers the "fight for democracy in the schools" will go on. In this connection it was said that a mass meeting for parents of high school students is being arranged to take place, probably at Cooper Union on Friday night.

Miss Aitken to Wed Dec. 12.

Miss Edith Colfax Aitken, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William B. Aitken of 312 West Seventy-eighth Street, and Harold Phillips Farrington will be married on Dec. 12 in St. Thomas's Church. Little Miss Katherine Van Dyke Bull is to be the flower girl, and the bridesmaids selected are the Misses Marion Vanderhoef, Genevieve Parker, Irene Brouwer, Beatrice Post, Mildred McKenzie, and Marie Meadows. Miss Margaret Sherwood is to be the maid of honor. Mr. Farrington will have his brother, Robert D. Farrington of Boston, as his best man.

ANTIS NOT TO FIGHT WOMEN'S VOTE HERE

Will Confine Efforts to Federal Amendment Till New York Tires of Suffrage.

Anti-suffragists in New York State, notwithstanding their decision to continue as an organized body to fight the Federal suffrage amendment, do not intend to work for the repeal of woman suffrage in this State. Their position in this regard was explained yesterday by Miss Alice Hill Chittenden, head of the New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, which is in process of conversion into an adjunct of the national organization opposed to giving the vote to women.

Miss Chittenden, to clear up misunderstandings as to the organization's purposes, explained that anti-suffrage leaders, feeling that they should yield gracefully, have become convinced that any movement to take away the vote must develop voluntarily among the population at large if the experience of men and women with the new political conditions makes the voting of women seem undesirable. The anti leaders believe a repeal movement inspired by disinterested or present pro-suffrage sources would stand a far better chance of success, and they are satisfied that a fair trial will convince many present ardent advocates of votes for women that political "emancipation" of women is a mistake.

The antis of two years hence, they insist, will be from the ranks of present-day suffragists, and particularly from among their leaders. Suffrage opponents think that the present leaders of the movement in the local and State parties will find their leadership disputed by elements of the parties with which they will be unable to reconcile themselves, and hence that they will turn against their present cause.

Miss Chittenden explained that the delegates going from New York to the anti-suffrage convention at Washington next week will confine themselves to the national amendment fight, and will not discuss even the question of taking the vote away in this State. She pointed out that a referendum, such as that which obtains in Ohio, would be necessary before such action could be had. Growing Socialist influence in the Legislature may within a few years establish a referendum in New York, Miss Chittenden believes, and by the time that has come about the voters will have been enabled to judge woman suffrage from practical experience. Then, if they are dissatisfied with it, it lies with them to withdraw the privilege.

SUFFRAGE PICKETS TO SUE.

Eight Will Claim Damages From Officials for Imprisonment.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The National Woman's Party, the militant suffragist organization, announced tonight that eight of the women imprisoned in jail and workhouse for picketing the White House, would file suits for damages Tuesday against the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, Superintendent Whittaker of the Occoquan Workhouse, and Warden Zinkham of the local jail. Each suit will be for $50,000. Matthew O'Brien of Washington and Dudley Field Malone of New York will represent the complainants.

The suits will be filed by Mrs. John Winters Brannan of New York, Mrs. Lawrence Lewis of Philadelphia, Miss Lucy Burns of New York, Miss Dorothy Day of New York, Mrs. Henry Butterworth of New York, Miss Julia Emory of Baltimore, Mrs. Alice Cosu of New Orleans, and Mrs. Mary Nolan of Jacksonville, Fla. They will charge assault, illegal detention and false imprisonment.

Miss Burns will allege that she was manacled to the door of her cell and threatened with the strap and buckle gag. She is now in a hospital here. Mrs. Butterworth will specify that she was kept overnight in a cell in the men's division of the workhouse with no woman prisoners or matron near. In Miss Emory's behalf it will be charged that Superintendent Whittaker threw her to the floor of her cell and wrenched her neck and back. Mrs. Nolan, who is seventy-three years old, will allege that she was thrown against the wall of her cell, threatened with gag and straitjacket, and kept without food for thirty-six hours.

GIBBONS ON WAR RELIEF.

"Needle Mightier Than Sword," Cardinal Tells 2,000 Women.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 2.—"The needle is mightier than the sword" Cardinal Gibbons told 2,000 women of the Catholic War Relief Association in the Maryland Theatre this afternoon.

"Compassion, sympathy, tender feeling for suffering is a human sentiment, for we all share in it more or less, but compassion is characteristic of the female sex," he said. "Woman is more easily aroused by suffering than man.

"A great Englishman has said, 'The pen is mightier than the sword.' May I also affirm, with equal truth, that the needle is mightier than the sword? The sword is a weapon of destruction, while the needle is an instrument of construction. The sword is made to wound and slay the human body, but the needle to preserve, cherish and comfort the body by protecting it from the inclemency of the weather.

"And now, my dear ladies, while you are seated over your work and your busy hands are plying the needle, let your hearts expand in sympathy for the loved ones who are so far away and let your lips read a prayer that they may return safe and sound to their loved ones at home.

"If the prodigal son who spent his life in sin and rioting was so kindly received by his cherished father and mother, with what joy and exultation will you welcome back your husband, father, sons, and sweetheart!"

MISS MARY POPHAM A BRIDE

Married to Lieut. E. F. Stevenson—Army Men as Ushers.

Edward Ford Stevenson, a Second Lieutenant in the Field Artillery of the national army, and Miss Mary Newport Popham, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William S. Popham of 55 East Seventy-sixth Street, were married on Saturday in Calvary Church by the Rev. Theodore Sedgwick, assisted by the Rev. Charles Whitney Popham of Belleville, N. J. The bride had Miss Celia Hiffins as her only attendant.

Lieutenant Stevenson is one of five brothers, all sons of Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. Stevenson of Plainfield, N. J., and four of the brothers are in the army or preparing to enter it.

Frederick P. Stevenson, in the aviation section of the Signal Corps, now at Princeton, was the best man. Alan Stevenson, who is at school preparing for West Point, and another brother, Lawrence, who is a student at Andover and drilling there, were ushers, as were W. Sherbrooke Popham, Jr., a Lieutenant in the navy, and Albert N. Walker of Baltimore, Harvey Stevenson, a cousin, and Thomas N. Day of Plainfield, all Lieutenants in the United States Reserves. The reception was held at the home of Mrs. C. Grant La Farge, 124 East Twenty-second Street.

THIS IS SERBIAN DAY AT HERO LAND FAIR

Minister and His Entire Legation Will Be Guests of Honor at the Bazaar.

PAGEANT TO BE A FEATURE

Singing Societies, in Native Costume, Will Participate—Lecture on Serbia in the War.

This is Serbian day at Hero Land. The Serbian Minister, M. Michailovitch, will be the guest of honor, accompanied by his entire Legation staff. Professor Michael T. Pupin, the Serbian Consul General, will also assist in the program.

All of the restaurants connected with the big war benefit bazaar will serve special Serbian dishes, the preparation of which will be overseen by Serbian chefs. In the afternoon Richard T. Wainwright will deliver an illustrated lecture on "Serbia in the War." From 8 to 10 o'clock tonight a Serbian pageant will be staged in the great ballroom. More than 200 members of Serbian singing societies, in costume, will take part, accompanied by a special Serbian orchestra.

Among those who will assist in entertaining the Serbian Minister will be Helen Losanitch, who has been working for the Serbian Relief Committee. Her father is Professor Sima Losanitch of the University of Belgrade, former Minister to London, and at present head of the Serbian Government Committee for Reconstruction and Relief of Prisoners, with headquarters in Paris. He will soon visit this country as a member of a Serbian Government Commission. Miss Losanitch came to this country in January, 1915, to help found the Serbian Relief Committee, which has raised a fund of $332,000, largely through her efforts, in this country, Canada, and Europe.

A special feature this afternoon will be a fashion show at which the newest gowns made in this country and abroad will be displayed. The leading dressmakers of this country have co-operated with Mrs. William Lawrence Wood of the Entertainment Committee of Hero Land. Half a hundred models have volunteered to show the gowns. The exhibition will be opened at 4 o'clock.

In the program tonight at the Stage Women's War Relief Theatre, Sergeant Arthur Guy Empey, E. H. Sothern, Julia Marlowe, Mme. Josephine Jacoby, Mme. Eleanora de Cizneros, and others will assist.

The Serbian Relief Committee's booth on the third floor has been called the Bullet Booth because of the various articles for sale made of bullets. There are tobacco jars made of four-inch shells, pencils made from rifle bullets, swagger sticks tipped with bullets, and other articles made from bullets.

None of the committees at work in Hero Land has done more successful work than the Stage Women's War Relief. This work is under the direction of Constance Collier, Billie Burke, Rachel Crothers, Mrs. Henry B. Harris, Olive Oliver, Christine Blessing, Mrs. J. Stuart Blackton, Lillian Ethel Norris, Alice Wilson, Mrs. Chauncey Olcott, Barbara Allen, Edna West, Maude Odell, Grace Reals, Mrs. Ada Neuberger, Beatrice Prentice, Mrs. Sidney Ollendorf, Daisy Humfreys, Jean Chamblin, and Madge Barron, with J. Wilber Tomlinson directing the stage management of the Little Theatre.

Among the war relief organizations presented to the public for the first time at Hero Land is the Smith College Relief Unit, composed of graduates of Smith College doing reconstruction work in the Somme district. The unit is rebuilding fifteen villages, and the work is supported by Smith College alumnae. The unit has been in the field since September. It has established medical clinics in its territory and a milk route for the babies. The unit is now roofing over burned cottages, obtaining beds and bedding, and teaching the children to make chairs and tables. All the members speak French and run motor cars.

Of all the pastimes and entertainments at the bazaar few have enjoyed the popularity of the silhouette makers. The receipts go for British war relief work. The booth which gives the greatest evidence of accomplishment is that operated by Miss Beatrix Sherman in "Bagdad," where she is assisted by Miss Madeleine Elliott and Miss Pearl White.

There is much interest in the exhibit of the New York Police Department, which contains thirty safety devices used on the streets of this city. Sergeant P. K. Crane and Sergeant G. F. Darrow of the Traffic Division are in charge of this exhibit. Six hundred members of the Home Defense League from Manhattan, the Bronx, and Richmond are on duty at Hero Land. Major George W. Carpenter was in command last week. Captain A. J. Hanford will be in command this week.

Under the direction of Mrs. William Astor Chanler there is in the British Government exhibit what is said to be one of the finest collections of British war medals in the world. The decorations date back to 1782. In the collection are various orders of the British Empire now bestowed upon civilians who have been of great service to their country at war, including that of Dame Commander of the British Empire, an order created especially for women.

Few of the exhibits have enjoyed the popularity of the Canadian war pictures, the official exhibit of the Canadian Government. They are in charge of Major M. S. Boehm of the 169th Battalion, Canadian Infantry, who delivers daily lectures. At the request of the American Government they were taken to Washington, where they were shown for two weeks. Secretary Lansing, in a letter to Major Boehm, praised the exhibit. These pictures were taken by Captain Ivan Castle of the Canadian Army, an expert photographer.

Tomorrow will be Polish day at Hero Land.

MOBS TIE UP ST. PAUL CARS.

Smash Windows and Force the Crews to Quit Work.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 2.—Street car service in St. Paul was suddenly interrupted late this afternoon when a large crowd of men, said to be union sympathizers, stopped all cars in the downtown district, smashed windows and otherwise damaged the cars, and forced the motormen and conductors to quit work. One trainman who offered resistance was injured.

Fully fifty damaged cars are tonight stalled in the downtown district. All the other cars were ordered to the barns. The trouble did not extend to the company's lines in Minneapolis.

The Twin City Rapid Transit Company and some of its trainmen have been in dispute for several weeks over the question of unionization. Recently the trouble has become acute, and other labor organizations in the Twin Cities have taken a hand. They threaten a general strike unless the company accedes to the trainmen's demands.

"TOM SAWYER" IN MOVIES.

Childhood Classic Shown for First Time on the Screen.

A movie version of "Tom Sawyer," embracing a number of the episodes of that childhood classic, was shown for the first time yesterday at the Strand Theatre. The film adheres closely to the story, so far as it goes, and it is needless to add that it has many highly humorous moments. Its culmination is the return of Tom and his fellow plotters from the piratical jaunt to Jackson Island; that which follows either has been discarded or is being reserved for a second picture.

In the event of the filming of additional scenes it might be well to intrust the title rôle to some one other than Jack Pickford, who, in addition to being too large for the part, acts quite without inspiration or sympathy. Huckleberry Finn suffered from a similarly uninspired performance, but Joe Harper lived and had his being somewhat as Twain would have wanted him. In short, the film is good entertainment for those who do not know their "Tom Sawyer" too well.

The new program at the Rialto is "Until They Get Me," with Pauline Stark in the leading rôle.

KREISLER FAILS TO APPEAR.

Too Ill to Play at Hippodrome Benefit for Children.

Fritz Kreisler was prevented by illness from appearing at a benefit for the Christmas fund of The New York American for poor children, given at the Hippodrome last night before an audience that paid $9,480 to the holiday charity. Mme. Louise Homer opened the program, singing "The Star-Spangled Banner" to a standing throng, and the Metropolitan contralto was followed by her own daughter and namesake, Miss Louise Homer, soprano, in the song "Annie Laurie."

This was Miss Homer's first appearance in a public concert in New York, though she has sung at her mother's former home in Pittsburgh. Oscar Seagle, the baritone, who closed the first part of the program, also won great applause. There were other numbers by the Hippodrome chorus and by Spanish dancers from "The Land of Joy."

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"Art and Opportunity," which opened at the Knickerbocker Theatre last Monday, will be moved tonight to the Cort. Donald Brian, in "Her Regiment," now at the Broadhurst, will be transferred next week to the Knickerbocker.

Mrs. Irene Castle withdrew from the cast of "Miss 1917," at the Century, on Saturday night. Among the others who are no longer with the organization, as announced in The Times several days ago, are Adolf Bolm, Flora Revalles, George White, and Arthur Cunningham. Elsie Janis will make her reappearance at the Century tonight.

The present week will mark the end of the engagement of "The Gay Lord Quex," at the Forty-Eighth Street Theatre.

The scenery for William Faversham's revival of "Lord and Lady Algy," to be seen here at Christmas time, is being designed by Howard Greenley.

The title of Fred Jackson's farce at the Harris has been changed from "Losing Eloise" to "The Naughty Wife."

"Misalliance" will end its season in Washington on Dec. 16, and will be sent on the road again in the Fall with the same cast.

The Velasco Brothers, producers of "The Land of Joy," announce that they will follow that piece with the production of a number of other Spanish entertainments here. Additional performers will be brought from Spain.

A total of 626 vaudeville houses throughout the country will give special performances in aid of the Red Cross on next Friday, National Red Cross Theatre Day. In most cases the performances will be given in the morning.

Louise Homer will sing the national anthem between the first and second acts of "The Riviera Girl" at the Red Cross matinee of that piece at the New Amsterdam on Friday.

A patriotic essay contest, in which school children all over the United States and Canada are invited to participate, is announced by the Hippodrome. A number of prizes will be awarded.

Funeral of Ex-Secretary Chandler.

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 2.—The Federal, State, and city governments were represented at the funeral of William E. Chandler, former Secretary of the Navy, today. The service was held in the Concord Unitarian Church, and was conducted by the pastor, the Rev. Howard Hees Williams.

Obituary Notes.

PETER GEYER, 73 years old, a retired chemist, died on Friday at his home, 4,303 Ridgewood Avenue, Ridgewood, L. I., from pneumonia.

IDA TODD HETHERINGTON, a member of St. John's Hospital Auxiliary Committee, and a daughter of the late Captain Isaac Clapp, a veteran of the civil war, died on Friday at her home, 628 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, aged 44 years.

JOHN W. FALLON, a retired policeman and a member of the Flatbush Volunteer Firemen, died on Saturday at his home, 3,517 Avenue I, Flatbush.

HOWARD A. KNUDSON, manager of the Newport office of Harris, Winthrop & Co., brokers, and formerly a resident of Brooklyn, died suddenly on Friday at his home in Newport, R. I., aged 63 years.

ALBERT FRANK, for many years in the retail butcher business, died on Friday at his home, 175 Penn Street, Brooklyn.

HAROLD J. McCARTHY, a stenographer, died on Saturday at his home, 80 South Fourth Street, Brooklyn.

MINERVA A. MAXWELL, widow of Captain H. A. Maxwell, a civil war veteran, died on Saturday at her home, 853 East Tenth Street, Brooklyn, aged 68 years.

GEORGE S. BOGERT, newspaper man, of Bayonne, N. J., died at his home, 1,008 Avenue C, Bayonne, yesterday, aged 55 years. He had been the correspondent for The New York Times and other New York newspapers.

Miss VIRGINIA OGDEN, a member of an old New York family, and a cousin of the Rev. Julian K. Smyth and former District Attorney Wellman, died on Saturday night at her home in Flushing.

JOHN J. CLEARY, Chief of the Trenton (N. J.) Police Department since 1912, died at his home in Trenton on Saturday night.

Mrs. BEATRICE KABUS, wife of Dr. Robert Kabus of this city, died yesterday at her home, 214 East Fifteenth Street. She was 39 years old.

JACOB FORRESTER, builder, of Toronto, Canada, died yesterday at his home in this city. He was 49 years old.

JOSEPH E. FULPER, Postmaster of Washington, N. J., for four years, died of apoplexy at Washington on Saturday night.

VICTOR HEIMBERGER, former County Clerk, Deputy Sheriff, and Dock Master, died on Friday at his home, 230 West Ninety-seventh Street, in his eightieth year.

The Rev. JAMES J. KEANE, for many years the rector of St. John's Church, Ulster County, died on Friday at the Benedictine Sanitarium, at Kingston.

WILLIAM EDWARD RANTSCH, an accountant, died on Friday at his home, 226 West 140th Street.

GEORGE GRIEVE, a manufacturer of knit goods, died on Friday at his home, 231 West Ninety-sixth Street. He was 75 years old.

CHARLES EDWARD MILLER, a textile expert at Governors Island, died on Saturday at his home, 8 South Portland Avenue, Brooklyn. He was in his sixty-fifth year.

Mrs. EMILIE MONROE SALMON, widow of Hamilton W. Salmon, who was a member of the New York Produce Exchange, died on Nov. 30 at the home of her daughter, Mrs. E. Durbin Dunlop, Southern Pines, N. C., in her eighty-ninth year. Mrs. Salmon made her home in Brooklyn. She was a direct descendant of Robert Morris of Revolutionary fame and of President Monroe.

E. V. HERMANGE, last survivor of the first owners of The Baltimore Evening News, died in Baltimore yesterday. He was 80 years old.

Mrs. JOHN REID CHRISTIE, wife of a New York insurance man, died suddenly at Paris, France, on Saturday.

SAYS PEOPLE WILL REFORM REFORMERS

John Collier Points How Good May Follow the Failure of Fusion.

HUGE WAR CHEST USELESS

The Voters, He Adds, "Have Started In to Haul Down the Uplifters."

John Collier, Director of the Training School for Community Workers of the People's Institute, and who for some years, besides being active in moving picture censorship, has been one of the leaders in good citizenship movements, declared yesterday that the failure of the fusion campaign, despite its huge war chest, to re-elect Mayor Mitchel showed that the purchasing power of money at the polls is on the decline and proved that "the time for attempting to save the body politic by a form of forcible feeding of good government is at an end."

Before election he declared he believed Tammany had seized upon the Gary school system as a principal focus for its attacks on the Mitchel administration because it believed the cry of "Rockefellerism," however false, could be popularized with the unthinking. Elaborating upon this theme of mistaken campaign tactics, he asserted that "people have started in to reform reformers and haul down uplifters," and that if the city only would learn the lesson that "good government no longer can be handed down to the people but must be handed up from them," and therefore they must be educated in the problems of citizenship, the fusion defeat would prove the greatest of victories. He also said:

"Those who supported Mayor Mitchel, whether with money or service, or both, in the campaign acted, no doubt, from excellent motives. They believed in the sort of government that the administration had given and they wanted it continued. There was nothing wrong about this. It was the theory that was wrong. No set of persons can successfully self-constitute themselves as arbiters of the public weal, to dictate gratuitously what form of government, good or bad, the people shall have.

"What is needed is an acknowledgment of the right of the people to determine their own destiny. We may help them in that determination, but we have no right to superciliously decree their destiny for them. We should have a deeper and more unselfish sympathy with the needs of the people and the difficulties under which they struggle. With over 600,000 non-English speaking aliens here and with over 2,000,000 who employ English only superficially and do their real thinking in another language, it should be very evident that to reach these persons involves something more practical and far-reaching than the sporadic appeal of an occasional political campaign. Over 83 per cent. of our people are immigrants or the children of immigrants. It is not enough to induce them to recite the Declaration of Independence or stand when the band plays "The Star-Spangled Banner." Put them, rather, into contact with the real, vital problems of life as they find it here. Show them; don't preach to them. Quit trying to make good citizens out of them; rather help them make good citizens of themselves.

"New York possesses the nucleus for a growth of civic interest outside of party lines which through the years will grow like a rolling snowball. If we have at last learned that we must work from the bottom—from the mass of the people—and not from the so-called top, it will have been a cheap lesson even though it cost $1,250,000. The people have started in to reform the reformers and to haul down the uplifters. In this sense, no matter what the cost, if our friends will only take cognizance of it, the recent so-called defeat will prove to be the greatest victory that has as yet been won for good government and a higher standard of American citizenship."

Though District Attorney Swann will continue today his scrutiny of the Fusion leaders' accounting, it was said yesterday that he had not discovered as yet anything calling for Grand Jury action. He is looking up an unverified report that one Manhattan leader got $100,000 which was not accounted for.

An item of $23,700 charged to the Kings County Republican Club proved by a clerical error to have been placed there instead of to the account of the Mitchel Fusion Committee, where it really went. It is expected that Judge Swann's action, when his investigation is over, will take the form of recommendations for new legislation regarding campaign funds in general unless something undisclosed crops up. Senator Robert R. Lawson, Brooklyn Republican, was quoted yesterday as saying he intended to move for a legislative probe of the Mitchel campaign collections and expenditures. District Attorney Lewis in Brooklyn said his examination of the expenditures thus far had disclosed nothing to prosecute.

GIFTS FOR SERVICE STARS.

Women's League Adopts Suggestion of Bush Terminal Company.

The thousands of service flags that are flying from the windows of business houses and private families are to have a new significance at Christmas time, according to arrangements just completed between the National League for Woman's Service and a number of the larger corporations in Greater New York.

One of the executives of the Bush Terminal Company visited the offices of the league at 257 Madison Avenue and suggested to Miss Maude Wetmore, Chairman, a plan whereby each star on the Bush Terminal Company's service emblem—and there are several hundred of them—might represent a Christmas gift to some child of a soldier or sailor who has gone to the front to fight for Uncle Sam. Accordingly the company will donate $1 for every star it is now displaying, this money to be used to buy a Christmas present to be given to the children of men in the service during the Soldiers' and Sailors' Children Christmas Carnival at Grand Central Palace, from Dec. 22 to Dec. 29.

Upon accepting the company's offer, Miss Wetmore immediately got in touch with a number of other large business houses in the Wall Street district, and without a single exception the executives agreed to the plan and promised to co-operate with the league for a Christmas representation in honor of the service flag.

Ex-Fire Chief Charles O. Shay.

Charles Oscar Shay, a former Chief of the New York Fire Department, died at the New York Hospital late Saturday afternoon from inflammation of the arteries of the legs. Mr. Shay, who was 83 years old, was a member of the Volunteer Fire Department which existed before the formation of a regular Fire Department. In 1866, when the regular department was organized, he was appointed Captain of Hook and Ladder Company 5. Later Mr. Shay became Assistant Chief of the Fire Department and then Chief. He is survived by three sons, William, Oscar, and Joseph, and one daughter, Mrs. Libby Howard. The funeral will be held at Charles Benedict's Funeral Parlors, 150 West Thirteenth Street, tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

SUNDAY CONCERTS.

Friends of Music Open Season at the Ritz—The Philharmonic.

The Friends of Music began their regular series of concerts in the Ritz-Carlton ballroom yesterday afternoon. The ambition of the society to produce something that is not likely to be heard in the regular course of the musical season's events was in a large degree fulfilled in the program of this concert. There was an orchestra, conducted by Ernest Bloch, the Swiss musician, whose works were given a hearing at a special concert last season, and Miss Povla Frijsh, soprano, was the soloist.

The program began with Liadow's melodious and pleasing "Chansons Populaires." Mr. Bloch's piece, "Hiver-Printemps," which had been played before in New York, but not widely made known thereby, followed. The orchestra also played the introduction and "Persian Dance" from Moussorgsky's opera "Kovantchina," the prelude being for the most part of a grace and suavity hardly expected from Moussorgsky, but of course explained by the character of the work it prefaces; and the dance characteristically Oriental in color and necessarily losing something of its point by being separated from its dramatic surroundings.

Probably the most important numbers were four songs with orchestral accompaniment, by Mr. Bloch; "Poèmes d'Automne" they are called. The verses are long, the musical structure elaborate. The composer has devoted his attention to summoning up in his music, and heightening by it, the moods of the poems, of a plangent autumnal character. In this he has been singularly successful in his orchestral tone painting and his use of color. In general it seemed, however, as if his preoccupation with this had caused him to neglect a more specifically musical interest, and a more commanding melodic line, that may be missed here.

Miss Frijsh sang with great intelligence and sympathy, with much eloquence of expression and excellence of diction. The voice itself is not sensuously beautiful, but the singer's use of it is highly artistic. She ended with a "Hopak" by Moussorgsky.

Mr. Stransky provided a pleasing program for yesterday's concert of the Philharmonic Society. He began with Beethoven's overture to "Prometheus," a composition many old concertgoers will rack their brains to recall the last performance in New York; one of the master's weaker works, a piece for an occasion. There was one of Haydn's familiar symphonies on the program, that in D; and the other orchestral numbers were Elgar's "Enigma" variations, given at a recent concert of the society, and the second suite extracted from Bizet's incidental music to "L'Arlésienne."

The soloist was Miss Helen Stanley, whose name has also recently appeared on the society's programs. She sang "Voi Che Sapete" from Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro," and an air from Godard's "dramatic symphony" "Le Tasse." There was much that was beautiful in her singing of Cherubino's air, a voice of musical and beautiful quality and brilliancy, and a style intelligent and sympathetic. But in all music, and Mozart's especially, it is highly desirable not to "feel" for an important tone, to "scoop," which Miss Stanley is unfortunately prone to do, especially in a phrase tending upward. In her case it seems to be a mannerism which could be done away with by a little attention, which her admirers will hope Miss Stanley will give to it.

A Verdi-Puccini concert of operatic ensembles by eight artists filled the Metropolitan last night, the standees crowding the place to the doors. Among those in the long program, to which Mr. Papi several times refused to add encores, were Mmes. Matzenauer, Rita Fornia, Ruth Miller, Flora Perini, Lenora Sparkes, Messrs. Althouse, d'Angelo, and Mardones.

The Symphony Society at its matinée in Aeolian Hall yesterday repeated in part its Tschaikowsky program, given elsewhere the previous day, with a change of solo number to the "Emperor" concerto of Beethoven played by Rudolph Ganz.

Arthur Friedheim, appearing for the sixth time in as many weeks at the Princess Theatre, drew yesterday his largest audience, which filled the small theatre to hear the pianist in a lecture-recital mainly devoted to Liszt.

Charles Anthony, a pianist from Boston, had a recital for the Fund for French Wounded at the same hour in the new Greenwich Village Theatre in West Fourth Street, playing music of Debussy, Faure, Cesar Franck, Chopin, and Cyril Scott.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

DALE.—To Mr. and Mrs. Francis Colgate Dale, (nee Imogen H. James,) a son, on Dec. 2, 1917, at Cold Spring, Putnam County, N. Y.

MARKS.—To Mr. and Mrs. J. Marks, (nee Leona Singer,) daughter, Nov. 29, at New York Nursery and Child's Hospital.

KATZENSTEIN.—Nov. 25, 541 West 150th St., to Mr. and Mrs. Katzenstein, a daughter.

KOTTLE.—Nov. 28, 6 Fort Washington Av., to Mr. and Mrs. A. Kottle, a daughter.

LEVY.—Nov. 28, New York Medical Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. W. Levy, a daughter.

OPPENHEIMER.—Nov. 30, 550 West 158th St., to Mr. and Mrs. S. Oppenheimer, a son.

ROSENBERG.—Nov. 29, 1,453 President St., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. E. Rosenberg, a son.

Engaged.

ABRAHAMS—NEUHORN.—Lottie Neuhorn to Murray Abrahams.

COHEN — BLOOM.—Alice Bloom to Alec Cohen.

FICHTER—DYON.—Edna M. Dyon to Nat Fichter.

FUCHS — GELLERT. — Harriet Gellert to Arnold Fuchs.

GREENSTONE—KATZ.—Josie S. Katz to Dr. Shirley Greenstone.

GUTMUELLER—BREDE.—Heleno A. Brede to William G. Gutmueller.

GUTTER—THEA.—Anna Thea to Max Gutter.

HERLANDS—DAVIS.—Anna Davis to William Herlands.

MARCHER—FINN.—Madeline N. Finn to Royal Marcher.

MEIS—BAUER.—Frances Bauer to Lucien Meis.

RUDINGER—RUBENSTEIN. — Mildred Rubenstein to Fred Rudinger.

SANDUSKY—ROSENFELD.—Marian Rosenfeld to Isaac Sandusky.

SCHIFF — JACOBS. — Rosalind Jacobs to Herman Schiff.

WALLACH—DREYFUSS.—Eva Dreyfuss to Jacques G. Wallach.

Married.

EHRENREICH — CHAPMAN. — Miss D. M. Chapman of Hartford, Conn., and Mr. E. M. Ehrenreich of New York City, in New Haven, Conn., on Nov. 28, 1917.

PACK—WINOGRAD.—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Winograd of 50 East 96th St. wish to announce the marriage of their daughter Ida to Mr. Benjamin Pack, on Thursday, Nov. 29, 1917, at Synagogue Ohab Zedek, 22 West 116th St., New York City.

PIERSON—JACOCKS.—On Saturday, Dec. 1, 1917, at the lady chapel of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, by the Rev. Selden P. Delaney, D. D., Clarissa, daughter of Mrs. Bowen Whiting Pierson, to Harold Huntington Jacocks.

ALPERT—HOFFMAN.—Nov. 28, Millie Hoffman to Abraham Alpert.

BROWN—BLACK.—Nov. 28, Rose Black to H. Brown.

FINGER — LOBSITZ.—Nov. 28, Helen A. Lobsitz to Solomon Finger.

GLUCK — KOENIG.—Nov. 25, Lilly H. Koenig to Harry A. Gluck.

GREENWALD — HOLLANDER. — Nov. 25, Marie Hollander to Charles K. Greenwald.

KLEINBERG — GOTTSCHALK. — Nov. 28, Mary Gottschalk to John Kleinberg.

LUCAS—THOMPSON.—Nov. 29, Lillian O. Thompson to Francis M. X. Lucas.

MASSON—HEWITT.—Nov. 28, Edith M. Hewitt to Henry J. Masson, Jr.

MINNICK—CURRY.—Dec. 1, Rosalie M. Curry to Francis J. Minnick.

WESTMAN—MARKS.—Nov. 29, Ruth G. Marks to Dr. Emanuel Westman.

WILCOX—DENNISTON.—Dec. 1, Estella D. Denniston to Henry S. Wilcox.

WOHL—HYNES.—Nov. 28, Birdie L. Hynes to Moritz Wohl.

Brooklyn.

STILES — BLATTNER.—Nov. 28, Lenore G. Blattner to William H. Stiles.

Died.

BALL.—On Dec. 2, 1917, Elizabeth, beloved wife of Charles E. Ball. Relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral services at her late residence, 2,162 Coney Island Av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 4, at 8 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family.

BEYER.—At 506 Summit Av., Hackensack, N. J., on Dec. 1, 1917, Donald Fellows, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Beyer. Services private, Monday, 3:30 P. M.

BOGERT.—At Hackensack, N. J., Dec. 1, 1917, Maria Jane, widow of Benjamin C. Bogert, aged 95 years. Funeral service at her late residence, 333 Park St., Hackensack, N. J., Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 4, at 2:30 o'clock.

Died.

BURGAUER.—At Hotel Woodward on Sunday, Dec. 2, Hannah Burgauer, relict of the late Philip Burgauer and beloved mother of Mrs. Henry Nathan and Mrs. Gustav Plaut, in her eighty-first year. Services will be held on Tuesday, Dec. 4, at 11 o'clock in the chapel of Temple Emanu-El at Salem Fields Cemetery. Paterson and Newark, N. J., papers please copy.

BURNS.—Annie Laurie Burns. Body lying in state Stephen Merritt's Harlem Chapel, 304 West 126th St. Funeral Monday morning.

CARDOZO.—On Sunday, Dec. 2, 1917, at her residence, Shippan Point, Stamford, Conn., Elizabeth Clayton Cardozo, daughter of the late Albert and Rebecca Cardozo. Funeral private.

CLIFFORD.—At Branford, Conn., Dec. 2, Sarah J. Clifford, beloved sister of Mrs. Philip E. Ahern. Funeral arrangements at late residence, New Rochelle, later.

COLE.—Mrs. Georgiana P. Morris Cole, aged 75, daughter of the poet, General George P. Morris, and wife of Major Edward F. Cole, died Saturday. Services Monday, Dec. 3, 8 P. M., at her home, 436 East 135th St.

DAVIDGE. — Suddenly, on Dec. 1, Walter Dorsey, husband of Isabelle Willis Davidge, of 509 Manhattan Av., in his 46th year. Funeral services at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, 112th St. and Amsterdam Av., on Tuesday, Dec. 4, at 3 P. M.

DE ANQUINOS.—At Buffalo, N. Y., suddenly, on Friday, Nov. 30, 1917, William A. de Anquinos. Funeral services at the residence of his brother, L. L. de Anquinos, 1,004 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, N. Y., (near Brooklyn Av.,) at 8 P. M., Dec. 3. Interment private. Omit flowers.

EBERHARDT.—Pauline, beloved wife of Richard H. and mother of John B. Eberhardt, on Dec. 2, in her fifty-second year. Funeral services at her home, 4,560 Chichester Av., Richmond Hill, Tuesday, Dec. 4, at 8 P. M. Interment Wednesday, Dec. 5, at 2 P. M.

FORRESTER. — Jacob. CAMPBELL FUNERAL CHURCH. Services private. Interment Canada.

FOWLER.—Eric Anderson, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Anderson Fowler, killed on Nov. 26, at the aviation training camp of the French Army at Pau. Buried with full military honors Nov. 28, 1917.

FRANK.—On Saturday, Dec. 1, 1917, William H., beloved husband of Mary C. Frank, (nee Friedman,) aged 65 years. Relatives and friends, also Arion of Brooklyn, are invited to attend funeral services at his late residence, 2 South Portland Av., Brooklyn, on Monday evening, Dec. 3, at 8 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family.

GORDON.—Dec. 1, in Washington, David Cleaveland Gordon, M. D., formerly of Virginia, aged 81. Interment Monday, Oak Hill Cemetery, Washington, D. C.

GUION.—At New York City, Saturday, Dec. 1, 1917, Clement Guion, 2d, in his fifty-second year, son of the late George Gibson and Imogene Louise Guion. Funeral service at Trinity Chapel, 25th St., west of Broadway, on Tuesday, Dec. 4, at 11:30.

HAGEMANN.—Theodor, on Dec. 2, 1917, in his fifty-ninth year, member of Zschokke Lodge 202, F. and A. M. Funeral services will be at Masonic Temple, 220 East 15th St., Wednesday, at 1:30. Interment at Mount Olivet.

HAND.—On Sunday morning, Dec. 2, 1917, Mary E., widow of William H. Hand, in her 82d year. Funeral services at her late residence, 122 South Franklin St., Nyack, N. Y., Tuesday, Dec. 4, at 3:15 P. M. Train leaves Jersey City 1:29 P. M., via Northern R. R. of New Jersey.

HARRIMAN. — On Friday, Nov. 30, 1917, in Washington, D. C., Sarah Fotterall, wife of the late James Harriman. Funeral services will be held in the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, 139 West 46th St., on Monday, Dec. 3, 1917, at 10 A. M.

HARRIMAN.—The Board of Trustees of the New York School of Applied Design for Women announce with deepest sorrow the death of Mrs. James Harriman, one of the Founders of the School in 1892, and for many years an active and most devoted member of the Board.

ELLEN DUNLAP HOPKINS, Founder.
L. WYMAN DRUMMOND, Vice President.
AMY WELLS, Secretary.

KABUS.—On Dec. 1, Beatrice, beloved wife of Dr. Robert Kabus. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 1,970 Broadway, (Campbell Building,) Monday, 2 P. M. Interment private.

KNIGHT.—On Dec. 2, Henry B. Knight, husband of Mary Wallace Knight. Funeral service will be held at his late residence, Goshen, N. Y., on Tuesday, Dec. 4, at 12 o'clock noon.

LEIPZIGER.—On Saturday, Dec. 1, 1917, Dr. Henry M. Leipziger, in his 63d year. Funeral services at Temple Emanu-El, 43d St. and 5th Av., Monday morning, Dec. 3, at 9:30.

LEIPZIGER.—The Directors of the Hebrew Technical Institute, having learned with profound sorrow of the death of their esteemed friend and co-Director, Dr. Henry M. Leipziger, desire to record this minute of their admiration and appreciation of his lifelong devotion to the cause of education.

In utter defiance of bodily weakness and ailments, his keen intellect, his tireless energy, his indomitable will power, his prophetic vision, his rare magnetic eloquence, combined to make him a recognized force in the educational world and enabled him to bring to fruition every educational movement which enlisted his discriminating sympathy and support.

To his ideal conception of the broadening scope and possibilities of education may justly be ascribed the successful development of the Hebrew Technical Institute and the Public Free Lecture System. These institutions will ever remain enduring monuments to the man whose whole being breathed sympathy with, and love for, his people and the great city to whose uplift and advancement he devoted all the best years of his useful and well-spent life.

We mourn with his family, to whom we extend our deepest sympathy, the passing away of this truly good man, and request the directors, members and alumni of the Hebrew Technical Institute to attend the funeral services at Temple Emanu-El, Monday, Dec. 3, at 9:30 A. M.

EUGENE E. SPIEGELBERG, President.
MOISE L. ERSTEIN, Secretary.

LEIPZIGER.—Members of the Associate Alumni of the College of the City of New York are respectfully invited to attend funeral services of the late Dr. Henry M. Leipziger, Class of 1873, ex-President of the Alumni, at Temple Emanu-El, 43d St. and 5th Av., Monday morning at 9:30 o'clock.

CHARLES A. FAGNANI, President.
JACOB HOLMAN, Secretary.

LEIPZIGER.—Members of The Judeans are invited to attend the funeral of their esteemed President, Dr. Henry M. Leipziger, at Temple Emanu-El, 43d St. and 5th Av., Monday, Dec. 3, 1917, at 9:30 A. M. MAX J. KOHLER, Secretary.

L'HOMMEDIEU.—At South Orange, N. J., Nov. 30, 1917, Frank Arnold L'Hommedieu, beloved husband of Noella V. L'Hommedieu. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 352 Ridgewood Road, Monday, Dec. 3, 3 P. M.

MASKELL.—On Sunday, Dec. 2, 1917, at her residence, 501 West 178th St., Maria Dalton Maskell, aged 88 years, mother of Laura Joyce Bell. Interment at Woodlawn.

O'CONNELL.—Nov. 30, Katherine, beloved wife of Dennis O'Connell. Funeral Monday morning from the residence of her daughter. Requiem mass at 10:45 at Church of Our Lady of Sorrows, Corona, L. I.

OGDEN.—On Sunday, Dec. 2, at Flushing, L. I., Virginia Ogden, youngest daughter of the late Samuel Gouverneur Ogden and Julia Fairlie. Funeral at the home of her sister, 328 Sanford Av., Flushing, L. I., on Tuesday, Dec. 4, at 2:30 P. M. Interment at convenience of the family.

ROCHE.—Mrs. Michael Roche, Dec. 1, 1917. Funeral from her late residence, 164 Pennsylvania Av., Rosebank, S. I., Tuesday morning, Dec. 4, 1917, at 9:30 A. M.

RUBIN.—Sam, Dec. 2, 1917, in the 56th year of his life. Beloved husband of Adele (Rosenberg) Rubin. Funeral from his late residence, 804 West 180th St., Monday, Dec. 3, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon. New Orleans and Alexandria, La., papers please copy.

SALMON.—At Southern Pines, N. C., on Nov. 30, 1917, Emily Monroe, widow of Hamilton H. Salmon. On account of delay in arriving from Southern Pines, funeral services have been postponed to Tuesday, Dec. 4, at 2 P. M., at Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, Lafayette Av., corner of South Oxford St., Brooklyn.

SEEDORF.—Entered into rest Friday, Nov. 30, 1917, Anna S. Seedorf, (nee Stuhring,) dearly beloved mother of Mrs. Sophia Kennel and Lieutenant William Kennel. Funeral from her late residence, 50 Morningside Av., southeast corner of 119th St., Monday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Interment Lutheran Cemetery.

SHAY.—Puritan Lodge, No. 339, F. & A. M., Brethren: It is with deep regret that we announce the death of our brother, Charles O. Shay, on Dec. 1. Services will be held at Benedict's Funeral Parlors Tuesday, Dec. 4, at 10 A. M. Interment at Greenwood Cemetery, private. L. M. Mackenzie, Master; J. W. Tilford, Secretary, 213 East 35th St.

STANTON.—Frances F., beloved wife of A. P. Stanton, at her late residence, 16 East 43d St., Bayonne, N. J. Funeral service Tuesday, Dec. 4, at 8 P. M.

STEERS.—On Dec. 1, 1917, at his residence, 1 West 70th St., James R. Steers, in the 85th year of his age. Funeral private.

STEERS.—The General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of the City of New York, Executive Offices, 20 West 44th St., Brothers: Sorrowful announcement is made of the death of Brother James R. Steers, on Dec. 1, for nine years a member of the society, serving faithfully on the Pension committee for three years.

JAMES BOYD, President.
RICHARD T. DAVIES, Secretary.

STEINAM.—On Sunday, Dec. 2, at the Hargrave, 112 West 72d St., Amelia, widow of Nathan Steinam and beloved mother of Helen Weinberger and Joseph L. Steinam. Funeral services at Beth El Cemetery, (Cypress Hills,) on Tuesday morning, Dec. 4, at 10 o'clock.

STREETER.—George Wilson Streeter, son of Martha B. and the late Noble R. Streeter, suddenly, at the residence of his brother, Robert L. Streeter, 232 East 23d St., Flatbush, on Nov. 30. Funeral service Monday at 3 P. M.

Berkeley

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THOMPSON.—Marguerite, on Dec. 1, only daughter of Mrs. John Thompson and the late John Thompson. Funeral services at the residence of her aunt, Mrs. Robert Quinn, 495 5th Av., Brooklyn, on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment private.

UPTJOHN.—Frederick Lawrence, suddenly, Saturday night, at his residence, Huntington, L. I. Funeral arrangements will be announced later.

WHITE.—Charles, beloved husband of Margaret (nee Smith) and father of Charles, Jr., Louis, Rose, and Stella. Funeral from his late residence, 345 Cherry St., New York, Wednesday morning, at 9:30, thence to St. Mary's Church, Grand and Ridge Sts., where a solemn high mass will be offered for the repose of his soul.

WHITE.—Charles. Members of the Tammany Hall General Committee, 4th Assembly District, and the John F. Ahern Association, are requested to attend. John J. Carroll, President. Joseph D. Edelson, Secretary. John F. Ahern, T. J. Scully, executive members.

CAMPBELL.—Sarah, 416 East 120th St., Dec. 1. Funeral tomorrow, 11 A. M.

CASSIDY.—Alice, 108 East 89th St., Nov. 30. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

CAVANAUGH.—Thomas, 365 10th Av., Dec. 1. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

COYLE.—John, 49 Jane St., Dec. 1. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

DOOLEY.—Annie, 300 West 141st St., Nov. 30. Funeral today, 9:45 A. M.

DWAN.—Thomas, 377 2d Av., Dec. 1. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

GEIER.—John, 458 West 41st St., Dec. 1, aged 76. Funeral today.

GRIFFIN.—Daniel H., 118 Jane St., Dec. 1. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

HEIMBERGER.—Victor, 230 West 97th St., Nov. 30.

JOHANSEN.—George J. F., 436 East 16th St., Dec. 1, aged 78. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.

MEISSNER.—Joseph, 450 West 38th St., Dec. 1, aged 66. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

MOSHER.—Samuel A., Nov. 30. Funeral 150 West 13th St.

MULCAHY.—Ellen, Nov. 30. Funeral 1,025 1st Av. today, 2 P. M.

O'NEILL.—Mary, 543 Hudson St., Nov. 30. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

REINHEIMER.—Louisa, 227 East 43d St., Dec. 1, aged 62. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

RICE.—James M., 309 West 111th St., Nov. 30. Funeral tomorrow, 9:45 A. M.

RYAN.—Michael J., 106 West 89th St., Nov. 30. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

MANDES.—Minnie, 2,183 Washington Av., Dec. 1, aged 67. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

WATERMAN.—Claude S., 1,191 Clay Av., Bronx, Dec. 1, aged 52. Funeral service today.

Brooklyn.

BLOSSFIELD.—Friedericka E., 144 Garfield Place, Dec. 1, aged 81.

BROWN.—Mary L., 2,421 Myrtle Av., Dec. 1, aged 38. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

CAMPBELL.—Josephine, 1,183 Halsey St., Dec. 1, aged 84. Funeral tomorrow.

CUDLIPP.—Joseph A., 1,127 East 36th St., Dec. 1. Funeral service today.

ELGER.—William D., 146 Lincoln Road, Dec. 1. Funeral private.

ERDENBRECHER.—Louisa, 208 Rutledge St., Dec. 1, aged 80. Funeral service today.

FULTON.—Frederick C., Nov. 30. Funeral service 154 Court St., today.

GOETZ.—Bridget, 541 55th St., Dec. 1. Funeral Dec. 5, 9 A. M.

GORMAN.—Eleanor C., 5,020 3d Av., Dec. 1. Funeral tomorrow.

HUGHES.—Nathan B., 481 49th St., Dec. 1, aged 59. Funeral today.

McCARTHY.—Harold J., 80 South 4th St., Dec. 1. Funeral tomorrow.

MALONEY.—Matthew, 80 Ryerson St., Dec. 1. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

MILLER.—Charles E., South Portland Av., Dec. 1.

O'KEEFE.—Cornelius, 359 Hooper St., Dec. 1. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

PETERS.—Christine L., Nov. 30, aged 61. Funeral 697 3d Av. tomorrow.

PFRIENDER.—Conrad, 3,800 3d Av., Nov. 30, aged 64. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

QUINLAN.—Ann, 4,815 4th Av., Nov. 30. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

REINMUTH.—Martin, 1,230 Bushwick Av., Dec. 1, aged 83. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

WILLIAMS.—Joseph A., 494 Warren St., Dec. 1, aged 36. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

Newark.

HOLLISTER.—Emma L., 138 Clinton Av., Dec. 1. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

Long Island.

DARIUS.—Mathilda, College Point, Dec. 1, aged 52. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

JANTHEY.—Charles B., Woodhaven, Dec. 1, aged 67. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

In Memoriam.

HAGEDORN.—Emil Eck Hagedorn, in cherished memory of; departed from this life Dec. 3, 1916.

OLIDORT.—In memory of our beloved son, Dr. Louis Paul Olidort, who died Dec. 3, 1908. PARENTS AND SISTERS.

BACH.—Rosalie, in memory of; died Dec. 3, 1916.

BARNETT. — Rosa; unveiling monument Mount Neboh Cemetery Dec. 9, 3 P. M.

CRAFT.—Catherine, in memory of; died Dec. 3, 1916.

FROEHLICH.—Adolph; unveiling monument Union Fields Cemetery Dec. 9.

GREENBERGER.—Esther; unveiling monument Washington Cemetery Dec. 9, 2 P. M.

HERZENBERG.—Adela; unveiling monument Washington Cemetery Dec. 9, 2 P. M.

HURSON.—Anne; mass St. Jean Baptiste's Church tomorrow, 9 A. M.

LOEWENSOHN. — Augusta, in memory of; died Dec. 7, 1907.

MacARTHUR.—William F., in memory of; died Dec. 3, 1916.

SHULTS.—Elmer, in memory of; died Dec. Dec. 3, 1904.

SINGER.—Emma, in memory of; died Dec. 3, 1916.

SOBEL.—Rose, in memory of; died Dec. 3, 1910.

TAGGART.—Michael; mass Our Lady of Good Counsel Church tomorrow, 10 A. M.

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RIDERS ARE OFF ON SIX-DAY CYCLE RACE IN GREAT GARDEN ARENA

LONG CYCLE WHIRL BEGINS AT GARDEN

Fifteen Pairs of Fleet and Sturdy Riders Start in Quest of Pelf and Glory.

GREAT CROWD SEES START

Raymond Hitchcock Fires Signal Which Puts Thirty Steel-Muscled Legs to Pedaling.

SCORE AT 2 A. M.	Miles.	Laps.
Kramer and Egg	47	6
Goullet and Magin	47	6
Corry and Madden	47	6
Thomas and Lawrence	47	6
Carman and Wiley	47	6
Verri and Spears	47	6
Piercey and Grenda	47	6
Hill and Hanley	47	6
Root and Drobach	47	6
Linart and Debaets	47	6
Smith and Weber	47	6
Chapman and Eager	47	6
Walthour and Suter	47	6
Spencer and Spencer	47	6
Madonna and Bello	47	5

The largest crowd that has witnessed the opening of the six-day bicycle race in many years saw fifteen teams of the best native and foreign riders start on the 144-hour grind last night at Madison Square Garden. The famous old arena was jammed from pit to dome before the pack of cyclist had been on the track half an hour. They went along at a fairly fast clip and at the first hour had covered twenty-four miles and one lap, which was two miles behind the record.

The race was less than two hours old when one of the teams lost a lap, an unusual occurrence for the early hours of a six-day grind. Vincent Manona and Tom Bello of the Italian team were left behind in a mad sprint which came at 1:25 o'clock, when the riders, led alternately by Frank Kramer, former national champion; Alfred Goullet, and Jake Magin of Newark, tore around the big saucer-shaped track at breakneck speed.

Leading at the first hour was Willie Spencer, who, with his brother, Arthur, is a sprinting champion, are riding as the Canadian team. Just before the hour had passed word was received at the Garden of the death of the riders' father in Toronto. The Canadians will drop out of the race. The news came as a great shock to the two young riders, who were anxious to win this event, the first long race in which they have appeared as a team. It was the first six-day grind in which the champion short distance rider had ever competed.

After all the riders had been introduced in the proper style by Pete Prunty, the riders pedaled around the track in Indian file, and at just one minute past midnight Raymond Hitchcock fired the pistol which sent the riders on their week's excursion a-wheel. Cheers, which shook the old Garden, echoed through the arena as the little iron man from the southland, Bobby Waltnour, jumped out in front and led the procession.

The crowd at the foot of the steep bank on the Fourth Avenue end of the course became so excited at the first few whirls that they smashed in the railing, and a dozen spectators tumbled on the flat of the track. They jumped up before the riders made the circuit again. The first accident of the race happened during the first mile, when Vincent Magonna was caught in a jam and was thrown to the bottom of the saucer. His wheel was smashed, but the rider wasn't injured. He was immediately relieved by his teammate, Tom Bello.

The air was churned up in the saucer when Arthur Spencer, the sprinting champion, came out to relieve his brother Willie. The champion carried the pack around at a hot pace for a couple of laps. Joe Fogler, the old six-day rider, who was dressed up in soup and fish, carelessly offered $10 for the leader at the first mile. Fred Hill shot up from behind and carried off the prize.

Crowd Delights in Late Hour.

The riders who started were Kramer, Goullet, Corry, Piercy, Spears, Root, Hill, Lawrence, Carmen, Linart, Weber, Kager, Walthour, and Willie Spencer. Kramer, the veteran who for 16 years held off all the bike sprinters of the world, got away first to the pistol and led the procession around the first lap.

The crowd was glad that the time for the annual six-day race had arrived again. It is the lone institution of New York's all-night life that has survived the radical changes of a wartime metropolis. This revel of the sun-dodgers, which has been the rendezvous of the most cosmopolitan gatherings of Manhattan's sporting hosts for more than a quarter of a century, is the one solitary spot where the lights twinkle while the city sleeps.

The sombre demands of war have made it necessary for New York to blow out the lights early and retire at a respectable hour. The night owls have been driven to involuntary slumber when the blazing signs of the Great White Way are snuffed at the hour when many natives used to sally forth to innumerable diversions. For a long time now New York has been retiring at a respectable hour and the all-night habit has almost gone out of fashion.

The six-day bicycle race is now the only excuse left for folks to stay up. They eagerly welcomed the opportunity last night. Madison Square, which has been as dark and quiet as a tank town, suddenly came back to life, and for one week there will be plenty of volunteers to sit through the long vigil with Diana, who holds all existing endurance records for balancing on one toe, high up on the Garden tower.

Kramer and Egg Favorites.

After losing the sprint title last Summer, it was predicted that Kramer was through as a rider, but the veteran has entered this race paired with Oscar Egg, last year's winner, and intends to show the world that he is not through by any means. There is the keenest kind of rivalry between Kramer, Spencer and Al Goullet, who is regarded as one of the greatest riders in the bicycle game.

This year's race promises to be more interesting than those which have gone before because the track is larger and the talent is of a higher standard. A new feature this year is the dancing on a platform in the arena where Miss Joan Sawyer performs every afternoon and evening. The Masked Comet and Arthur Holden will ride down a chute from the rafters of the Garden in a perilous trip twice a day into a big tank at the bottom of the arena.

This is the twenty-fifth running of the six-day bicycle race. It was started in 1891, when Plugger Bill Martin rode an old style wheel and won the grind. It was a tough game in those days and was such a tax on the physical endurance of the riders that at times it became a matter for the attention of police. Since the race has been ridden by teams, however, it has become a more interesting and more humane sport.

There will be daily sprints at 2:30 and at 8:30, and the winners of these sprints will be awarded points, which will figure in the final reckoning at the end of the week. To win the race a team will have to lap the field, and it will be the anticipation of this sensational feat which will draw spectators to the Garden at all times of the day and night during the present week.

Robert McRoy Is Dead.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—Robert McRoy, former Secretary of the American League, and later connected with the Boston American League Club, is dead in Milwaukee, it was announced here today. He had been in a sanitarium there since last July, when he gave up his duties with the Cleveland Club. He will be buried in Chicago. He is survived by a wife and one child.

RAILROAD SOCCER MEN WIN.

Interborough Eleven Reaches Third Round of Cup Tie Series.

Eliminating the Clan MacDonalds of Brooklyn from the competition, the Interborough R. T. soccer eleven fought its way into the third round of the cup tie series of the United States Football Association at Lenox Oval yesterday. The railroad men won by 3 goals to 1. At half time, the teams were even up at 1 to 1, but in the second period, with the high wind at their backs, the Interboroughs had things pretty much their own way.

Scoring its fourth straight victory, the Overseas Wanderers defeated the Continentals by two goals to 1 in the New York State League game at Macomb's Dam Park. In the first half, McCrickard scored for the Wanderers and Heiser for the Continentals. Leahy shot the winning goal for the Wanderers in the second half.

Extra time was played in the United States Football Association cup tie match between the New York Football Club and the Scottish Americans at Clark's Athletic Field in East Newark, but no decision was reached. The game ended in a tie at 1 goal for each side and must be replayed. In the quarter hour of extra time which could be played before darkness set in, New York scored once more, but, as the teams did not play both ways, this point did not count.

Paterson's soccer team of the Paterson Football Club, scored a one-sided victory by 6 goals to 2 in the second round of the United States Football Association cup tie competition at the expense of the Kinley F. C. eleven of Paterson at Olympic Park.

A hard-fought Metropolitan League soccer match at Taft's Oval, Brooklyn, between the Tyrconnell Celts and the Visitation F. C. eleven, resulted in favor of the Visitations, by the score of 3 goals to 2.

N. C. A. A. TO HEAR VINCENT.

President of General Education Board Will Address Annual Meeting

While plans are as yet in the formulative stage for the twelfth annual convention of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, which will be held at the Hotel Astor on Dec. 28, announcement is made that two of the speakers at the morning session which begins at 10 o'clock will be W. H. P. Faunce, President of Brown University, and George E. Vincent, President of the General Education Board, and former President of the University of Minnesota. The topics they will discuss have not been made known.

At the afternoon session reports will be received from the representatives of the nine districts and from committees, standing and special.

The evening session will be given up, as usual, to more or less informal discussion of pressing problems. It is suggested that the delegates may be disposed to continue the discussion that was begun at the informal meeting of the association in Washington last August. The resolutions passed at that meeting, which were intended to guide the colleges in their efforts to make their athletic programs conform to the military needs of the State, have been well received and widely adopted. The association has more work to do in this direction, as new problems are continually arising in the growing demand of the country upon the colleges for the best they can offer in the way of trained men.

There will be a meeting of the executive committee of the association at the Astor on the evening of Dec. 27. Any local conference or league that is associated with the national body is requested to send a representative to this committee meeting, so that it may be thoroughly representative of all parts of the country.

RUDDY LEADS ACROSS LINE.

Captures Five-Mile Event of Long Island A. L. in 32:55.

Frank Ruddy of the Brooklyn A. A., with a handicap of 2:45, showed the way to a small field of harriers who took part in the Long Island Athletic League's weekly handicap road run, held yesterday over the Brooklyn A. A.'s course of about five miles. Ruddy's time was 32:55. He led A. Widberg of the Swedish-American A. C. to the tape by about five yards.

Eddie Mayo, the Brooklyn A. A. middle distance runner, carried off the fast time prize. Starting from scratch, he finished the run in eighth position in 31:05, three minutes slower than his record time for the course.

MOVES OF CHESS MASTERS.

David Janowski of Paris and Charles Jaffe of this city contested the ninth game of their chess match at the rooms of the New York City Chess Club in the clubhouse of the League of Foreign-Born Citizens yesterday, and Jaffe scored his second victory after a hard-fought game lasting sixty-six moves. Of the nine games played Janowski has won four, Jaffe two, and three have been drawn.

Edward Behr, Reuben Goldsmith, James H. Park, and Charles O. Wolff won their games against H. Helms in the simultaneous exhibition, the first of the season's series, at the Brooklyn Institute Chess Club. Seventeen games were won by Helms, who also drew two against Theodore Torrey and Dr. B. Hurstein, respectively.

Teams representing the Rice Progressive, Staten Island, and West Side Y. M. C. A. Chess Clubs were victorious in the three matches of the third round of the Metropolitan Chess League competition. The champion Progressives and Staten Island both won by scores of 5½ to 2½, the former defeating Central Y. M. C. A. in Brooklyn, while Staten Island worsted City College at Stapleton. Ocean Hill of Brooklyn came to grief at the West Side Y. M. C. A., being defeated by 5 to 2, with one adjourned.

Winkler First in Walk.

First prize in the Pastime Athletic Club's members' walk of about four miles, yesterday, fell to Fred Winkler, who started with a handicap allowance of eight minutes and finished first in 41:40. He was closely followed by Adolph Arnold, who had a handicap of six minutes, and in third position came John Cushing, off the 6:45 mark. The fastest time was made by Joseph Aronson, who started from scratch and finished the journey in 38:21. He was sixth.

Harbrook Run Won by Brown.

Starting from the scratch mark Harry Brown yesterday carried off first place in the Harbrook A. C.'s members' road race held over the club's course of about five miles. Brown finished with a convincing margin separating him from C. Ciringione, who started with an allowance of 1:15 and finished second. K. D. Wilson, from the 3:45 mark, was third.

Tigers Get Pitcher Finneran.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 2.—Purchase by the Detroit American League Baseball Club of Pitcher Finneran from the St. Paul Club of the American Association was made known here today. The purchase price was not announced.

Billiards to Aid Ambulance Fund.

Two games for the Billiard Players' Ambulance Fund will be played at Maurice Daly's Academy this afternoon. In one Maurice Daly will compete against William Gershet and in the other Thomas Gallagher will play against Jacob Klinger of Austria.

TITLE GAME ENDS IN SCORELESS TIE

Fort Slocum and Mineola Aviators Unable to Decide N. Y. A. C. Football Laurels.

The football teams of Fort Slocum and the Aviation Training Camp at Mineola, L. I., battled through four stiffly contested periods yesterday at Travers Island, without coming to a decision, in the final game of the championship series of the New York Athletic Club's army and navy posts metropolitan district football league. The concluding whistle found both sides deadlocked in midfield, trying hard to bring about a score.

This leaves the championship of the league in abeyance. To the victor of yesterday's game was to have been awarded the titular honor but the scoreless tie game knocked the plans awry so that the question of league supremacy will have to go undecided. Each team had been credited with four victories and no defeats during the season.

The game was held under ideal conditions, although a strong wind defeated any plans of attack by the forward pass or kicking route. About 4,000 spectators looked on as the teams fought for the upper hand. In this crowd were about 1,500 soldiers from Fort Slocum, who were noisy at all times. They made a pretty picture seated on a hill at the northern end of the field, their khaki overcoats, covering suits of the same color, blending harmoniously in the sun's rays with the background of dead leaves and grass which covered the hill. Also they imparted stimulus to the game with a catchy yell emitted at the slightest provocation, running thus: "Ray, ray, ray! U. S. A.! A-m-e-r-i-c-a! Slocum, Slocum, Slocum!"

Although the game resulted in a scoreless tie, the glory of the conflict went to the Mineola eleven. Disorganized at the last moment by the withdrawal of several of its most dependable members, including Ray Watkins, the former College star, and Neubig, who played centre, the makeshift team gave the well-organized eleven from Fort Slocum all it could handle in preventing a score and trying for one. The Slocum line was heavier, but the Mineola charge so well. The absence of the star players from the aviators' lineup was sadly felt by the team's supporters, but as it was the eleven's showing was highly creditable.

Through the greater part of the game the ball was in Fort Slocum territory, penalizations, fumbles, and ragged playing being big factors. The aviators found the Fort Slocum line slightly more impregnable than their own, so that the Mineola eleven's plunges, on the whole, were not sustained. Forward passes were tried on three occasions by the Fort Slocum men, but all failed.

The only chance the Mineola eleven had to score came in the opening quarter, when penalties for offside plays and holding gave them the ball on Fort Slocum's fifteen-yard line. Subsequently two plunges by Clark and Cronin brought the pigskin to the Fort Slocum five-yard line, where it was lost to the aviators on downs.

Fort Slocum's best chance came in the fourth period, but also was unproductive. The period started with the ball in Fort Slocum's possession in midfield. Two series of line plunges by Maguire, Pete Maxfield, the former Mercersburg Academy and Lafayette College player; Louch, and Charles brought the ball to the aviators' fifteen-yard line. A line plunge lost five yards, and following this Louch attempted a drop kick from the thirty-yard line, but failed. Later Maxfield tried a placement kick from about the same distance, and this was blocked, ending Fort Slocum's hopes.

The lineup:

Aviators, (0.)	Position.	Fort Slocum, (0.)
Weber	L. E.	MacLaughlin
Lowery	L. T.	Foster
Gates	L. G.	Sheehan
Holly	C.	McDonald
Templeton	R. G.	Krahnert
Redfield	R. T.	Haley
Loucks	R. E.	Pastoris
Cronin	Q. B.	Louch
Moore	L. H. B.	Charles
Clark	R. H. B.	Maguire
Taylor	F. B.	Maxfield

Substitutions—Roberts for Taylor; Larson for Clark; Clark for Cronin. Referee—Edd Thorp, De La Salle. Umpire—Charles Kilpatrick, New York A. C. Linesman—H. Butterfield, Yale. Time of quarters—10 minutes.

ROUSH IS BATTING LEADER.

Cincinnati Outfielder Official Batting Star of National League.

Two youngsters of the National League batted their way into the lead of that organization during the late lamented season. One was Eddie Roush, the twenty-four-year-old centre fielder of the Cincinnati club, who had an average of .341 for 136 games, which gave him the individual championship of the parent organization, and the other was Rogers Hornsby of the St. Louis outfit, who batted .327 for 145 games. Hornsby is just 21.

The official averages just made public by John Heydler, Secretary of the National League, show that 244 players were engaged in the 1917 championship campaign of the League. Of this number 170 participated in the minimum of fifteen games required for rating in the official averages. Six players batted above .300 during the season, as against nine in the cherished lot last year.

Those who were among the heavy hitters, besides Roush and Hornsby were Zack Wheat of the Dodgers, with .312; Benny Kauff of the Giants, with .308; Heinie Groh of the Reds, with .304, and George Burns of the Giants, with .302. Heinie Zimmerman of the Giants, who made himself famous in the last world's series by a losing footrace with Eddie Collins, was just out of the charmed circle with .297, a figure accomplished also by Jack Smith of the Cardinals.

George Burns of the Giants was the leading run getter of the year, with 103 tallies to his credit. Max Carey led the base stealers, with 46 stolen bases, and George Burns was second, with 40. Benny Kauff stole 30 bases. Charles Deal of the Cubs had the most sacrifice hits, 29.

In team aggregates the champion Giants led in runs scored, with 635, and also in base stealing, with 162.

WRESTLERS MEET TONIGHT.

Catch-as-Catch-Can Tournament to Start with Six Matches.

Most of the leading catch-as-catch-can wrestlers in this country at present will take part in the wrestling tournament to be started tonight at the Lexington Theatre, which is to last for two or three weeks, or until one of the lot remains undefeated by any of the others. It is the plan of the management to put on six bouts each evening, two to a finish and four contests limited to twenty minutes each.

In the opening affair Dr. Benjamin F. Roller of Seattle will meet Tom McDermott, who styles himself the Irish champion, in one of the finish bouts, and in the others, Wladek Zbyszko, a Polish grappler, is to meet George Manich, a Serbian strong man. In the limited matches preliminary to the finish bouts Emilo Maupas, a French wrestler, will meet Charles Pospishil, a Bohemian; Americus, a Baltimore wrestler, will meet Harry Stevens of England; Joe Rogers, a Western wrestler, will take on Henry Vogel, and Ivan Linow, a Russian Cossack, will meet Sula Hevonpaa, a Finlander who furnished a lot of amusement at the last wrestling tournament held in this city by his antics on the mat.

Buck Will Lead Montclair Team.

Clement Buck of Bethlehem, Pa., has been elected captain of the Montclair Academy football team for next year. Buck was quarterback on the eleven during the past season.

LESLIE TAKES ROAD RUN.

Former Cross-Country Champion Outfoots Service Athletes.

Displaying form which in the past gained him cross-country running laurels, Sidney Leslie, the former hill-and-dale champion, carried the colors of the Fifth Company, Thirteenth Regiment, Fort Hamilton, to victory yesterday in the five-mile scratch race held under the auspices of the Morningside A. C. for army and navy athletes. The race, run through the streets of the upper west side, resulted in a spectacular contest, with the honors over the major part of the journey lying between Leslie and Nick Gianakopulos, who formerly represented the Millrose A. A., but who now carries the colors of the 106th Infantry of Spartanburg, S. C.

In a field of forty-two from various branches of the army service these two runners stood out prominently. From the two-mile mark they ran practically abreast, first one and then the other setting the pace in the face of a penetrating wind. In the end Leslie's reserve stamina won for him. He came dangerously near losing through getting off the course, but he recovered his location after crossing the finish line at some distance away, and managed to beat Gianakopulos by the slightest margin after being called back to the regular course. Leslie's time for the journey was 28:16, and Gianakopulos followed him over the line three-fifths of a second later. All but six of the starting field completed the full distance.

The early pace was set by W. Furlong of the first team of the 308th Infantry, Camp Upton. He led at the first mile, with Leslie, Gianakopulos, and Sidney Jackson of the 307th Infantry, Camp Upton, closely bunched a short distance behind him. Then Gianakopulos, Leslie, and Jackson drew up on practically even terms with Furlong, the sturdy Greek athlete, running easily, setting a jogging pace for the next mile. Shortly after passing the two-mile mark Gianakopulos and Leslie increased their pace and gradually left their rivals in the background.

The team laurels went to the athletes of the first team of the 308th Infantry, Camp Upton, which finished with 29 points. Only four teams finished with the full complement of five runners. The U. S. A. Ambulance Corps team from Allentown, Penn., finished second, with 30 points, and in third position were the representatives of the 29th Field Artillery of Fort Schuyler, with 65 points.

The order of finish follows:

Position, Name, and Regiment.	Time.
1—L. Leslie, 5th Co., Fts. Hamilton.	28:16
2—N. Gianakopulos, 106th Inft., Spartanburg	28:16 3-5
3—W. Furlong, 308th Inft., Camp Upton (first team)	29:31
4—J. Jackson, 308th Inft., Camp Upton (first team)	29:32
5—S. Jackson, 307th Inft., Camp Upton	29:44
6—R. Durham, U. S. A. Ambulance, Allentown, Penn.	29:45
7—M. Dwyer, 306th F. A., Camp Upton	29:50
8—R. Guiness, U. S. A. Ambulance, Allentown, Penn.	29:59
9—J. Warose, 308th Inft., Camp Upton (first team)	30:04
10—J. Keating, 303d Engrs., Camp Dix	30:06
11—I. Bender, 303d Engs., Camp Upton	30:19
12—C. Smith, U. S. A. Ambulance, Allentown, Penn.	30:45
13—S. Richman, 29th Co., Ft. Schuyler	30:48
14—C. Baker, U. S. A. Ambulance, Allentown, Penn.	30:49
15—C. Nelson, 303d Engs., Camp Dix	30:54

G. Bramer, U. S. A. Ambulance, Allentown, Penn., 31:07; M. Halstead, 303d Engs., Camp Dix, 31:15; J. Hanley, 307th Inft., Camp Upton, 31:17; J. O'Brien, 308th Inft., Camp Upton, (first team,) 31:22; C. Schuyler, 306th Inft., Camp Upton, (first team,) 31:29; A. Jehanson, 308th Inft., Camp Upton, (first team,) 32:22; F. Kelley, 308th Inft., Camp Upton, (first team,) 32:37; W. Hannon, 29th Co., Fort Schuyler, 33:15; G. Rouse, 29th Co., Fort Schuyler, 33:17; H. Darby, 29th Co., Fort Schuyler, 33:20; E. Sasse, 307th Inft., Camp Upton, 33:40; S. Shictul, 308th Inft., Camp Upton, (second team,) 34:00; H. Bochurr, 306th Inft., Camp Upton, (second team,) 35:05; M. Heiz, 306th F. A., Camp Upton, 35:11; H. Shaw, 308th Inft., Camp Upton, (second team,) 35:12; C. Eugenia, 308th Inft., Camp Upton, (second team,) 35:23; R. O'Hearn, 29th Co., Ft. Schuyler, 35:29; F. Vandell, 308th Inft., Camp Upton, (third team,) 35:58; G. Schwartz, 308th Inft., Camp Upton, third team,) 35:59; T. Brennan, 306th Inft., Camp Upton, (third team,) 35:59; G. Sheepeman, 308th Inft., Camp Upton, (second team,) 37:10.

TEAM COMPETITION.

	Total.
308th Inft., Camp Upton (first team)	1 2 5 10 11—29
U. S. A. Ambulance, Allentown, Penn	3 4 6 8 9—30
29th Co., Ft. Schuyler	7 12 13 14 15—65
308th Inft., Camp Upton Upton (second team)	15 16 17 18 20—86

LEVINE FIRST OVER MARK.

Takes Yorkville Athletic League Road Run from Big Field.

Athletes of the Ninety-second Street Branch of the Y. M. H. A. triumphed in the Yorkville Athletic League's weekly handicap road race held yesterday over the Y. M. H. A. course of about four and one-quarter miles. M. Levine of the Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A. won the individual prize from the 3:15 mark, in 27:02, and to the athletes of the same organization went the team prize with 18 points.

The fast time prize went to Al Feher of the Hungarian-American A. C., who started from the scratch mark and finished in tenth position in 24:36. About fifty runners started in the race, representing the various clubs of the league, and thirty-two completed the full course. The order of finish of the first twenty-five runners follows:

Name and Club.	H'cap.	Actual Time.
M. Levine, 92d St. Y. M. H. A.	3:15	27:02
R. Stein, 92d St. Y. M. H. A.	4:30	28:23
L. Zimmerman, 92d St. Y. M. H. A.	2:00	26:08
L. J. Hovius, Union Settle. A.C.	4:30	28:43
M. Katz, 92d St. Y. M. H. A.	2:30	26:47
E. Feher, Hungarian-Amer. A.C.	4:30	28:49
M. Ornstein, 92d St. Y. M. H. A.	2:15	26:35
D. O'Connell, St. John's Club.	3:45	28:15
W. Burke, Union Set'ment A. C.	2:45	27:19
Al Feher, Hungarian-Amer. A.C.	scratch	24:36
H. Hartman, Union Settlement A. C., (2:00,) 26:37; B. Bernstein, Hungarian-American A. C., (3:00,) 27:39; T. Mulhearn, St. John's Club, (4:30,) 29:22; S. Freirich, Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A., (0:45,) 25:42; D. C. Zicherman, Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A., (2:45,) 27:51; L. Vas, Hungarian-American A. C., (3:00,) 28:08; I. Feinberg, Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A., (2:15,) 27:29; M. Weiss, Hungarian-American A. C., (3:00,) 28:15; G. Schoenfeld, Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A., (4:30,) 29:50; A. Frischman, Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A., (1:00,) 26:35; B. Lawless, Union Settlement A. C., (2:45,) 28:22; O. Svoboda, Union Settlement A. C., (4:30,) 30:10; E. Teleky, Hungarian-American A. C., (3:15,) 29:00; I. Watz, Hungarian-American A. C., (4:30,) 29:17; B. Schoenfeld, Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A., (3:45,) 29:45.		

TEAM SCORE.

92d St. Y. M. H. A.	1 2 3 5 7—18
Union Settlement A. C.	4 9 11 16 17—57
Hungarian-Amer. A. C.	6 10 12 14 15—57
St. John's Club	8 13 18 19 20—78

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BIG GROWTH SHOWN IN GRIDIRON SPORT

Participation Never Before So General as During the Season Just Past.

STANDARD OF PLAY LOWER

Wartime Conditions Raised Havoc —Pittsburgh Again Leads the Eastern Elevens.

The modern game of football has become such an uncertain proposition that the difference between a high class team and an ordinary eleven is not as clear-cut as it was under the old rules. Football, as shown during the season just ended, is as uncertain as baseball. In the past a football team which started a season with a few fundamental principles of the game gradually increased its strength as the season progressed, adhering to form right up to the end of its schedule. Form doesn't count for so much in football nowadays, for an eleven which shows remarkable skill on one Saturday falls down before a mediocre opponent the following week.

There has never been a football season quite as whimsical as the one just ended. In the first place, it cannot be summed up by the same standards as in other years, because the conditions under which many of the elevens were developed were far different. Military training took up much of the time formerly given over to football practice, and Varsity football was dropped at Harvard, Yale, and Princeton, which robbed the Eastern gridiron of its most picturesque competitions. Practically all of the football players who would have gained prominence in the game this year under normal conditions enlisted in either the army or navy. Naturally the standard of play on the Eastern fields this season was not up to the standard of the past.

The games which were played, however, were none the less interesting, and an element of uncertainty added to the zest of the competition. But the season as a whole showed nothing new in tactics, nor was there any unusual development of the ordinary repertoire of plays.

The main object of the colleges which pursued the sport was to promote the physical training of the students so as to better fit them for military duty. The desire to win at many institutions—Cornell for example—was not to win games for that sake alone, but to play them so that they would attract as many young men as possible to compete. It was a season when a championship was not an object.

Pittsburgh finished its fourth straight season without a defeat, and while the Panther eleven was not up to the standard of a year ago, it easily outclassed the other Eastern teams. It was not the well-balanced machine that Warner developed in 1916, but it had much power, which was in evidence when the occasion demanded. There was nothing impressive, however, in any of Pitt's important games.

The Pennsylvania team showed promising possibilities, although there were several other elevens which could be placed in about the same class as Penn. The Red and Blue lost two games, being beaten by Georgia Tech and Pittsburgh. The Quaker team developed a strong defense, but did not show the attack which was to be expected from an experienced backfield.

Of all the teams, two stood out because of smoothness in the execution of their plays. These elevens were Rutgers and the Navy. George Foster Sanford took a Rutgers eleven which was comparatively green and at the end of the season it displayed more speed and effectiveness than most of the Eastern elevens. There was co-ordination of action on the New Brunswick team, prompt choice of plays, accurate handling of the ball, and a talent for following the ball which is essential to every good football machine. Rutgers, however, had a defeat against her from Syracuse, while a tie game was played with West Virginia, a team which was badly beaten by West Virginia Wesleyan. The best showing of Rutgers was made against the Newport Naval Reserve eleven, made up of former college stars.

Gilmour Dobie coached the Navy, and, like Rutgers, this eleven showed greater unity and team play than most of the season's teams. While both Rutgers and the Navy had unusual technical execution, neither had a chance to test its reserve power after it had reached the high point of its development. The Army team had an abundance of good material this season, but suffered from lack of coaching and lack of time for practice. The Army's only defeat came against Notre Dame, while the Navy's only setback came in the West Virginia game.

Syracuse should be classed along with Penn, for aside from the decisive defeat by Pittsburgh, Syracuse had a good season, defeating Brown, Colgate, Rutgers, the Michigan Aggies, and Nebraska.

The earliest upset of the season came when Georgia Tech gave Penn a 41 to 0 defeat. After that the surprises came thick and fast. Brown defeated Colgate and Williams defeated Cornell. Williams went through one of the most successful seasons that institution ever enjoyed, winning all the games on the schedule except the Wesleyan contest, which resulted in a tie. Brown, Colgate, and Dartmouth had an in-and-out season, all these teams lacking sustained power. Pennsylvania, Washington and Jefferson, Georgetown, Fordham, and Penn State all met with surprising reverses, and in fact there were very few teams this season whose records were not marred by unforeseen defeat. The most unfortunate of the wartime teams was Cornell, which had the worst season of Dr. Sharpe's régime.

All the teams this season were weakened by enlistments, although some of them suffered more than others. In a disorganized season such as the one just closed, there would be no more desire to designate this or that team as a champion, than there was in tennis or golf, when the ranks of these two sports were thinned out by the demands of war.

The leading elevens in the South and West were clearly defined. Georgia Tech had perhaps the greatest eleven in the country and it is unfortunate that the Yellow Jackets could not have had this organization at a time when they could have met some of the best of the Eastern teams.

Ohio State was the best of the Western teams, but its showing against Auburn, as compared with the showing of Georgia against the same team, places the Golden Tornado far in the van.

The one encouraging feature of the past football season was that the game was played more extensively than ever before. It thrived in the army camps and attracted more men into helpful competitive action on the gridiron than the most optimistic football men ever hoped for. The army and navy camps developed many teams but the lack of time for necessary practice prevented any of them from reaching a high point of development.

Dohland Leads in Road Run.

Max Dohland, the Paulist Athletic Club star distance runner, led home a large field yesterday in the club's three and one-half mile handicap run for members. Dohland's time was 20:00. He started from scratch, and at the finish had an advantage of about fifty yards over E. Trick, who started with a handicap allowance of 4:30.

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STRONG FIVE AT COLUMBIA.

With Three Veterans on Team Basket-Ball Prospects Are Rosy.

Columbia, with three veterans on hand, is looking forward to a renewal of its premier position in the intercollegiate basket-ball league of several seasons ago. The three regulars are Latour, a forward, and Farer and Farrell, guards. These men, with Alexander, a substitute centre, are expected to round out a winning team. Newmann of the Varsity squad last year, Galvin of Georgetown freshman five, and Harkasitas of the Lehigh yearlings, appear to have a good chance for the vacant berth at forward.

Of last year's freshman team there remains Tombers, Lester, Vollmer, Bloomer and Weinstein. Of these Tombers, a guard, and Vollmer, a centre, are likely candidates.

Without a coach at present the squad is practicing under the direction of Latour. Either Harry Fisher or Tom Thorp, the football coach, may be the mentor for the squad. The Columbia squad practiced the first three days of last week, but as only a few men reported little was accomplished.

Ullman, who was chosen a guard on the New York City all-scholastic five last Winter, is the only freshman who has a fine high school basket-ball record. Kienninger and Stewart are the only member of the freshman football team to report for basket-ball, although several others are expected out this afternoon.

YALE FIVE REPORTS TODAY.

Team of Green Men Will Represent the Blue in Championship Games.

NEW HAVEN, Dec. 2.—The decision of the Yale Athletic Board of Control to allow a team in the intercollegiate basket-ball league having been made, both a 'varsity and a freshman five will be formed immediately. Charles Stradella has been elected captain. The entire regular team of last season has left college to enter military service. Stradella was a substitute last year and was captain of the freshmen two seasons ago. He has issued a call for candidates to meet him tomorrow in the first practice of the season. About twenty-five have already registered in the squad.

Coach Bernie Tommers of the championship team of last season has followed his team into military service. The coaching this year will be divided betwen Orson Kinney and William McKinley Barber, 1905, who is Yale's graduate member of the Intercollegiate Basket-ball League. The Yale faculty has given the team permission to take the usual Christmas trip preliminary to the championship season.

The appeal to men to save woolen material by reducing the frills on their clothes is good.

Belted coats, except the few sporty Norfolks used for golfing, will disappear next year; and fashion designs will naturally follow the tendency of recent date in scanty dimensions, without radical change. That is about all that's possible, unless we all take to knickerbockers.

Wearing old clothes is sure to become fashionable—hence men should select the best sort of new clothes that will "jolly up" and look good for several seasons.

The other day a customer wore in here an overcoat he had used for ten years and after buying a new one had the old coat sent home for bad weather. How discouraging!

Army officers' uniforms. Tailoring as fine as the fabrics.

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Mr. Automobile Buyer:-

The production of war materials has the 'right of way' through every factory in the United States. Production of passenger cars is being curtailed. How far this curtailment will run rests solely on developments in the world war. The corollary is higher prices for raw materials and higher prices for all makes and types of passenger automobiles.

Used automobiles have not as yet discounted this unusual condition. Prices will soon advance in proportion to the lesser production of new cars.

We would suggest your getting a used car now while prices are low and the choice reasonably wide.

At present we have at our Used Car store, at 1890 Broadway, an excellent assortment of used cars of well-known makes in various body styles. They have been traded in at prices which have obtained during the past season. There are not such bargains elsewhere in New York City.

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WSH

RED CROSS REPORTS 5,000,000 MEMBERS

War Council of the American Branch Describes Work in Allied Countries.

MILLIONS OF WOMEN AID

Value of Articles to be Made by Them in Year Estimated at About $40,000,000.

The first semi-annual report of the War Council of the American Red Cross, which was appointed by President Wilson last May, and of which Henry P. Davison is the Chairman, was made public yesterday. The report is addressed to the American people, and in the beginning states that the outstanding feature of the American Red Cross in the war today is its work among the suffering peoples of the nations allied with the United States. The American Red Cross membership, which at the beginning of the war was about 250,000, is now more than 5,000,000.

"Broadly speaking," the report states, "the Red Cross War Council has proceeded upon the theory that the present work of the Red Cross should contribute to these great aims:

1. To be ready to care for our soldiers and sailors on duty wherever and whenever that care may be needed.
2. To shorten the war—by strengthening the morale of the allied peoples and their armies, by alleviating their sufferings in the period which must elapse until the American Army can become fully effective abroad.
3. To lay foundations for an enduring peace—by extending a message of practical relief and sympathy to the civilian population among our Allies, carrying to them the expression of the finest side of the American character.

Funds Fast Dwindling.

The cash collections to date for the War Fund total approximately $88,000,000. The demands in Europe, however, are increasing with great rapidity and the War Council announces that on the present basis of expenditure the $100,000,000 war fund cannot last much beyond the next Spring.

The report contains a summary of the work in the United States and Europe from May 10, 1917, to Nov. 1, 1917, as follows:

During this period the War Council appropriated from the War Fund $10,969,216.60 for work in the United States, as contrasted with $27,885,816.86 for work abroad, of which $20,601,240.47 was for use in France. There have been appropriated from funds restricted to specific purposes $1,417,625.74. As $7,659,000 advanced by the War Council is to be returned to the War Fund the net appropriations amount to $32,613,659.20.

The total expenses of raising and collecting the War Fund are proving to be less than 1 per cent. The fund is deposited locally by the chapters and Campaign Committees. About 3,500 banks now hold these deposits, in the name of William G. McAdoo, Treasurer.

Forty-nine army base hospital units and five for the navy have been recruited, organized, and equipped by the Red Cross. More than twelve of the army units and two of the navy units have now been mustered into their respective medical corps and are seeing service. These units can care for a 500-bed hospital each, and some of them have been reinforced to enable them to take over larger hospitals.

5,380 in Ambulance Work.

The Red Cross has also organized forty-five ambulance companies, with a total personnel of 5,580, all of which have been taken into the Army Medical Corps, some for service abroad, others for the camps and cantonments. A general hospital, for the use of the navy, has been established at Philadelphia. Convalescent homes have been built at Fort Oglethorpe and Fort McPherson, Georgia, and mobile laboratory cars are to be provided for use in case of emergencies at the camps.

Twenty sanitary units have been organized for work just outside training camps and cantonments.

The Red Cross war nursing force now numbers more than 14,000. Of these 3,000 have been called to active service, 2,000 already having arrived in Europe. Millions of women in America have been organized for Red Cross work, and the War Council estimates that the money value of the articles to be made by them in the next twelve months will be about $40,000,000. Courses of instruction have been organized in all parts of the United States, and more than 34,000 women have completed the first part of these courses.

The direct appropriations from the war fund for work in the United States have been as follows:

Camp service, &c.	$2,528,729
Hospitals, &c.	503,500
Sanitary service	184,500
Miscellaneous	93,487
Total	$3,310,216

Relief Work in France.

Of the work in Europe the report states that the working staff in France numbers 864 persons, of whom only 347 receive salaries, the average being about $300 a year. Major Grayson M-P. Murphy is in charge of the work in Europe.

Twelve Red Cross base hospitals are now incorporated in the Army Medical Department in France, while 3,423 military hospitals, including allied as well as American institutions, are being served by the American Red Cross. More than $2,870,000 worth of foodstuffs has been provided for civilians. A unit is devoting its services to the relief of mothers, infants, and growing children in France, while two large centres have been created for the care of orphans from the devastated regions of Northern France.

The following table gives the Red Cross expenditures and appropriations up to Nov. 1 last:

France	$20,601,240
Armenia and Syria	1,800,000
Rumania	1,518,398
Russia	1,359,440
England	1,066,000
Italy	964,000
Belgium	720,001
Serbia	493,203
Other appropriations	113,012
Total	$28,635,816

The work of the Red Cross in Russia centres on the medical and surgical needs of the army. Several shipments of drugs and hospital supplies have been made, and a unit of 125 motor ambulances has been sent to Russia. The Red Cross has shipped 2,000,000 pounds of condensed milk for the use of mothers and children in the large cities.

95,000 in Brooklyn Join Red Cross.

The membership campaign of the Brooklyn Chapter of the Red Cross, which closed on Saturday night, added about 95,000 members to the organization. The total membership is now more than 135,000. When the drive was started on Nov. 17, it was the aim of the workers to increase the membership to 200,000.

Elks Hold Memorial Services.

In the Elks' Club house last evening fifty-seven members of the New York Lodge who died last year were remembered at memorial services. Major Thomas F. Lynch, Chaplain, delivered the invocation, and Governor Charles H. Brough of Arkansas, a member of the order, divided his address between commemoration of the departed and denunciation of pacifists and pro-Germans. Clayton J. Heermance was Chairman of the Memorial Committee.

Sale for the West End Exchange.

A "rummage sale" will be held at the Berkley Hotel, Amsterdam Avenue and Seventy-fourth Street, beginning today and continuing until Thursday for the benefit of the West End Exchange, a society formed for the purpose of helping the self-supporting woman. The objects offered for sale will consist of clothing, furniture, rugs, books, and bric-a-brac, contributed by members of the exchange.

HOSPITALS IN NEED OF AID.

New York Institutions Hampered by Their Increased Expenses.

The Bankers and Brokers Auxiliary of the United Hospital Fund is appealing today to all the important banking and brokerage firms and bank officials in New York for contributions to the fund, which goes to help pay for free treatment of the needy by forty-six hospitals of New York. The appeal says:

"In spite of the tremendous calls for money on our fellow-citizens for many good causes, we feel justified in making this request because the expenses of the New York hospitals, though strict economy is exercised, largely exceed their income. The cost of coal, food, and medical supplies and also wages have greatly increased. It is vital that the hospitals which care for our own sick and poor, and are now doing considerable work in connection with war preparations and service, should be adequately maintained."

The auxiliary consists of James Speyer, Chairman; Walter E. Frew, Treasurer, 13 William Street; Allen B. Forbes, Francis L. Hine, A. E. Goodhart, Benjamin Strong, Jr., J. Horace Harding, Alexander J. Hemphill, Gates W. McGarrah, William Salomon, George B. Post, Frederick Strauss, and Francis M. Weld.

RETIRED POLICEMAN LOST.

Rutledge Left Home to Buy a Newspaper on Friday.

David Rutledge, 78 years old, a retired policeman who served forty-eight years on the force without a charge against him and who lives at 1,917 Walton Avenue, the Bronx, left home last Friday afternoon to buy a newspaper and has not since been seen, according to a report made by his relatives to the police. Rutledge, who left the force only a few years ago, is well known to Bronx patrolmen and they are searching actively for him.

C. B. Walter, a son-in-law of Mr. Rutledge, last night said the family feared the ex-policeman had suffered a temporary lapse of memory and might be wandering about trying to find his home. He had not quarreled with any of his family, and there was no known reason for him not to come back. Rutledge, slender and nearly six feet in height, wore a mustache and a full beard, and is said to resemble the late General Grant.

UNLISTED INVESTMENTS.

The Open Security Market published in The Annalist every Monday gives prices of first-class investments not quoted elsewhere. The Annalist, 10 cents on all news stands; $4.00 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

BALTIMORE—Blankenberg & Levinson; J. Blankenberg, hosiery, underwear; Herald Square.
BALTIMORE—Empire Cloak Co.; B. Mazer, Spring coats, suits; Room 1809, 15 E. 26th.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. A. Rubin, dresses, furs; Latham.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; Mrs. Quinn, infants' white dresses, jobs coats, infants' novelties; 200 5th Av.
BOSTON—Farley-Harvey Co.; A. C. Farley, representing; 103 Franklin.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Mr. Ring, furs, dresses, basement; Mr. Schroeder, muslin underwear, basement; 116 W. 32d.
BUTTE, Mont.—Symons D. G. Co.; D. Broughton, furn. goods; 141 5th Av.; Brostell.
CHICAGO—M. Hirsch Co.; M. Hirsch, Spring coats; 1,133 B'way.
CHICAGO—The Fair; A. Proffitt, millinery; 225 4th Av.
CHICAGO—The Boston Store; Miss Feldman, women's, misses', girls' outer wearing apparel; Miss R. Steiner, merino underwear; 44 East 23d.
CHICAGO—Eiseman, Kasier & Co.; M. Eiseman, leather goods, novelties; 18 W. 33d.
CHICAGO—Siegel Cooper & Co.; Mr. Palay, linens, white goods, wash goods, domestics; 404 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Boston Store; Miss K. Leahy, laces, neckwear; 44 East 23d.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Miss M. Ryan, cloaks; G. A. Wilson, furs; G. L. Veatch, bedding; Miss K. Meier, women's negligees; E. M. Kyster, jewelry, stationery, leather goods; K. B. Miller, jewelry; 1,107 B'way.
CINCINNATI—Reims & Meiss; L. Meiss, ready-to-wear, white goods; H. Meiss, hosiery, underwear, sweaters; 114 5th Av.
CINCINNATI—Meyer, Wise & Kaichen Co.; S. R. Meyer, knit underwear, hosiery, gloves; 600 B'way.
CINCINNATI—Reins & Meiss; L. Meiss, linens, white goods, ready-to-wear; H. Meiss, underwear, knit goods; 114 5th Av.
CLEVELAND—Hirsch Co.; Miss E. Cohen, jobs silk, serge dresses, Spring dresses; 470 4th Av.
CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; J. Kaplan, wolf, fox, fur coats; J. J. Hirschl, children's juniors' flapper coats; R. H. Tyroler, genl. mdse.; 72 Madison Av.
CLEVELAND—The May Co.; J. Swanson, jobs coats, dresses, basement; 37 W. 26th.
COLUMBUS, Ohio.—W. O. Smith Co.; W. O. Smith, men's neckwear materials; Breslin.
DALLAS—Titche-Goettinger Co.; M. Goettinger, women's ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way; Cumberland.
DALLAS—Baker, Moise Co.; A. Moise, hosiery, underwear; Aberdeen.
DENVER—Daniels & Fisher Stores Co.; E. O. Houtz, hosiery, underwear; R. N. Perkins, domestics; 71 W. 23d; Flanders.
DULUTH, Minn.—Christensen, Mendenhall, Graham Co.; H. Christensen, M. Mendenhall, knit underwear, hosiery; Imperial.
EASTON—Ross Millinery Co.; G. Gross, flowers, feathers; 621 B'way.
FORT WORTH, Tex.—Jackson's; Mrs. L. Jackson, women's ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way
GRAND RAPIDS—P. Steketee & Sons; D. C. Steketee, dry goods; Collingwood.
HARRISBURG, Penn.—Ladies' Bazaar; M. Schondorf, jobs ladies', misses' coats, suits, dresses; McAlpin.
HERKIMER, N. Y.—H. G. Munger Co.; A. P. Jackson, upholstery goods; E. K. Ladue, dry goods; Park Av.
INDIANAPOLIS—Hibben, Hollweg & Co.; C. B. Fear, hosiery, underwear; 820 B'way.
INDIANAPOLIS—Effroymson & Wolf; M. Effroymson, men's clothing, hats; 116 W. 32d.
JOHNSTOWN, Penn.—M. Nathan & Bro.; M. Segel, A. Cohen, hosiery, underwear, Fall, 1918; 72 Madison Av.
KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—J. T. McTeer Clothing Co.; W. S. Hall, C. F. Epps, woolens; Breslin.
LOS ANGELES—Broadway Department Store; E. Moore, women's ready-to-wear; 95 Madison Av.
LOUISVILLE—Sterling Furn. Goods Co.; Julius Shapinsky, laces, notions, hosiery, underwear; Imperial.
LOUISVILLE—M. Rosenblum & Sons; H. Rosenblum, Spring coats; 1,133 B'way.
MACON, Ga.—Union D. G. Co.; W. J. Juhan, notions, furn. goods; 1,170 B'way; Collingwood.
MINNEAPOLIS—Wyman-Partridge Co.; C. A. Perry, women's wear; 43 Leonard.
MILWAUKEE—Blumenfeld, Locher Co.; T. Seelig, J. L. Locher, hats; Miss K. Laubenheim, millinery; 640 Broadway; Breslin.
NEW ORLEANS—Williams-Richardson Co.; E. J. Gueringer, dress goods, linens; 43 Leonard; Marlborough.
PAWTUCKET, R. I.—Shartenberg & Robinson; E. F. Radikin, general mdse; 410 4th Av.; Broztell.
PORTLAND, Ore.—Lipman, Wolfe & Co.; L. N. Levinson, coats, suits, dresses; 1,123 Broadway.
PROVIDENCE—Mfgrs. Outlet Co.; L. Samuels, general mdse; J. Samuels, men's clothing; 116 W. 32d.
PHILADELPHIA—Ross Millinery Co.; Harry Gross, women's hats; 621 B'way.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Dept. Store; M. Lippman, jobs silks, dress goods; 1,261 B'way.
PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; M. Arnfeld, men's, boys', children's clothing; 364 5th Av.
PITTSBURGH—J. Horne Co.; C. M. Shuart, men's, boys' clothing; 470 4th Av.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; J. Cook, linens; 432 4th Av.; Latham.
SAN FRANCISCO—Reich & Fievre; M. Reich, jobs Fall suits, dresses; 116 W. 32d.
ST. LOUIS—Magid Coat & Suit Co.; Les Olian, ready-to-wear; 8th floor, 18 W. 27th.
ST. LOUIS—Ely & Walker D. G. Co.; E. S. Super, knit underwear, blankets; 395 B'way.
ST. LOUIS—Rosenthal-Sloan Millinery Co.; Mrs. E. K. Weatherby, trimmed hats; 621 B'way.
ST. LOUIS—Schwartz Importing Co.; A. Schwartz, women's, children's ready-to-wear; 684 B'way.
ST. LOUIS—Newberry-Burdick-Scott Garment Co.; G. B. Newberry, coats, suits, skirts; 1,170 B'way.
ST. LOUIS—L. Herzog & Bro. D. G. Co.; C. M. Steinman, sweaters, underwear; G. Bradshaw, ladies' Spring coats; 874 B'way.
ST. PAUL—Golden Rule; A. S. Kurtz, coats, suits, waists, millinery; 1,261 B'way.
SYRACUSE—Syracuse D. G. Co.; J. L. Seeley, domestics, silks, wash goods; G. B. Williams, sweaters, underwear, hosiery; 320 Broadway.
TRENTON—Ross Millinery Co.; Henry Gross, millinery; 621 B'way.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—M. Goldenberg; J. Goldenberg, dry goods; Herald Square.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—S. Kann, Sons & Co.; Miss A. M. Hagan, coats, suits; 432 4th Av.
WATERBURY, Conn.—Franken Bros.; Mr. Franken, jobs suits; 72 Madison Av.

Official Documents

Every intelligent man and woman will find pleasure, profit and edification in the December* CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE *of The New York Times.

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CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE OF THE NEW YORK TIMES
TIMES SQUARE NEW YORK CITY NEW YORK

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

"ABSINTHE PERNOD," wanted for export; have permission from Exports Administrative Board, Washington. Answer Y 308 Times Annex.

APPAREL Wanted.—Cash; surplus; better grade suits, coats, dresses. National. Franklin 2412.

BROADCLOTH AND VELOURS Wanted.—American Woolen Co.'s 11050, 544, 13046. Farragut 3454.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Velours, kerseys, serges; call with samples. Louis Hammer, 334 4th Av.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Botany, or F.-H., all shades; cash. Haft, 104 West 27th.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Also heavyweight velours; all colors. Farragut 5166.

BUNTING Wanted.—1,200 sq. yds.; good wool flag bunting; assorted colors. Call Spring 8394.

CHINCHILLA Wanted. — White; send swatches; state quantity and best cash price. Y 281 Times Annex.

CHINCHILLA Wanted.—¾ gray and navy, for cash. Kleinberger, 261 West 36th.

CLOAKINGS Wanted.—Heavyweight, all colors; 6-4 and ¾ cash. Edelson & Hand, 16-18 West 22d St.

CLOAKINGS Wanted.—Heavy weights, all colors, any quantity; spot cash. Gramercy 7184.

COATS Wanted.—We are looking at Spring samples of infants' and children's coats. Call between 9 and 11 and 3 to 5, freight entrance, fifth floor, 8 West 18th St.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring coats of the better grade; also jobs in Fall coats. 135 West 27th St., 11th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Sub-manufacturers wanted with Spring samples coats and suits after 9 A. M. J. Zimmerman & Son, 40 West 22d.

COATS Wanted.—Call with better grades juniors' and ladies' coats for the Spring. I. Novick, 40 West 28th.

COATS Wanted.—Prominent jobber ready to place orders better grade Spring coats; phone for appointment. Farragut 9090.

COATS Wanted.—Rosenman & Co. will look at Spring samples in juniors', misses', and ladies' coats all week. 40-42 West 27th St.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on snappy Spring models all week. First floor, 15 West 26th.

COATS Wanted. — Looking at ladies' and children's Spring samples all week. Eighth floor, 38 West 21st.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Better grade jobbers; will look at Spring samples. 19 West 24th Street, 11th floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Will look at Spring suits and coats, better grades. 1,182 Broadway, Room 706.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at coats and suits, for Spring, all week. 15 East 26th St., Room 1911.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders Spring coats and suits. Call all day, 51 West 25th St., 4th floor.

COATS, Spring, Wanted.—Two Western jobbers buying Monday morning. 1,133 Broadway, Room 1123.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Large jobber looking at Spring samples. 35 West 31st St., 7th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring coats and suits all week. Call 7th floor, 40 West 22d St.

COATS Wanted.—Prominent jobber looking at coats, suits, and dresses. Third floor, 26 West 32d.

COATS, Suits, Dresses Wanted. — Jobs children's, ladies', all kinds. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Large jobber placing Spring orders; appointment write J 200 Times.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber. Call after 3:30 all week, 151 West 26th St., fifth floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples all week. 127 West 26th, eighth floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Will look samples all week. Rineberg, 41 West 25th.

COATS Wanted.—Children's better grade; will place orders. 122 West 27th, 6th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Big jobber looking for Spring coats. Call at 22 W. 32d, 12th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Western jobber looking at Spring coats. Room 1123, 1,133 B'way.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring coats, all week. 5th floor, 45 W. 27th.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples. 134 West 26th, 6th floor.

COATS, SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring line. Room 804, 27 West 24th.

CORDUROYS Wanted.—All colors dress corduroy. L. Finkelstein & Son, 17 West 3d St.

CORDUROYS Wanted.—Narrow and wide wale; cash. R 129 Times.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—For cash: ginghams, flannelette, percales; submit samples and lowest prices. K 276 Times Downtown.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—Heavy three-thread; will buy quantity if cheap. Schlang & Co., 151 West 26th.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—3 and 4 thread, at a price; spot cash. Pansy Waist Co., 145 West 30th.

DRESSES Wanted.—We are placing large orders on all kinds of silk dresses, new Spring styles; bring your own samples. Call all day Monday and Tuesday, H. A. R., 11 West 32d, 3d floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Will place stock orders on Spring silk, serge, and jersey dresses; both popular price and high grade goods required; samples daily. Wiener, 53 West 36th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Contractors wanted on skirts and dresses; bring your own samples; will give big orders at once. 54 West 15th St., top floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Can use for cash quantity of serges and jersey dresses to close out; samples daily. Wiener, 53 West 36th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Contractors wanted on better grade silk and serges; bring samples all week. Tenth floor, 145 West 28th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Contractors on popular priced silk dresses; bring samples; orders given. 133 West 19th St., 5th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Contractors on taffeta and Georgette dresses. Call Monday morning with samples. 120 West 31st.

DRESSES Wanted.—Contractors wanted on cloth and silk dresses; bring samples with you. Smith Bros., 130 West 25th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on new Spring samples. Room 920, 1,133 B'way.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobbers looking better grade models. Room 1114, 29 West 32d.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking Spring line silks. Room 507, 3 West 29th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking Spring line dresses. 111 West 27th, 10th floor.

FURS Wanted.—The Bailey Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Mr. Kaplan. Open for jobs of wolf and fox furs and fur coats; quantity no object; will look Monday morning from 9 o'clock on. Ben F. Levis, resident buyer, 72 Madison Av.

GEORGETTES wanted, domestic and imported, for cash. Greater New York Silk Co., 44 East 23d.

GINGHAMS Wanted.—Plaid, silk taffetas. Jacobs Bros., 153 West 18th St. 3086 Chelsea.

GINGHAMS Wanted. — Any kind; will pay spot cash. K 258 Times Downtown.

JERSEYS Wanted. — Silk Milanese and tricot; open for quantity for cash. Lewis, Hurits & Co., 150 Madison Av.

KHAKI DRILL Wanted.—Strips must be 9¼ inches wide; large quantity. T 32 Times.

KERSEYS AND VELOURS Wanted.—American 544, 11050, 13009, 15020, A. D. Juilliards 2002, 2060; quantities no object; for cash. Greeley 5290.

MIDDIES Wanted.—Jobber looking at all priced middies. 487 Broadway, Room 404-5.

PANAMA PACIFIC COTTON Wanted.—Warp, 54-inch; black and navy. Chauser, 381 Gramercy.

PILE FABRIC Wanted.—Wool or wool and cotton mixed for making powder puffs. Telephone Chelsea 1345.

POPLIN wanted, American, for cash. New York Skirt Co., 13 West 22d St. Gramercy 4184.

POPLINS Wanted. — American and others; spot cash. Sol Levine & Co., 12 West 27th.

POPLIN Wanted.—90610, 96077 or similar; also serges; cash. Zipkin, 1,133 Broadway.

SERGES Wanted.—Quality 6002 or similar grades. Hanauer & Arnstein, Inc. Madison Square 1868.

SERGES Wanted.—Black; in small or large quantities. M. Frank Sons & Co., 702 Broadway.

SERGE wanted, V. S. L., all colors; state quantity, colors, best cash price. K 104 Times.

SERGES Wanted.—Amoskeag 6301, navy Copenhagen and tan. Farragut 2270.

SERGES Wanted.—99, 104, 7301; poplins, 767, 90610; pay cash. Gramercy 845.

SHIRTS Wanted.—Men's cotton and silk, in quantities for export. 7 W. 18th St., 7th fl.

SILKS Wanted.—Jap; large quantity, 5 to 7 momme, if cheap. Schlang & Co., 151 West 26th.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Am in the market for all shades. J. Heit & Sons, 49 Madison Av.

SKIRTS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring styles wash dress skirts, Monday, 3 o'clock. Room 806, 15 West 34th St.

SKIRTS AND DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber will look all week. Third floor, 42 West 18th.

SPRING COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Looked at by jobber. Call with samples, 15-17 West 21st St., 8th floor.

SUITS AND COATS Wanted.—Jobber ready to place stock orders on Spring suits and coats. 3d floor, 129 West 29th St. Phone Farragut 4719.

SUITS Wanted.—Exclusive jobber looking at Spring coats and suits. 12 West 27th St., 8th floor.

SUITS, COATS Wanted.—Looking Spring lines, better kind. 122 West 26th, seventh floor.

SUITS and Spring Coats Wanted. — Better grade. 43 West 27th, 5th floor.

VELOURS AND KERSEYS Wanted.—Heavyweight American or similar; any quantity, all colors; will pay cash. Farragut 3139.

VELOURS Wanted.—American 0359, Botany 5816, or F. H., all colors. Madison Square 4160. Will pay cash.

VELOURS Wanted.—544, 11050, 13046, and 15020; also broadcloth, Botany 315 and F. & H. Gramercy 5213.

VELOURS Wanted.—Lightweight taupe, for cash. Farragut 4868.

VELVETEENS AND VELVETS Wanted.—Blacks and colors. R 128 Times.

WOOLENS Wanted. — Will buy 544, 11050, 15020, 13046; also three-quarter goods. Liebman & Hurwitz, 133 West 21st.

WOOL PLUSH Wanted.—Chase's, all colors. Haft, 104 West 27th St.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

ALPACAS.—Mercerized Alberts, haircloth, pocketings to close out at reasonable prices. 45 East 17th St., Room 502.

APRONS.—For immediate delivery; full assortment on hand. E. B. Kursheedt Apron Co., 1,182 Broadway.

BATH ROBES AND PAJAMAS for men, ladies, and children, for immediate delivery. L. Greenberg & Co., 43 W. 16th St.

BATHROBES.—Men's, ladies', children's; immediate delivery. American White Goods, 140 West 22d.

BRAIDS, Buttons, Trimmings, &c., for sale by cloak and suit manufacturer, cheap. Eisenberg & Waldman, 155 West 30th St.

BROADCLOTHS.—Black and colors; also velours, K 544, 0359, 15023, and 11070. Gramercy 2991-2.

CHINCHILLA.—We have for sale 18 pieces of Clark & Dana white chinchilla and one piece of plaid chinchilla; will charge the opening price, $2.50 net cash. Call Stuyvesant 5562.

COATS. — Pom poms, bolivias, silvertone, velour du Nord, broadcloth, velours, dracords, &c., plain, fur-trimmed, $16.50 to $50; immediate delivery. Mezeritzky & Stollerman, 28 West 27th.

COATS.—5,000 Fall coats, ladies' and misses' high-class models; finest materials; fur trimmed; popular colors; at sacrificing prices. Kaplan Bros., 22 West 32d St.

COATS.—Sacrificing entire stock of better grade goods, fur-trimmed, at a bargain; call at once for best choice. I. Novick, 40 West 28th.

COATS.—Specially priced for January sales; pom pom plushes, velours, and broadcloth, self and fur trimmed. Shapiro & Davis, 133 West 21st.

COATS. — Silks, mercerized, and cotton plushes, broadcloths, and velours; close out to make room. Ulin Bros., 55 East 11th St.

COATS to close out, velours, broadcloths, fur-trimmed; all shades. M. & D. Rubin, 34 West 17th. Chelsea 956.

COATS.—Three exceptionally snappy styles; sacrifice; white and colored; sizes 2-6. Sternberg Bros., 35 West 21st.

COATS. — For immediate delivery, assorted styles, colors, materials. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th St.

COATS, plushes, cloths; regular and jobs; immediate delivery. Schoen & Weissman, 53 West 24th.

COATS. — Infants', children's, ladies' coats for sale purposes cheap. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

COATS, plush, for December sales, fur trimmed, $10.50 to $14.50. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

COATS AND SUITS—Spring, 1918, superior line ready. N. Hurwitz & Son, 109 W. 26.

COATS.—To close out, ladies', juniors', and children's. Neumann, 15 West 20th.

COATS, fur trimmed, $9.90 net; better coats, $12.90 and up. Slater & Co., 22 West 32d.

COATS.—Sacrificing ladies' and children's in all fabrics. I. Frank, 48 West 22d St.

COATS.—100 coats on rack; immediate delivery; pom pom, &c. Kahn, 1,123 B'way.

COATS. — 1,000 to close; last chance; price talks. Rosh-Mayers, 1,178 Broadway.

COATS.—100 fur-trimmed, assorted, to close out. Glants & Schreiber, 9 West 29th St.

COATS.—To close out, ladies', juniors', and children's. Neuman, 15 West 20th.

COATS.—Closing out plush and velour, $5 and higher. Rineberg, 41 West 25th.

COATS.—500 fur-trimmed coats to close out. J. Korostoff, 36 West 20th St.

COATS.—300 velour coats to close out. M. Rosenman & Co., 40 West 27th St.

COATS.—100 fur trimmed, to close out. Maldoff & Siegel, 78 5th Av.

COATS, girls', to close out. J. M. B. Silverman Co., 15 East 26th St.

COATS, to close out, at reasonable prices. 12 West 32d St., 3d floor.

COTTON GOODS. —Sampson galatea, also Hyee galatea, 28-inch, 150 pieces, 19½c.; khaki and Copenhagen shades. 11th floor, 9 West 20th St.

DRESSES.—Have 600 serge and silk dresses to close out cheap to quick buyer. Militant Middy and Dress Co., 134 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—Serges, satin, close out; finest assortments; reasonable. Wolfert, 1,133 Broadway.

DRESSES.—A lot of assorted dresses to close out cheap. Cadden Mfg. Co., 1,133 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Contractor on ladies' dresses will close out 50 samples. 31 West 31st, 6th floor.

DRESSES.—150 high-class party frocks to close out at a price. Tel. Chelsea 1039.

DRESSES, SERGES, and SATIN to close out. Annetta Dress, 111 West 27th.

DRESSES.—150 silk and Georgette to close out. Buchman, 8 West 13th St.

FURS.—Selling out children's, misses' sets, hats to match. Rosenberg, 151 West 23d.

FUR COLLARS to close out. J. Kaplan, Washington St., Hoboken. Telephone 1575.

GEORGETTES, all colors, for immediate delivery, $1.15. M. Marks & Co., formerly Marks-Senner, 354 4th Av.

GEORGETTE WAISTS; close out. Globe Waist, 1,968 Prospect Av. Tel. Tremont 3186.

JAPANESE HABUTAIS and Shantungs, large stock, below market price. Henry J. Jackson, 17 Madison Av. Tel. Madison Square 7598.

KERAMI for sale at reasonable price. Farragut 2177.

KNITTED PETTICOATS, tam o' shanters, hockeys, scarfcaps; best styles; delivery. Hoffstadt, 29 Mercer Street.

LADIES' NECKWEAR.—$10,000 to close out before stock taking, 25c, 50c, and 75c on the dollar; no phone or mail orders accepted; sale starts Monday, 9 A. M. La France Novelty Co., 256 5th Av.

MERROW MACHINES, 3, for sale; in perfect condition. Goodman, 142 West 24th.

MIDDIES.—Spring line of 3 in 1 middy blouses and new smocks ready. William Freedman, 314 McDonough St., Brooklyn.

MILITARY SPECIALTIES.—Jobbers should see The Randolph Co., 21 West 21st St., immediately for a fast selling article wanted by every soldier.

NECKWEAR.—Odd lots 25c, 50c, $1; close at attractive price. Gumport, 708 Broadway.

PLUSHES. — Peco, $3.10; esq., $3.40; serge, Whitman's 1209, 45c.; 3-in. 7 strips beaver and mole, $1.95; Warombo broadcloth, all colors, $2.87½. R. Smith & Co., Madison Square 818.

PLUSHES.—H. & H. Baffin seal, Salt's velours du Nord, G. sealette, Behring seal. Madison Square 3121.

PLUSH COATS.—5,000 on the rack from $10 up. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 W. 29th St. Farr. 4717.

PLUSHES.—Peco Esquimette; also Stevens velour; suitings unusually cheap. Gramercy 7184.

PLUSH. — Peco plush, in quantities, below mill prices. Farragut 2648.

POM POM.—American 0816, 5 pieces Taupe and 2 pieces Pekin. Phone Greeley 989; ask for Mr. L. L.

POPLINS.—Cotton warp poplin; also some different Spring goods for sale. Hiller Bros. & Hiller, 6 West 18th St. Chelsea 6018.

POPLIN.—Whitman's 1305; 36 inches; half wool. Farragut 3990.

RUBBERIZED PIECE GOODS of assorted raincoat material to close out. Call, Mr. Sukloff, 1,015 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

SATIN, dura, 36-inch, black, 300 pieces, to close out. Merchants' Fabric Exchange. Stuyvesant 3411.

SERGES.—Botany 780, $1.62½; 6120, $1.40; 7120, $1.55; 594, $1.70; 6002, 95c.; 7002, $1.07½; 7301, $1.32½. D. S. Woolen Exchange, 1,265 B'way. Madison Square 1872.

SERGES.—Andrews, 1464; botany, 11433; Juilliards, 54292; Gera, 9056; all other makes of French serges; reasonable prices. H. Cohen Co., 45 West 25th. Farragut 2950.

SERGES.—Arlington 104, 106, 10; Lorraine 2678; Botany 809; Stevens 3850, 3020; Brightwood 4632; Pacific G. B. G. L.; Gera 10715; U. S. 820, 258. Madison Square 3121.

SERGES.—All wool and cotton warp, French, and storm serges, all widths, Oxfords and vigoreaux. Gramercy 2991-2.

SERGES.—Men's wear, mannish and French; quantities. Levensohn & Satz. Madison Square 1265.

SERGE AND SILK DRESSES, SILK PETTICOATS. J. Kaplan, 110 Washington St., Hoboken.

SERGE.—Heavy mannish serge, black, navy; $1.77¼ net. Syndicate Textile Mills, 16 West 22d.

SERGES.—American, 09050; 25 pieces; navy and black. 9090 Farragut; Mr. Phillip.

SERGES.—Will sell 39 pieces Juilliards 54289. Address S. S., 207 Times Downtown.

SERGES.—Botany 11433, Garfield 519, Whitman 104. Stuyvesant 3240.

SERGES.—Vera, 10628, $1.55; 35 pieces navy. Igstaeder. Stuyvesant 3284.

SHOW CASES.—Scott make, ¼ oak, suitable millinery, waists, dresses; trunks, Bal wardrobe, desks, rolltop; good as new; dictaphone, full attachments; sell cheap. 6th floor, 71 5th Av.

SILKS.—Plain and fancy taffetas, colors and blacks, beautiful combinations, exceptional values; peau de cygne at 82½c in full line of colors. Cordwain Mills, 30 East 21st St., New York City.

SILK AND SATIN UNDERWEAR.—Envelope chemises, $16.50; gowns, $36; petticoats, $30; camisoles, $7.50 per dozen; immediate deliveries. Vantine, 115 West 29th.

SILK UNDERWEAR, camisoles and envelope chemises; exceptional values; immediate delivery. Globe Waist, 1,968 Prospect Av. Tel. Tremont 3186.

SILKS.—Small lot of silks to sell at a price. Room 321, 1,133 Broadway.

STOCK AND FIXTURES for sale, close out. First floor, 11 East 31st St.

STOLES, Capes, plush and karami, muffs to match in fur effects, headquarters. Michael Bros., 115 West 29th St.

SUITS.—500 better grade, specially priced for January sales; advance Spring style bargains. Shapiro & Davis, 133 West 21st.

SUITS.—Spring suits of the better grade now ready for inspection. Belle Cloak and Suit Co., 159 West 25th.

VELOURS, Read 7640, 14 pieces, at $2.35 net; also burella, Thomas F. Shaw 4000, 5 pieces at $1.75 net. Greeley 4386.

VELOUR DU NORD, Salts, quantity for sale at reasonable price. Farragut 2177.

VELOURS.—Brightwood, F. & H., Botany, Juilliard 110. Madison Square 3121.

VELVETEENS.—Plain and twill back, all colors, all widths; corduroy in narrow and wide wale, all colors; also clothing corduroy. Crompton-Richmond Co., 31 East 31st St. Madison Square 9760.

VELVETEENS. — Crompton velveteens and corduroys. Crompton-Richmond Co., 31 East 31st St. Madison Square 9760.

VOILE.—Have about 100 pieces of French cotton voile in white. Call Madison Square 497.

WAISTS.—1,000 Georgette and crepe de chine; will close out at ridiculously low prices. Apply Bronner Manufacturing Company, 1,270 Broadway, Room 918.

WAISTS.—Will close out entire stock high-grade Georgette blouses reasonable, before moving. Wellmade Waist, 143 West 20th.

WHITE CHINCHILLA and Corduroys to close out cheap. John Edelman, 20 West 17th St. Chelsea 1251.

WOOLEN GLOVES, PUTTEES, HALF HOSE.—Army standards, wholesale only. E. B. Sudbury & Co., Mfrs., 343 B'way.

YARN.—Khaki and gray knitting; quantities, quick and future deliveries, various qualities, dealers supplied. Mayflower, Madison Square 9380.

YARN.—Loy 13605 four-ply Oxford wool knitting yarn, 2,000 pounds for prompt shipment. Mayflower, Madison Square 9380.

Help Wanted.

SALESMEN. — New York manufacturers, large producers of a splendid line of petticoats from $9 to $30 per dozen, require salesmen selling allied line to dry goods and specialty stores on a strictly 10% commission basis for the following States: Alabama, Arkansas, Pacific Coast, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Nebraska, and Ohio; also for New England States; the line consists of about twenty numbers and is backed by unusual merits and service; is favorably known from coast to coast; only men who appreciate square dealings and are real workers need apply; give references and present line carried; confidential; splendid side line opportunity for a resident man covering surrounding territory. K 39 Times.

SALESMEN wanted; experienced, to cover Middle West with popular priced line of children's, junior, and ladies' coats; also man for Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska, and another for Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota; state where previously employed and requirements; commission basis. K 51 Times.

SALESMAN, calling on military, sporting goods, and department stores, to carry a very profitable military specialty as a side line; commission basis; write, stating line you handle and territory covered. K 306 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, cloak and suit, with thorough experience, for the territories Illinois, Wisconsin, and Iowa; commission. Safran & Kreeger, 19 West 24th St.

SALESMAN, cloak and suit, with thorough experience, for the territories New York and Pennsylvania; commission. Safran & Kreeger, 19 West 24th St.

SALESMAN, cloak and suit, with thorough experience, for the territories Indiana and Michigan; commission. Safran & Kreeger, 19 West 24th St.

SALESMAN, with established trade, wanted by thoroughly experienced executive; salary and have interest in business. R 35 Times.

Situations Wanted.

BUYER, housefurnishings, toys, &c., 4 years' experience, desires position in resident buyer's office. R 116 Times.

CLOAK and suit man of long, practical experience seeking connection with reliable concern; has executive ability as to buying, selling, and manufacturing details. G 146 Times.

Auctioneers.

Chas. Shongood, Auct'r, 539 B'way
Will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, Inc.,
333-341 Fourth Avenue, at 25th St.

LARGEST CASH BUYERS MERCHANDISE Machinery, Fixtures. Van Praag & Co., 527 Broadway. Spring 2244.

Silo's Fifth Avenue Art Galleries,
546 5th Av. Auctioneers and Appraisers.

The average number of men and women who purchase the daily and Sunday editions of The New York Times is 357,225. A circulation of this extent is unusual among newspapers, but so great a circulation among the intelligent and discriminating is unprecedented.

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direct the attention of Jobbers, Retailers & Dressmakers, catering to a strictly high grade clientele, to an extraordinary
Clearance
of over $200,000 stock of finest imported, staple
Silks, Satins, Chiffon Velvets, Silk Velvets, Velveteens, Crepe Meteors, Chiffons, Crepe de Chines, gorgeous Brocades, Woolens, Linings and Laces.
An opportunity is presented to secure these inimitably fine imported materials at unheard-of reductions in price.
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SHOE—ARMY & LEGGIN LACES
Shoe Lace Cords.
North American Sales Co., 396-8 B'way.

COATS.
500 on the racks; must be sold this week. Ettenson & Goldstein, 29 West 30th.

SEE THE $10 WONDER PLUSH COATS AT ROTHSTEIN & NELSON'S, 129 W. 29th St.

Women's Bath Robes, $24.00 dozen up. AB. & A. FRANKLIN, 151 West 26th Street.

Special Offering
Flash Light Batteries
Vest Pocket Size
Standard 3 Cell
Immediate Delivery.
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SHOW Room PARTITIONS
Factories Fitted up Spring 3260.
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By order of
F. DE PEYSTER FOSTER,
44 Wall Street,
ALSO
That of the late
ELIZA J. HUNT
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FINE HOUSEHOLD APPOINTMENTS,
Objects of Art, Bric-a-Brac, Jewelry, etc.
Sales Days—Thursday, Friday & Saturday, Dec. 6th, 7th & 8th, at 2:30 Each Day.
Catalogue on Request.

FIXTURES
covered by a chattel mortgage, in the matter of WEST END RESTAURANT. CHAS. SHONGOOD, Auctioneer, will sell Tuesday, December 4, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., at 125 West 125th St., N. Y. City, by order of RUDOLPH OELSNER, Mortgagee.

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We have prepared for distribution the fourth edition of our Income Tax booklet. This booklet contains an explanatory analysis of the new Federal Income Tax law, together with the full text of that statute, and charts which show graphically the operation of the law. We shall be glad to send a copy of this booklet to investors upon request.

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

Securities have shown only a slight rallying power from the low levels to which they were carried in the long decline which began in earnest a year ago this month, aggravated by the entrance of the United States into the war last April. That development made necessary a radical readjustment of all plans for business because of the diversion of the market for supplies from the Allies to the United States' own needs. The fall in security values was intensified by the enactment of new taxation measures, calling for collection of additional revenues on a scale not dreamed of a year ago, and by the absorption of the nation's investment power into Government bond offerings. In recent weeks the Stock Exchange has been growing less and less important with the final clearing up of liquidation and the enforcement of a practical prohibition against short selling. Prices now appear to be almost on a dead-centre awaiting a clearing of the atmosphere through the appearance of the next phase of the war situation. The promise of new Government bond sales amounting, perhaps, to $8,500,000,000 in the next six months, serves to dam up the stream of investment funds which would otherwise find its way into corporation and municipal bonds. New financing, even that to provide for maturing issues, is being held in abeyance with the result that the agencies for the distribution of securities are almost idle. At these prices a widespread demand for both stocks and bonds would be of instantaneous growth were it certain that the end of the war is a matter of but a few months. On that point the widest divergence of opinion is met with among financial authorities. The prevailing belief is that the war has still far to go, but evidences that Germany is approaching the end of her resources are accumulating. Her credit has already been expanded on false supports until it is impossible to see how the pretense of solvency can be maintained even at home much longer. The situation in which the Allies find themselves in the matter of untouched resources is so far superior to that of the enemy that there can be no reason to doubt the ultimate collapse of the Central Powers under the weight of the new pressure being added each day.

Efforts to place the United States upon a war basis have been attended by many discomforts, not the least of which are the difficulties of getting coal and foodstuffs to the localities where they are needed. The conflict which developed last week between the Fuel Administrator and Mr. Hoover over the right of priority to transportation was inevitable under the awkward system of regulation by special boards and committees. Interference with the law of supply and demand always has serious results. On the one hand, the production of coal, particularly of bituminous coal, has been retarded by the establishment of arbitrary prices, which has removed the incentive supplied by a competitive demand, while on the other the prior claim to which the navy and certain industries are entitled has diverted a great amount of coal from its ordinary destination. The shortage of labor has never been so serious, and yet must become more pronounced unless recourse be had to the more general use of women in industries to take the place of laborers withdrawn for the army and for extraordinary occupations created by the war activities. Yet the difficulties are being handled by the Administration as they arise with less friction than might have been expected. The country's industrial machinery cannot be made over in a week or a month, but results are being obtained which testify to the ability of the men who have assumed important new tasks at the national capital to co-ordinate means of production and distribution in the shortest possible space of time.

The railroads' troubles have not been appreciably lightened by the formation of a committee of Vice Presidents empowered to pool operating units to speed up the movement of essential commodities. So far, all steps that have been taken have been in the direction of relieving the congestion for the sake of the shippers and consignees, while no action has been attempted looking to the safeguarding of the interests of the owners of the roads. The railroads, especially in the Eastern States, are being controlled as public utilities whose continuous and efficient operation is essential to the free movement of raw materials to the manufacturing centres and the subsequent distribution of the finished product, and the transportation of troops and Government supplies. No ground can be found for objecting to this procedure, but it should be followed as soon as opportunity offers by other measures looking to the restoration of the stockholders' rights to a fair return upon the property thus practically confiscated for the public's benefit. Had railroad credit been improved by more generous treatment of their several applications for rate increases the present deplorable shortage of equipment would not now be a fact. The probable favorable decision now under consideration by the Interstate Commerce Commission will provide some relief, but it will not restore the ability to borrow the money of which so many lines are in urgent need. The spectacle of Government ownership is proving less terrifying, as net earnings continue to decline in the face of unprecedented gross revenues. It looks now as though Congress would be asked for authority to effect a grouping of railroads in order to permit of a distribution of earnings in keeping with the radical realignment of traffic.

The admirable functioning of the Federal Reserve system is largely responsible for the freedom from strain with which the banks have been enabled to handle the rapid shifting of cash and credits with the big financing operations of the Treasury Department following upon one another's heels. There has been not at any time any real stringency in money. When the rate touched 6 per cent. on one day last week it attracted wide attention, itself a tribute to the absence of a money pinch at any time during the past several months during which provision has had to be made for so many billions of war expenditure. The Treasury Department's handling of certificates of indebtedness has contributed largely to this happy result. These short-time loans have served to cushion the shock of heavy withdrawals as payments are made to the Allies, and for this country's own account. It is hoped that, with the comfortable balance now on hand, the availability of certificates, and the considerable sums to be realized through the war savings stamps, the next offering of long-term bonds will not need to be made for at least three months. Whenever it is decided upon the machinery will be ready to handle it with no uncertainty as to the result. In the meantime, discussions of proposed increases in the excess profits and income taxes should be guided by the remembrance of the disturbance caused to the securities markets by the ill-balanced law approved by the last session of Congress.

LONDON STOCKS DEPRESSED.

Affected by the Submarine Sinkings and Russian Influences.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—Stocks were more sensitive to the Russian influences last week, and with submarine sinkings also becoming heavier the recent firmness of the market was not fully upheld, public interest diminished, and jobbers were asked to absorb moderate offerings which resulted in lower quotations. Certain favored speculative issues were supported again in the early days of the week and occasionally advances were maintained to the close, but the majority of active issues closed with final values well below the week's highest.

Armament and iron and steel shares were less prominent, but there were numerous further gains in shipping, although there was no definite basis for a substained buying movement. Brewery securities are still reflecting large earnings.

Grand Trunk stocks were weakened by the continued heavy rise in working charges and British railways by the demand for increased wages which was settled Thursday on the basis of an increase of 6 shillings weekly, against the 10 shillings asked and the 5 offered by the companies.

Home investment stocks were dull at the close. Although the tone was not affected by the letter from Lord Lansdowne advocating peace by negotiation, the pronouncement created much stir and hostility in most quarters.

The first full half-yearly dividend of the 5 per cent. war loan, estimated at £50,000,000, was distributed yesterday and strong appeals were made to the public to invest a good proportion of it in new war bonds, sales of which for the week ending Nov. 24 were better than usual, and reached £12,339,150.

The end-of-the-month Treasury disbursements increased supplies of credit and the surpluses of the closing day offered low rates. There was better inquiry for Treasury and commercial bills by the banks and rates were slightly weaker.

An important committee has been appointed to consider the question of the provision of adequate financial facilities for trading interests during the after-war reconstruction period. There is considerable opposition to a Government measure for official control of imports and exports for three years after the cessation of hostilities, but this may be modified when the bill is explained next week.

UNLISTED INVESTMENTS.

The Open Security Market published in The Annalist every Monday gives prices of first-class investments not quoted elsewhere. The Annalist, 10 cents on all news stands; $4.00 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

SUGGESTS NEW BOND PLAN.

E. L. Andrews Urges Government Issue With Redemption Premium.

Edward L. Andrews of 25 Broad Street, counsel for the Corporation of Foreign Bondholders, made public yesterday a letter he wrote to Benjamin Strong, Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank and Chairman of the Liberty Loan Committee, suggesting that the United States make use of a system of issue of bonds carrying premiums upon redemption. He would have these bonds issued in denominations from $1,000 to $10,000 and be continuously on sale, thus bringing a steady stream of revenue to the treasury. The feature of a fixed bonus, to be paid upon redemption, he said, would protect the investor against post-bellum depreciation. He would have the bonds fall due in three, six, and nine years.

"Under the plan as here outlined," said Mr. Andrews's letter, "the war financing of the Government would be based on a comprehensive unit of credit and would proceed upon a uniform level of activity.

"In lieu of the strained conditions as to savings which the occasional appeals by the Government bring about, with their consequent reactionary extravagance, this system of fluid lending would produce a condition of stable thrift and would keep alive the lending power of the community."

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, week ended Dec. 1, 1917:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	1917.	1916.	1915
Monday	441,126	1,278,553	463,477
Tuesday ...	524,005	1,164,556	435,823
Wednesday..	392,137	1,171,977	459,297
Thursday .	Holiday.	Holiday.	674,385
Friday	357,663	1,057,106	467,258
Saturday ...	137,125	684,244	221,011
Total w'k.	1,852,056	5,356,436	2,721,251
Year to date.	171,948,813	204,904,502	161,524,285

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

Monday ...	$3,483,000	$5,856,500	$4,012,000
Tuesday ..	4,443,000	4,793,500	4,434,000
Wednesday	3,259,500	5,401,000	4,789,000
Thursday .	Holiday.	Holiday.	4,336,000
Friday ...	4,147,500	4,715,500	4,399,000
Saturday .	1,807,500	3,657,000	2,587,000
To'l wk.	$17,140,500	$24,423,500	$24,557,000
Y'r to date.	941,361,950	1,063,287,500	351,700,200

In detail last week's transactions compare as follows with the same week a year ago:

BONDS.

	Dec. 1, '17.	Dec. 2, '16.	Decrease.
R. R. & mis.	$5,039,000	$18,831,000	$13,792,000
Government.	11,928,500	5,359,500	*5,569,000
State	......	14,000	14,000
City	73,000	219,000	146,000
Total all.	$17,040,500	$24,423,522	$7,383,000

*Increase.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED DEC. 1, 1917.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	1,852,056	171,948,813
Same period a year ago..	5,356,436	204,904,502

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks.	65.96	63.40	89.30	60.42
Same period a year ago.	99.88	96.62	102.01	80.91

Sales.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
261	ADAMS EXPRESS	71	71	71	+1
400	Advance Rumely	10	9	10	+1
500	Advance Rumely pf.	22½	20⅝	22½	+1½
400	Ajax Rubber	50	48½	49⅝	+½
3,600	Alaska Gold Mines	2½	2	2½	+¼
1,300	Alaska Juneau	3	2⅝	2⅝	−⅜
3,750	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	19¼	18¾	18¾	−¼
200	Allis-Chalm. Mfg. pf.	72	72	72	..
100	Am. Agricul. Chem.	78	78	78	..
3,000	Am. Beet Sugar	75⅝	74	75	+1
36,950	Am. Can	37⅝	34⅞	35⅝	−1⅛
1,300	Am. Can pf.	97	96	97	+4
4,200	Am. Car & Fdy.	66⅝	64⅝	65½	+¼
5,800	Am. Cotton Oil	26⅞	24½	25⅜	+¼
2,400	Am. Hide & Leather	14¼	13⅜	13⅜	+⅝
1,454	Am. Hide & L. pf.	59⅞	58	58	−¼
275	Am. Ice	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	−¼
600	Am. Ice pf.	39	38	38	+1
2,990	Am. International	56¼	53½	56	+2
7,300	Am. Linseed	26¼	24⅞	25⅜	−⅛
1,600	Am. Linseed pf.	71⅞	69½	71⅞	−1⅞
5,850	Am. Locomotive	56	53	53	−1½
1,900	Am. Malting	15	11⅞	13¼	+1¼
455	Am. Malting 1st pf.	58⅛	57⅝	57⅝	+¼
700	Am. Shipbuilding	93	91	92½	+4½
32,500	Am. Smelting & Ref.	79⅛	74	75⅝	−¼
1,600	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	103¼	101	101	−2¾
200	Am. Smelt. Sec. pf. A.	93⅝	93⅛	93¼	+⅛
2,100	Am. Steel Foundries	58	54¾	55⅞	−¼
1,300	Am. Sugar Refining	99	94½	*94½	−2½
27,000	Am. Sumatra Tobacco	62¼	58	60½	+2
10,100	Am. Tel. & Tel.	109¼	105¼	107¼	−2⅛
1,000	Am. Tobacco	172½	169	169	−4
200	Am. Woolen	43	43	43	..
200	Am. Woolen pf.	89	88¼	89	+⅝
600	Am. Writing Paper pf.	28⅝	25	25½	+⅝
300	Am. Zinc, L. & S.	14½	13½	13½	−½
100	Am. Zinc, L. & S. pf.	44	44	44	+1½
47,600	Anaconda Copper	60⅛	56	57¼	−⅞
400	Assets Realization	1	1	1	..
100	Associated Dry Goods	12	12	12	..
100	Associated Oil	59¼	59¼	59¼	+5⅝
8,100	Atchison, Top. & S. F.	86¼	82½	83	−3⅞
800	Atchison, T. & S. F. pf.	83½	81½	81½	−2
300	Atlanta, Birm. & At.	9¼	8¾	8¾	−¼
200	Atlantic Coast Line	96	96	96	..
9,200	Atlantic, Gulf & W. I.	100⅝	97	97¼	−2¼
500	Atlantic, G. & W. I. pf.	60⅛	60	60	−¼
17,600	BALDWIN LOCO.	57½	54	55¼	+¼
20,840	Baltimore & Ohio	52⅛	45¾	46⅝	−5⅜
800	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	59	59	59	−1
700	Barrett Co.	91½	90¼	91	−½
300	Batopilas Mining	1	1	1	..
1,400	Bethlehem Steel	81⅞	78	79½	−2⅛
96,700	Bethlehem Steel, Class B, t. c.	83¼	78¼	79	−2
600	Bethlehem Steel pf.	85½	85	85	..
4,300	Bethlehem Steel pf. sub rcts. f. p.	98¼	97½	98¼	+½
5,000	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	46⅝	44	44	+½
200	Bruns. Ter. & Ry. Sec.	6⅝	6½	6½	+⅝
8,200	Burns Brothers	116	113½	114	+½
100	Butterick Co.	10½	10½	10½	+½
1,000	Butte & Superior	17⅞	17¼	17⅞	−¼
300	CAL. PACKING	36	34½	*34½	+⅝
800	Cal. Petroleum	13⅞	12¼	12¼	−½
500	Cal. Petroleum pf.	39	37⅜	38	..
20,300	Canadian Pacific	136⅝	130⅝	*133	−1⅛
200	Case (J. I.) Co. pf.	78	78	78	..
300	Central Foundry	31½	30	30	−1
300	Central Foundry pf.	41½	41	41	−1⅛
24,500	Central Leather Co.	68⅞	65¼	65⅝	−⅝
200	Central Leather Co. pf.	101½	101	101	+2
525	Cerro de Pasco	30½	30	30	..
2,300	Chandler Motor	66⅝	64	66⅝	+2¼
5,000	Chesapeake & Ohio	48½	45⅝	47⅝	−⅝
1,200	Chi. Great Western	7⅛	7	7	−⅝
600	Chi. Great Western pf.	21½	20	20	..
11,200	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	38	35⅝	36½	−1
2,900	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	75½	73¼	73½	−1⅞
2,100	Chi. & Northwestern	95½	93½	94	−1⅜
25	Chi. & Northwest'n pf.	145	145	145	..
3,900	Chi., R. I. & P. t. c.	19	18¼	18½	−⅛
1,300	Chi., R. I. & P. 7 p. c. pf. t. c.	52⅜	50⅝	51½	−⅛
2,800	Chi., R. I. & P. 6 p. c. pf. t. c.	43¼	41½	41⅞	−1¼
7,350	Chile Copper	16⅝	15	15¼	−⅝
7,200	Chino Copper	43	41	41⅝	−⅝
100	Clev., C., C. & St. L.	26	26	26	−½
100	Cluett, Peabody pf.	92¼	92¼	92¼	+2⅝
1,500	Colorado Fuel & Iron	36¼	35	35	−½
100	Colorado Southern	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	−⅛
200	Colorado South'n 1st pf	46¼	46¼	46¼	+¾
2,400	Columbia Gas & Elec.	32⅞	31	31	−½
300	Comput. Tab Rec'ding.	28	27½	28	..
1,300	Consolidated Gas	86⅝	84½	84½	−1⅝
100	Con. Interstate Cal. M.	11	11	11	−⅛
4,600	Continental Can	97½	94	94¼	−⅜
20,950	Corn Products Refining	30⅝	28	28⅞	−1⅜
400	Corn Products Ref. pf.	90⅞	90¼	90⅞	−½
20,800	Crucible Steel	57⅞	52¼	54⅞	−1⅞
14,400	Cuba Cane Sugar	30⅝	28⅝	29⅝	−½
1,410	Cuba Cane Sugar pf.	79	78	78	−⅞
700	DEERE & CO. pf.	96	96	96	..
8,100	Del. & Hudson	95	88½	*92	+1¼
550	Del., Lack. & Western.	192	190	190	..
300	Den. & Rio Grande pf.	12½	12	12	−⅜
135	Detroit Edison Co.	106	104	106	..
72	Detroit United Ry.	92	90	90	..
6,300	Distillers Securities	37	33⅝	34¼	−1⅝
4,371	Dome Mines	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	−⅛
6,900	ERIE	15¼	14¼	14⅞	+⅝
2,900	Erie 1st pf.	22⅞	22	22⅞	−⅝
300	Erie 2d pf.	18½	18	18½	+½
200	FEDERAL M. & S.	13¼	12	12	..
100	Federal M. & S. pf.	33¼	33¼	33¼	−2⅝
2,550	GASTON, WM. & W.	35	31½	32	−4
28,400	General Electric	130⅝	126	130¼	+⅝
18,300	General Motors	93	87¼	89⅝	−3¼
200	General Motors pf.	75	74	74	−1⅝
2,600	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	37½	36	36	−½
100	Goodrich pf.	94	94	94	+1
300	Granby Consol.	68	66	68	+2
3,711	Great Northern pf.	91⅝	89⅝	90⅝	−1¼
5,900	Great Northern Certs. for Ore Properties	28	26¼	27	−½
900	Greene-Cananea Copper	38	37½	37½	..
300	Gulf States Steel	89	87	87	..
1,075	HARTMAN CORP.	42	31⅞	31⅞	−12
600	Haskell & Barker	29⅞	28⅝	29	+1
200	ILLINOIS CENTRAL	95⅝	95	95	−1
9,000	Inspiration Copper	44⅞	42¼	43⅜	−⅝
2,000	Interboro Con.	7⅛	7¼	7⅛	−⅛
1,900	Interboro Con. pf.	46⅛	43	43	−3
550	Inter. Agricultural pf.	38	37⅞	38	..
2,600	Inter. Harvester, N. J.	111½	107½	111	+4
100	Inter. Harvester Corp.	53	53	53	−1⅞
100	Inter. Harv. Corp. pf.	97¼	97¼	97¼	−⅝
33,700	Inter. Mer. Marine	26⅝	23⅞	24⅞	−1⅜
154,100	Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	99⅛	94½	95⅞	−⅛
5,000	Inter. Nickel	27⅛	26½	26½	−⅝
22,500	Inter. Paper	29¼	24	26¼	+2⅝
100	Inter. Paper pf.	75	75	75	−19½
1,430	Inter. Paper pf., sta.	60	57	59	+3
400	Inter. Salt	64	62	64	+3
2,400	KAN. CITY SOUTH'N.	18½	16⅞	16⅞	−⅝
200	Kan. City Southern pf.	47½	47	47	..
100	Kayser (Julius) & Co.	100	100	100	−5
300	Kelly Springfield Tire.	42	41	41	..
17,800	Kennecott Copper	34⅛	31⅛	32	−1⅛
102	Kings Co. El. L. & P.	95	95	95	−15
12,000	LACK. STEEL	82⅛	79½	80⅞	−⅛
500	Lake Erie & Western.	9	9	9	..
300	Lee Rubber & Tire.	13½	12½	13½	+1½
2,900	Lehigh Valley	55¼	53	53½	−1½
780	Liggett & Myers pf.	101⅞	101	101	+¼
100	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	15	15	15	..
100	Louisville & Nashville	116¼	116¼	116¼	−3⅛
500	MACKAY COS.	80¼	79¾	79¾	+9⅝
500	Mackay Cos. pf.	65	65	65	+7
200	Manhattan Elevated	100	99⅞	100	..
4,600	Maxwell Motors	28¾	24¼	28¾	+5⅛
500	Maxwell Motors 1st pf.	58	55	58	+5
9,200	Maxwell Motors 2d pf.	22⅞	14½	22⅞	+6⅞
17,100	Mexican Petroleum	82½	78½	79½	+½
100	Mexican Petroleum pf.	88	88	88	+½
1,900	Miami Copper	28¾	28	28	−⅞
6,600	Midvale Steel	45	42¼	42⅝	−1⅝
200	Minn. & St. Louis new.	10	10	10	+½
200	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	85	85	85	+¼
400	Missouri, Kan. & Tex.	4	4	4	−½
4,900	Missouri Pac. tr. rcs.	24¼	22½	23¼	−½
2,000	Missouri Pac. pf. tr. rcs	40⅞	39⅝	40	−1½
100	Montana Power	66	66	66	−⅝
100	NATIONAL ACME	26¼	26¼	26¼	−¼
400	National Biscuit Co.	93⅞	90	93	+11
100	National Biscuit Co. pf.	107	107	107	..
11,000	National Conduit & C.	25½	23½	24	..
3,800	National Enam. & S.	38¾	36⅞	37	−⅝
200	National Lead	44	43½	43½	..
100	National Lead pf.	100	100	100	−¼
3,000	Nevada Con. Copper	17¾	17	17	−½
100	New Orleans, Tex. & M.	20	20	20	..
700	New York Air Brake	111	108½	109	−2½
10,400	New York Central	71	67¾	68¾	−2¼
10	New York Dock	13	13	13	..
4,476	New York, N. H. & H.	28¾	27	28½	+⅝
1,100	New York, Ont. & W.	20⅝	19	19	−½
600	Norfolk & Western	105	102	*102	−2¼
100	North American	46½	46½	46½	+⅞
7,000	Northern Pacific	87½	83	84⅝	−2⅜
500	Nova Scotia Steel & C.	66	66	66	+1
8,000	OHIO CITIES GAS	36⅜	35⅜	35⅝	+¼
100	Ontario Mining	4½	4½	4½	..
1,000	Owens Bottle Machine	64¾	60½	62½	−4¼
200	PACIFIC MAIL	23¼	23¼	23¼	−1½
23,800	Pennsylvania Railroad.	47½	45	46	−1⅝
700	People's Gas, Chicago.	39⅞	39	39	−¾
1,600	Pere Marquette	15½	14⅛	14½	+¼
300	Pere Mar. prior pf.	49	47	47	−2½
100	Pettibone, Mulliken & Co.	25½	25½	25½	+½
200	Philadelphia Co.	27¾	27½	27¾	−⅝
300	Pierce-Arrow	32	31	31	..
100	Pierce-Arrow pf.	89	89	89	..
100	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	60	60	60	..
1,300	Pitts. Coal	45⅝	43	43	−3¼
100	Pitts. Coal pf.	80	80	80	..
100	Pitts. Steel pf.	90	90	90	−4
900	Pitts. & West Va.	23½	21⅝	22	−1¼
300	Pitts. & West Va. pf.	58	57½	58	+1⅛
500	Pressed Steel Car.	56¾	54	54	−2
100	Pond Creek Coal & C.	18	18	18	+1
540	Public Service, N. J.	109	107	109	−1
4,700	Pullman Co.	126	119	119	−8
400	QUICKSILVER	½	½	½	..
800	Quicksilver pf.	½	½	½	−⅛
1,200	RY. STEEL SPRING	44¾	40¼	40¼	−4¾
8,100	Ray Consol. Copper	22⅞	22	22½	−¼
34,400	Reading	72⅜	67⅛	70⅜	−⅜
59,500	Republic Iron & Steel	80⅝	74½	76⅝	−2
600	Republic Iron & S. pf.	95⅝	94⅛	95⅝	+1⅝
1,500	Royal Dutch t. r.	70⅞	69	69½	−½
600	ST. L.-SAN FRAN.	15¼	14½	14¾	−½
100	St. L.-San Francisco pf	26½	26½	26½	+½
600	St. L. Southwestern	25⅛	24	24½	−1¼
300	Savage Arms	60	60	*60	+2⅝
200	Saxon Motor	5¼	5¼	5¼	..
800	Seaboard Air Line	9	8½	9	..
500	Seaboard Air Line pf.	19½	18⅝	18¾	−½
600	Sears, Roebuck & Co.	143	138½	138⅝	−2¼
1,100	Shattuck-Arizona	19½	19	19	−⅛
3,400	Sinclair Oil	32	30⅝	31	+⅛
1,050	Sloss-Sheff. Steel & I.	39¼	38	38	−1
10,000	Southern Pacific	83⅛	80	*81⅝	−1⅝
300	South Porto Rico Sugar	155	145	145	−13
6,400	Southern Railway	25¼	24	25	+⅛
1,300	Southern Railway pf.	58	57	57½	..
71,300	Studebaker	46	40	45⅞	+5½
3,400	Superior Steel	37⅞	34	34½	−2½
100	Superior Steel pf.	98½	98½	98½	+1½
4,600	TENN. COP. & CHEM.	13¾	12⅝	12½	−⅛
7,000	Texas Co.	146	139⅝	142	−1¼
100	Third Avenue	17¼	17¼	17¼	+1¼
30,100	Tobacco Products	54¼	50⅝	51⅛	..
200	Tobacco Products pf.	92	91	92	+1⅞
700	Twin City Rapid Tran.	73	67⅛	67⅛	−5⅞
12,400	UNION PACIFIC	116½	110⅝	*112	−1
100	Union Pacific pf.	71	71	71	−3⅛
400	United Alloy Steel	37	36½	36½	−½
17,493	United Cigar Stores	94	89⅝	90⅝	−⅝
700	United Fruit	119	117⅞	118	..
200	United Rys. Invest.	6½	6⅝	6½	−⅛
600	U. S. Cast I. P. & F.	12⅝	12¼	12¼	..
100	U. S. Cast I. P. & F. pf.	46¾	46¾	46¾	−¼
3,900	U. S. Indus. Alcohol	114½	109½	112½	−⅛
100	U. S. Indus. Alcohol pf.	93	93	93	−2
1,700	U. S. Realty & Imp. Co.	14⅝	11¼	14⅝	+4⅝
6,100	U. S. Rubber	54	51⅛	52	+1¼
450	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	97	96	97	+1
800	U. S. Smelt., Ref. & M.	47½	45½	46	+¼
100	U. S. S., R. & M. pf.	46	46	46	+1⅜
406,400	U. S. Steel	99¼	90⅞	*92½	−½
3,400	U. S. Steel pf.	109⅝	108⅛	108⅛	−1
18,100	Utah Copper	80	75	75⅞	−2⅝
300	Utah Securities	12	12	12	..
1,900	VA.-CARO. CHEM.	35½	31⅝	33	+2⅛
256	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke	52¾	50½	52¾	+¼
400	WABASH	8⅝	8	8⅛	−⅝
2,200	Wabash pf. A.	41⅝	40	40	−1½
900	Wabash pf. B.	21½	20¼	20¼	−1½
116	Wells Fargo Express	75¼	75¼	75¼	..
1,410	Western Maryland	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+⅝
300	Western Maryland pf.	26	25⅞	26	+⅛
2,100	Western Union Tel.	83½	82⅝	83	−½
100	Western Pacific	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	−½
7,100	Westinghouse E. & M.	39⅝	38¼	38½	−½
800	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	10½	10	10	−⅜
200	Wheeling & L. E. pf.	21½	19¼	19¼	−2½
600	White Motors	36½	36½	36½	..
240	Wilson & Co.	46¼	45¼	46¼	..
40,800	Willys-Overland	20¼	18½	19⅝	+½
600	Willys-Overland pf.	71	69¼	71	+2
300	Wisconsin Central	36½	35½	36½	−⅞
1,600	Woolworth (F. W.) Co.	111	107	107	−3⅝
2,900	Worthington Pump	37¼	32¼	37	+4⅝
125	Worthington P. pf. A.	88	88	88	+3
800	Worthington P. pf. B.	58½	55	58	+4

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Subscribed Capital	$124,479,960
Paid-up Capital	$25,933,325
Reserve Fund	$21,705,000
Deposits	$1,005,994,265
Reserves	$258,539,070
Bills of Exchange	$134,687,720
The Capital has been increased	$2,029,360
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NO HALT IN BUSINESS OR WAR INDUSTRIES

Head of Reserve Bank Here Still Finds Need of Relief in Transportation.

URGES AID IN MINING

Reports Activity and Prosperity, but Tendency to Keep Production Down to Immediate Demands.

Current reports from banks and business interests indicate substantial progress in war organization without serious disruption of business or diminution of general activity and prosperity, says Pierre Jay, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, in his monthly report on business conditions. He points out that unsatisfactory transportation conditions continue, and that more rapid adjustments will have to be made if the strain upon the railroads is to be lessened and serious congestion avoided, for despite the vigorous efforts which the carriers are making, industries essential to war preparations are hampered, especially the coal mining industry, and through it practically all manufacturing.

"With the exception of numerous complaints concerning transportation and labor conditions," says Mr. Jay, "the general comment from our correspondents indicates active and prosperous business. Agricultural implements are selling well at prices substantially higher than normal. Activity in machinery manufacture continues unabated, supported largely by Government orders. Demand for railway, mill and mining supplies is lessening slightly. Building trade materials are purchased only for limited immediate requirements. The absolute necessity, however, of increased housing facilities in factory and shipbuilding centres, has led to special efforts toward construction of this character. The volume of business in rubber products continues heavy, although there is hesitancy among private buyers.

"Sustained activity is the report from the textile and clothing industries. Men's and women's clothing is selling freely, in spite of sharp advances in prices. The hosiery and underwear trades are fairly busy, with Government orders an important factor. Manufacturers of cotton textiles are hampered by difficulty in obtaining raw cotton promptly, and particularly by the problem of labor supply. Buying demand is excellent, with a tendency not to question prices, buyers trading for months ahead. Silks are selling readily and with no sign of diminishing demand, orders being placed ahead both for actual wants and in anticipation of future needs. This fact, taken with the report of active business in furs and other clothing, appears to indicate that the public is not stinting itself in the matter of clothing. Further evidence of the absence of rigid economy is furnished by the heavy volume of sales of jewelry and watches.

"As a result of high prices and of overstocking last year, the volume of business in men's shoes is not quite up to the usual standard. A tendency on the part of retailers to order in smaller quantities and more frequently is noticed.

"Interior decorating and housefurnishing companies are experiencing a recession of business, with buyers cautious and conservative, and as prices have advanced to the maximum which it is thought the public will pay, further advances in the cost of raw materials will mean curtailment of business.

"The paper manufacturers are having a good volume of business, though with narrowing profit, because of increased cost of labor, fuel, and wood. Pulp wood now costs twice as much as three years ago, while the cost of labor in this industry is reported to have increased 50 per cent. There is considerable unsettlement in the drug and chemical lines, with demand better than supply.

"Conditions in the metals trade are very uneven. Practically all of the copper produced in this country is now being taken by the Government, and the supply has been much below the demand. Production of lead, on the other hand, has outrun consumption. Exports for last year were 225,000 tons of pig lead and lead manufactured articles, or approximately 35 per cent. of the entire production. The exports this year have been trifling in amount, and have been practically offset by imports from Mexico.

"The oil industry reports an upward trend in prices of lubricating and fuel oil, but no recent change in the price of gasolene or burning oils. Burning oil is reported to be a drug in the market and fuel oils are bringing prices as high as those obtained for the refined product."

Regarding foodstuffs, Chairman Jay says:

"Conditions in relation to foodstuffs continue little changed, buying being careful and for immediate needs only, with prices steady at levels considered high by the trade. For the past six weeks there has been a serious shortage of raw and refined sugars in this market, and although temporary relief has been found in the distribution of supplies heretofore purchased for export to neutral nations and now used to supply the home market, it is expected that the available supply of sugar will be very small until raw sugar from Porto Rico and Cuba is received in large quantities. An international sugar committee is arranging for all purchases of foreign sugars that are to be used both in this country and England, France and other allied countries."

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.—Dealings discontinued.

CORN.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Nov. 26	1.24½	1.23½	1.22¼	1.20⅝	1.19½	1.18⅝
Nov. 27	1.25	1.23⅝	1.22¼	1.20⅞	1.20¼	1.18¾
Nov. 28	1.24½	1.23⅞	1.21⅝	1.20¼	1.19¾	1.18⅛
Nov. 29	Holiday					
Nov. 30	1.24½	1.23	1.21⅝	1.20¼	1.19⅝	1.18⅛
Dec. 1	1.23	1.21½	1.20⅝	1.19⅛	1.18⅝	1.17½
Wk.'s rge.	1.25	1.21½	1.22¼	1.19⅛	1.20¼	1.17½

OATS.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Nov. 26	71⅝	69⅝	70⅝	68⅞
Nov. 27	73½	71½	71	69⅝
Nov. 28	73⅛	71⅝	70⅝	69½
Nov. 29	Holiday			
Nov. 30	72⅝	71	70⅛	69
Dec. 1	71	69⅛	69	68¼
Week's range	73½	69⅛	71⅝	68⅛

Provisions.

LARD.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Nov. 26	24.90	24.65	..	..
Nov. 27	25.17	24.80	25.17	24.90
Nov. 28	25.52	25.00	25.40	25.00
Nov. 29	Holiday		Holiday	
Nov. 30	25.25	24.90	25.05	24.80
Dec. 1	24.77	24.45	24.70	24.25
Week's range	25.52	24.45	25.40	24.25

RIBS.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Nov. 26	25.10	24.75	24.92	24.60
Nov. 27	25.75	25.65	25.70	24.95
Nov. 28	26.25	26.05	26.07	25.70
Nov. 29	Holiday			
Nov. 30	26.00	25.60	25.75	25.52
Dec. 1	25.52	25.25	25.40	25.15
Week's range	26.25	24.75	26.07	24.60

PORK.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.
Nov. 26	46.77	46.35
Nov. 27	47.95	47.00
Nov. 28	48.57	47.75
Nov. 29	Holiday	
Nov. 30	48.30	47.00
Dec. 1	47.12	46.60
Week's range	48.57	46.35

NEW YORK.

COTTON.

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.
Nov. 26	30.50	29.90	29.73	28.94
Nov. 27	30.35	30.05	29.70	29.28
Nov. 28	30.25	30.05	29.44	29.09
Nov. 29	Holiday—			
Nov. 30	30.48	30.13	29.83	29.47
Dec. 1	30.20	30.02	29.53	29.36
Week's range	30.50	29.90	29.83	28.94

	March. High.	March. Low.
Nov. 26	29.28	28.65
Nov. 27	29.27	28.81
Nov. 28	29.05	28.73
Nov. 29	Holiday—	
Nov. 30	29.45	29.07
Dec. 1	29.29	29.04
Week's range	29.45	28.65

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.	Aug. High.	Aug. Low.
Nov. 26	29.07	28.44	28.87	28.22	28.12	28.12
Nov. 27	29.01	28.57	28.73	28.37	28.38	28.15
Nov. 28	28.72	28.46	28.47	28.22	28.05	28.05
Nov. 29	Holiday—					
Nov. 30	29.19	28.78	28.92	28.56	28.35	28.35
Dec. 1	29.04	28.77	28.71	28.50	..	..
W'k's rg.	29.19	28.44	28.92	28.22	28.38	28.05

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

To insure insertion of advertisements in The New York Times copy must be in the Times Building 6 P. M. day previous to that on which publication is desired.—Advt.

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Peace Talk and World Bankruptcy

Why a drive to a victorious finish over Germany is the only way to maintain world credit is the theme of Paul Mack Whelan's leading article in this week's issue of THE ODD LOT REVIEW.

Lord Lansdowne, Tory—Why Former System in England Can Never Be Re-established—The-God-of-Things-As-They-Were—The Right Question for All to Answer—Millions of Dead Can't Answer—The American Query—These and other interesting phases discussed.

Lord Lansdowne vs. United States

Lord Lansdowne	United States
1. That we do not desire the annihilation of Germany as a great power.	*1. We desire annihilation of Prussianism, Nietchkism and associated evils.*
2. That we do not seek to impose upon her people any form of government other than that of their own choice.	*2. We seek to bring about such a defeat of Germany as will wake the German people and make it possible for them to decide on a genuine universal suffrage basis what sort of government they want and what ideals it shall stand for.*
3. That, except as a legitimate war measure, we have no desire to deny to Germany her place among the great commercial communities of the world.	*3. Provided the German people decide sensibly and along the lines of their decent traditions, we will help the then-German nation to regain the place it has forfeited as a world power.*
4. That we are prepared, when war is over, to examine in concert with other powers a group of international problems, some of them of recent origin, which are connected with the question of the freedom of the seas.	*4. Approved and endorsed.*
5. That we are prepared to enter into an international pact, under which ample opportunities would be afforded for the settlement of international disputes by peaceful means.	*5. No objection.*

World credit can no longer be gauged in terms of 1914 Banking Statistics—Spirit of the world at peace is all important. The average intelligent man's attitude is worth analyzing. A cartoon and feature "Ten Years" (1907-1914-1917) tells the story of the Odd Lot Advance and why it constitutes the hope of the financial future.

"Why as Important as What" deals with the I. C. C. method of granting assistance to the railroads. "Factors Which Put Liberty Loan 3½s above 4% Bonds," "Insiders and How They Fare," "Ultimate Position of Mercantile Marine," together with other Regular Weekly Departments.

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3c per copy
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61 Broadway, New York City

New Issue
$500,000
Massachusetts Baking Co.
(Authorized $700,000)
First Preferred Stock
7% Cumulative

A Consolidation of leading Bread Bakeries in prominent cities of Massachusetts and Connecticut—Fitchburg, Springfield, Holyoke, Bridgeport, Hartford, New Haven and Waterbury.

Certified accountants' reports show net earnings of these properties for year ending September 30, 1917, MORE THAN 5½ TIMES dividend requirements on First Preferred Stock and equivalent to 10% on outstanding Common Stock after providing for 7% on both First and Second Preferred.

THE COMPANY HAS NO BONDED DEBT.
First Preferred Stock has prior claim on assets, and is followed by
Second Preferred.. $850,000 (Authorized $1,100,000)
Common .... 1,000,000 (Authorized 1,200,000)

The former proprietors of the constituent properties are themselves the owners of the major portion of the Second Preferred and Common Stocks. They are directors of the new company and continue as local managers of the several properties.

No one of the numerous Bread Bakery consolidations with which our name has been associated has at its inception shown a better situation or a brighter promise. To no one of them could we accord a more hearty indorsement than to this one.

Max Oscher Company, Inc.
60 Broadway New York City
The securities herein offered have been sold. This advertisement is inserted as a matter of record only

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED DEC. 1, 1917.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$17,140,500	$941,361,950
Same period last year	24,423,500	1,063,287,500

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 40 bonds	77.44	77.09	86.39	76.72
Same period a year ago	89.18	89.10	89.18	86.19

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
ADAMS EXP. 4s	66	66	66	1
Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s	93¼	93¼	93¼	13
Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s	93¾	93½	93½	4
Am. Hide & L. 6s	99	99	99	2
Am. Sm. & R. 1st 5s	87	86	86	38
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	83¼	82⅝	83¼	9
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	91	90	90	26
Am. T. & T. col. tr.5s	93¾	92⅝	93¼	55
Am. Writ. Paper 5s	79¼	79	79	3
Ann Arbor 4s	52	52	52	1
Armour & Co. 4½s	85	84½	84⅝	23
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	83½	82½	82½	85
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s, stamped	74	73¼	74	14
A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, '55	85½	85½	85½	1
A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, '60	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	5
Atl. Coast L. 1st 4s	83	82½	83	9
B. & O. p. l. 3½s	87	86	86	14
Balt. & Ohio gold 4s	80¾	79	79	25
Balt. & Ohio ref. 5s	83	81	81	20
Balt. & Ohio cv. 4½s	80	79	79	61
Beth. Steel ref. 5s	89	89	89	4
Beth. Steel p. m. 5s	80	79	79	23
Braden Copper 6s	89	89	89	1
B. R. T. 5s, 1918	93	92½	92½	35
CAL. GAS & EL. 5s	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	1
Cent. of Ga. 1st 5s	100	100	100	1
Central Leather 5s	96¼	95¼	95¼	13
Central Pacific 4s	81	79½	80	10
Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s	102	101½	101½	8
Cerro de Pasco cv. 6s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	4
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	75	74½	75	3
Ches. & O. conv. 5s	75	73½	74½	177
Ches. & O. conv. 4½s	70	70	70	1
Chicago & Alton 3½s	40¼	38⅝	40¼	7
C., B. & Q. joint 4s	93⅝	93	93¼	153
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	83	82⅝	83	5
Chi. Gt. West. 1st 4s	55¼	55¼	55¼	3
C., M. & St. P. 4s, '25	76¼	75⅝	76	19
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4½s	85	85	85	1
C., M. & St. P. ref. 4½s	67¾	65	65	133
C., M. & St. P. cv. 5s	77¼	77¼	77¼	1
C., M. & St. P. cv. 4½s	73	72	72	16
C., M. & St. P., C., P. & W. 5s	98	98	98	2
C. & N. W. gen. 3½s	72	72	72	5
C. & N. W. d. 5½s, '21	96	95	95	2
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	75	75	75	6
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	62½	61½	61⅝	158
Chi. & W. I. con. 4s	65	65	65	19
Chile Copper 7s	104	101½	103	51
Chile C. 6s, rec. p. pd.	78⅝	75⅛	75⅛	87
Col. Fuel & I. gen. 5s	84	84	84	1
Col. Industrial 5s	76	76	76	1
Col. & So. 1st 4s	83	82½	82½	8
Col. & So. ref. 4½s	72½	72½	72½	7
Cons. Coal Md. 1st & ref 5s	88	88	88	1
Con. Gas conv. 5s	101	100⅝	101	16
Cuban-A. Sug. col. tr. 6s	100¼	100	100	5
DEL. & H. 1st & ref. 4s	88	85⅝	88	7
Del. & Hud. cv. 5s	93¾	91½	91⅛	13
D. & R. G. cv. 4½s	67	67	67	3
D. & R. G. con. 4s	63	63	63	6
Det. United 4½s	74	74	74	2
Dist. Securities 5s	76	75	75	117
E. T., VA. & G. d. 5s	95	95	95	1
Ed. El. Ill., B'klyn 4s	76	76	76	2
Erie gen. 4s	49¼	49	49¼	27
Erie consol. 4s	68	68	68	2
Erie cv. 4s, Ser. B	41	40	40	27
Erie cv. 4s, Ser. D	44½	44	44⅝	32
GEN. ELEC. deb. 5s	97⅝	97	97⅝	11
Granby cv. 6s, Ser. A	97	97	97	6
Green Bay debs., B	9	9	9	7
HUD. & MAN. ref. 5s	51½	51½	51½	4
Hud. & Man. adj. 5s	13¼	13	13¼	11
ILL. CENT. ref. 4s	81½	80	81½	34
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1953	73	73	73	3
Ill. Cent., C., St. L. & N. O. joint 5s	92¼	92¼	92¼	1
Ill. Steel 4½s	96¼	96¼	96¼	1
Indiana Steel 5s	96½	96½	96½	2
Inter.-Met. 4½s	56¼	55	55	80
Int. Rap. Tran. 5s	82	81	81¼	150
Int. Agric. col. tr. 5s	71	68½	68½	19
Int. M. M. s. f. 6s	95	92½	94	963
Int. Paper 6s	100	100	100	7
Int. Paper cv. 5s	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	2
Iowa Central ref. 4s	39¾	39¾	39¾	2
KAN. CITY SO. 5s	77	77	77	8
K'gs Co. El. L. & P. 5s	92	90	90	4
LACK. STEEL 5s, '23	96	95⅜	96	9
Lack. Steel 5s, '50	90½	90½	90½	5
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	98	98	98	3
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	85	85	85	1
Lake Sh. 4s, '31, reg.	83½	83½	83½	1
Liggett & Myers 7s	111	111	111	1
Liggett & Myers 5s	90¼	89⅝	90⅝	3
Lorillard 7s	110¼	110¼	110¼	2
Louis. & N. unif. 4s	87	86½	86½	11
L. & N., St. L. Div. 6s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	1
L. & N., St. L. Div. 3s	59¼	59¼	59¼	1
MICH. STATE TEL. 5s	86	86	86	1
Midvale Steel 5s	84¼	83⅝	83⅝	29
M., St. P. & S. S. M. con. 4s	84¾	84¾	84¾	1
Mo., K. & O. 1st 5s	58	58	58	6
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s	57	57	57	13½
Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s	30¼	30	30	40
Mo., K. & T., l. f. 4½s	27	27	27	5
Mo. Pacific con. 6s	96¼	96¼	96¼	1
Mo. Pac. 5s 1923	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	2
Mo. Pac. gen. 4s	54½	54	54½	194½
Montana Power 5s	89	88⅝	89	3
N. O., T. & M. inc. 5s	36	36	36	2
N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s	94½	93	93	152
N. Y. C. deb. 4s, '34	78	78	78	12
N. Y. C. ref & imp. 4½s	87	86⅝	87	4
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st 4s	85	83	83	2
N. Y., N. H. & H. non-cv. deb. 3½s, '54	45	45	45	½
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 6s	84	84	84	1
N. Y. Rys. ref 4s	50	50	50	2
N. Y. Rys. adj 4s	20	19	19½	103
N. Y. Tel. 4½s	90	87½	87½	25
N. Y., W. & Bos. 4½s	42	41½	41½	7
Norf. & W. con. 4s	85¼	84¼	84¼	18
Norf. & W. div. 4s	82	80½	82	8
N. & W. Poca C. & C. 4s	85	85	85	2
Northern Pacific 4s	84	83¼	83¼	28½
Northern Pacific 3s	59¼	58⅝	59¼	6
ORE. & CAL. 1st 5s	94¼	94¼	94¼	1
Ore. Short Line 1st 6s	102½	102½	102½	1
Ore. Short L. ref. 4s	84	83½	84	13
Ore. Short L. con. 5s	96¼	96	96	2
PACIFIC G. & E. 5s	81½	81¼	81½	7
Pacific T. & T. 5s	92	92	92	2
Penn. 4s, 1948	90	90	90	8
Penn. gtd. 4½s	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	4
Penn. con. 4½s	99	98⅝	99	10
Penn. gen. 4½s	91⅝	91	91	122
Pere Marquette 1st 5s	81½	80½	80½	36
P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, Series A	92	92	92	1
Public Service 5s	80	79¾	79¾	9
READING gen. 4s	85½	85	85	30
Rep. Iron & S. 4s, '40	94¼	94	94¼	7
St. L., I. M. & S. gen. 5s	92	92	92	1
St. L., I. M. & S. unifying and ref. 4s	71½	71½	71½	1
St. L. & S. F. prior lien 5s, Series A	55½	55½	55½	167
St. L. & S. F. prior lien 5s, Series B	71½	71	71½	12
St. L. & S. F. adj. 6s	59	58⅝	58⅝	61½
St. L. & S. F. inc. 6s	44½	44¼	44¼	14
St. L. & S. W. 1st 4s	66	66	66	1
Seab. A. L. adj. 5s	49¼	44	48	45
Seab. A. L. g. 4s, sta.	71½	71	71	6
Sinclair O. & R. 1st 7s	90	90	90	1
Sinclair Oil & R. 7s, with warrants	93¼	92⅝	93¼	5
So. Bell Tel. 5s	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	6
So. Car. & G. 1st 5s	97	97	97	2
So. Pac. conv. 5s	90¼	89⅝	89⅝	126
So. Pac. conv. 4s	76½	75⅝	76	52
So. Pac. ref. 4s	80	79⅝	79⅝	91
So. Pac. col. 4s	71	71	71	½
Southern Ry. 5s	94	92⅝	93½	17
Southern Ry. gen. 4s	59¼	58⅝	58⅝	118
TENN. COP. CO. 6s	89	89	89	1
Texas Co. deb. 6s	98	97	98	22
Third Av. ref. 4s	59¼	58	58	17
Third Av. adj. 5s	35	27½	35	37
ULSTER & DEL. 5s	90	90	90	1
Union Pac. 1st 4s	88⅝	87⅝	88	25
Union Pac. ref. 4s	79⅝	78⅝	78⅝	27
Union Pac. conv. 4s	84⅝	84⅛	84½	23
U. S. Re. & Imp. 5s	50	49	50	5
U. S. Rubber 6s	100	100	100	7
U. S. Rubber ref. 5s	77½	76½	76½	432
U. S. Steel 5s	99⅝	98¾	99	153
U. S. Steel 5s, reg	98	98	98	1
VA. RY. 1st 5s	92	91	91	14
Va. I., C. & C. 5s	90	88	90	38
WABASH 1st 5s	95½	93¾	93¾	4
Western Electric 5s	97⅝	97	97	13
Western Pacific 5s	80	79⅝	80	3
West Shore 4s	80	79	79	3
W. U. T. R. E. 4½s	90	90	90	4
Wilson & Co. 6s	95⅝	95¼	95⅝	4
Wisconsin Cent. 4½s	72½	72½	72½	1
Total sales				$5,039,000
GOVERNMENT BONDS				
U. S. Liberty 3½s	99.14	98.88	98.94	3790¼
U. S. Liberty 4s	98.02	97.66	97.78	5748
Am. For. Secur. 5s	94¼	93⅝	93⅝	60¼
Anglo-French 5s	90⅝	90	90¼	648½
City of Bordeaux 6s	83¼	82¼	83¼	132
City of Lyons 6s	83¼	82⅝	83	127
City of Marseilles 6s	83¼	82½	83	78
City of Paris 6s	83⅝	83⅛	83¼	71
Dom. of Can. 5s, '21	94⅝	93	94⅝	9
Dom. of Can. 5s, '26	90⅝	90¼	90⅝	12
Dom. of Can. 5s, '31	91¼	90¼	90⅝	7
French Govt. 5½s	95	94¼	94¼	185
Japanese 4½s	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	26
Jap. 4½s, Eng. sta.	87½	87¼	87½	7
Japanese 4½s, 2d Ser.	88¾	88⅝	88⅝	2
Japanese 4½s, 2d Ser., German stamp	75	74⅝	74⅝	11
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5s	97½	97⅛	97⅛	214
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1918	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	139
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1919	96⅞	95¼	95⅝	295
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1919, new	98¼	97½	97¾	351
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1921	92½	91⅝	91⅝	154
Total sales				$11,928,500
NEW YORK CITY BONDS				
4s, 1958	89	89	89	1
4s, 1959	89½	89	89	2
4¼s, 1960	93¼	93	93¼	19
4¼s, 1964	93	93	93	6
4½s, Nov., 1957	98¾	98⅝	98⅝	10
4½s, 1965	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	3
4½s, 1963	98½	98⅝	98½	17
Total sales				$58,000
Grand total				$17,040,500

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

Trading by Days

	Indust'ls.	Oils.	Mining.	Bonds.
Monday	40,065	134,740	260,926	$151,000
Tuesday	99,645	143,362	254,762	169,000
Wednesday	73,231	127,560	229,205	208,000
Thursday	Holiday			
Friday	56,060	104,895	179,425	288,000
Saturday	22,610	94,927	130,845	133,000
Total	291,613	605,484	1,055,163	$949,000

INDUSTRIALS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
96,000	*Aetna Explo.	10⅝	7⅞	9⅝	+ 2⅛
525	*Do pf., w.i.	51½	47	47	8
200	*Do Cfs.ofD.	10	10	10	+ 4⅝
50	*Air Reduct'n	70	70	70	− 2
100	Am. B. Mfg.	4½	4½	4½	+ ½
4,200	Am.Tin Tung.	⅝	½	⅝	− ⅛
1,200	*Am. W. Paper	3	2⅝	3	+ 1
300	B.A.Tob. C...	16½	16½	16½	+ 1
4,300	*Car L. & P..	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	− ⅛
600	Carwen Steel.	9	9	9	..
5,200	Chev.M.C.,w.i	68	65	66	+ 1
5,100	*City S., pf..	75	72⅞	74	+ 1⅛
2,206	*City S., old	216	208	211	+ 2
6,700	Curtiss Aero..	31	28	29¼	+ 1⅛
300	Eastern S. S.	12	11⅝	12	..
400	Emerson Ph..	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	− ⅛
100	Ev. Heaney..	21	21	21	+ ½
35	Holly S.C.,pf	90	90	90	..
4,300	*Int-Lube Ch.	3⅛	2⅝	2⅝	− ⅝
1,800	Lat. Rubber..	10⅝	8⅝	10	+ 2
500	S. S. Kresge.	72	66	66	+ 1
10	Lake Tor. Bt.	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅝
1,200	Mar. of Am..	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	..
100	Marlin Arms.	86	86	86	− 1
79,900	*Maxim Mun.	1⅛	⅞	1⅛	+ 1/16
100	*N.Y.Shipbldg	33	33	33	..
250	N. Y. Trans..	17	17	17	+ ½
3,300	Nor.A.P.& P.	3⅛	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
100	Peerless Tr. M. Co.	14	14	14	..
900	*Poca.-Logan.	3½	3½	3½	..
2,640	*Prud. Pic...	6⅝	6⅝	6½	− ⅛
800	*Pyrene Mfg..	9⅝	9⅝	9½	+ ⅛
200	*Rep. M. Trk.	43	43	43	+13
300	*St. Jos. Ld..	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	+ ⅛
20	A.O. Smith,pf	90	89	89	− 1
16,600	Smith M. Tr.	1⅛	⅞	1⅛	+ 1/16
400	Stand. Mot...	10⅝	10	10	− ⅝
4,600	Subm. Boat..	14½	13	13½	..
295	*Todd Shipyds	73	71	73	− 3
7,400	Triangle Film	1 1/16	1	1	− ⅛
6,600	*United Mot..	17½	15⅝	16⅝	− ⅜
12,400	U. S. S. S...	4⅝	3⅝	4⅝	+ ⅝
800	United Zinc..	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	− ⅛
600	World Film..	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
6,600	*Wright-Mar. A. C.	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES					
600	Anglo-Am. Oil, rts.	3½	3⅛	3⅛	..
130	Ohio Oil	306	300	306	+12
40	So. Penn Oil	285	275	285	+35
110	St. O. of Cal.	230	224	224	+ 9
115	St. O. of N.J.	525	518	518	+ 6
310	St. O. of N.Y.	258	250	250	− 5
MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS					
700	*Allen Oil...	1⅛	⅞	1	..
6,100	*Bar. O & G.	1⅝	1½	1½	− ⅛
[illegible]	*Bost.-O. & G.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Sales.		Dec. 1 Bid	Asked	Nov. 24 Bid	Asked
38,300	*Bos.-W. Oil.	29	28	28	− 1
36,000	*Cosden Oil...	7⅝	7	7	− ⅝
9,100	*Crown Oil...	13/16	11/16	11/16	− ⅛
27,030	C. P. & R...	1⅝	1½	1½	− ⅛
3,000	*Elk B. Pet....	7⅛	7	7	− ⅛
6,200	*Elk. O. & G.	⅛	⅛	⅛	− 1/16
4,100	*Esm. Oil Co.	7/16	⅜	⅜	− ⅛
2,800	*Federal Oil..	3⅛	2⅝	3	− ⅛
7,800	*Friar Oil....	⅝	9/16	⅝	− ⅛
7,600	*Glenrock Oil.	15½	14⅝	15	..
14,200	*Han. O. & R.	3 1/16	2	3 1/16	+ 1 1/16
4,000	*Houston Oil.	24⅝	23⅝	24⅛	− ⅛
8,985	*H.G.C.O.&R.	4½	4	4½	+ ½
3,800	*Inter. Pet....	13	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
11,000	Kenova Oil..	1/16	1/16	1/16	+ 1/16
2,040	*Lost C. Oil.	⅞	⅝	11/16	..
3,100	*Mer. Oil Cp..	25½	23½	23½	− 1
7,500	Met. Pet.....	13/16	⅝	⅝	− ⅛
11,600	*Midwest Oil.	121	115	116	− 3
1,000	*Mid. Oil pf..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	− ⅛
2,400	*Midwest ref..	123	114	114	− 7
4,500	*N.Y. & O. O.	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ 1/16
800	*N. Y. & T.O.	1⅛	1	1	..
9,300	*N. W. Oil...	77	69	69	− 5
29,000	*Okla. Oil.....	6	5	5⅝	..
4,000	*Okla. Oil pf.	15⅝	15	15⅝	+ 1⅛
15,500	Okla. P. & R.	7⅝	6⅝	7⅝	..
10,000	Omar O. & G.	33	28	31	+ 1
5,600	Osage-H. Oil.	7½	7	7¼	− ⅛
2,000	Penn.Gasoline	1/16	⅛	⅛	− 1/16
2,650	*Penn. K. Oil	5⅝	5½	5½	..
6,500	P. O. O. & G.	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	..
205,000	*R.R. O. & G.	1 1/16	†95	1 1/16	+ ⅝
34,800	*Rice Oil....	1/16	⅛	1/16	..
3,200	*Sap. O. & R.	9	8⅝	9	+ ⅛
26,900	*Seq. O. & R.	13/16	⅝	⅝	+ 1/16
427	*Sinclair Gulf	16	15	16	+ 1
4,800	*Somerset Oil.	1/16	⅛	1/16	..
3,300	Stanton Oil...	1⅝	1½	1⅝	..
4,400	*Un. Petrol...	30	26	26	− 1
2,500	*Un. W. Oil..	1/16	⅛	1/16	..
1,600	Van. G. & O.	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
2,075	*Vic. Oil, new	4	3⅝	4	..
MINING STOCKS					
5,700	Acme G. H.M.	1½	1⅛	1⅛	..
11,500	Al.-Br. C. M.	⅝	1/16	⅝	+ ⅛
11,500	*†Atlanta	10	9	9½	..
12,100	Big L. Cop...	1½	1⅝	1⅝	− ⅛
8,500	*†Bitter Creek	25	20	25	..
8,000	*†Booth	6	5	6	+ 2
12,900	†Boston Mont.	1/16	½	52	..
6,600	Bradsh. Cop..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
7,600	*†Brant Min..	64	61	62	+ 3
2,000	Butte C. & Z.	7½	6⅝	7⅛	+ ½
7,700	Butte-Detroit.	1/16	½	½	− 1/16
1,300	Butte-N. Y...	1½	1 1/16	1½	..
13,550	*†Caledonia M.	47	40	43	− 4
19,400	*Cal. & Jer..	1⅝	1⅝	1 1/16	..
2,600	Can. Copper...	2½	2	2	− 1/16
16,450	†Cashboy	4½	3½	4	..
5,600	*†Cer. S.M.M.	44	41	41	− 2
3,500	Cer. Gordo M.	1⅞	1¼	1⅞	+ ½
1,050	*Coco Riv. M.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	− ⅛
5,000	Con. Ariz. Sm.	1⅝	1⅝	1 11/16	− ⅛
3,250	Con. Cop. M..	8⅝	7⅝	7⅝	− ⅛
10,970	†Con. Homest.	22	18	22	+ 3
12,225	Copper Val....	1⅝	⅝	1⅝	..
1,300	Cresson Gold.	5⅝	5	5⅝	+ ⅛
[illegible]	Dundee-Ariz....	⅝	⅝	⅝	− ⅛
25,570	*Emma Cop...	½	⅝	1/16	− [illegible]
600	First Nat. C..	2⅝	2	2	− ⅝
[illegible]	*[illegible] Cop..	40	35	40	..

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
22,520	*Gibson C. C..	2 1/16	2 1/16	2 1/16	+ 1/16
500	Gila Copper...	17½	17½	17½	..
43,000	Globe D. Cop.	1⅛	⅞	1 1/16	+ 1/16
5,100	†Goldf. Con...	43	42	43	− 1
7,500	†Goldf. Merg..	4	3½	4	+ ½
1,000	*†Great Bend...	6	6	6	..
15,100	Gt. V. Ex. C.	1 1/16	1⅛	1¼	+ 1/16
12,000	Green M. M..	½	⅜	⅜	− 1/16
5,390	Hecla Mining.	4 13/16	4⅝	4 13/16	+ 1/16
56,400	*†Int. Mines..	10	10	10	..
1,410	*Iron Blossom	⅝	1/16	1/16	..
66,500	*Jero. Verde..	15-32	⅜	7/16	− 1/16
18,977	*Jer. Pres. C.	4⅝	4	4¼	+ ½
6,600	*†Jim Butler..	79	75	76	− 1
2,225	Josevig-Ken...	¼	1/16	¼	+ 1/16
4,650	†Jumbo Ext...	17	15	16	− 1
500	*†Kewanas....	6	6	6	..
7,300	*†Kirkland ...	50	50	50	..
1,000	La Rose Con..	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
4,500	La. Cen	½	½	½	− ⅛
1,000	*Magma Chief	½	½	½	..
14,400	Magma Copper	48	43	47	+ 1
800	Magnate Cop..	1/16	†45	45	−11
18,500	†Marsh Mining	8	6	6	− 2⅛
1,200	Mason Valley.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	− ½
500	†Mogul Mining	37	37	37	− 8
19,000	*Monster Chief	1/16	1/16	1/16	− 1/16
16,000	*†Mother Lode	31	29	30	− 1
135,400	*†Nat. Leasing	8	6	8	..
40,500	*†Nat.Zinc&L.	35	30	33	..
2,380	*New Cornelia	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝	− [illegible]
3,400	Nipissing	8⅝	8	8⅝	+ ⅛
132,000	*Nixon Nev ..	1⅝	1⅝	1 13/16	+ ⅛
8,400	*OhioCop.,new, w. i	1	⅝	13/16	− 1/16
18,700	†Portland Con.	33	25	33	+10
12,000	†Provincial ..	42	38	42	+ 9
1,000	*Red Warrior..	⅝	⅝	⅝	− ⅛
25,000	Rex Con	12	9	11	− 2
2,700	†Rochester ...	40	39	39	− 1
500	†San Toy	11	11	11	..
15,900	Sil.Kg.of Ariz.	⅛	1/16	1/16	− 1/16
100	Sil.K.Con.of U.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	..
3,800	S. Silv. Lead.	½	½	½	− 1/16
7,000	Stewart	½	½	½	−
5,200	†Success Min.	14	12	14	+ 1
1,400	Superior Cop..	2	1⅝	2	+ ¼
250	*Tono. Belm't.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	− ⅛
5,720	Tonopah Ext..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	− 1/16
700	Tri-Bullion ..	¼	¼	¼	..
20,500	*†Troy-Ariz...	17	15	17	..
505	United East'n.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
4,410	Unity Gold ...	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅝
12,000	*†Utica Mines.	12	10	10	− 2
1,900	†W. End Con.	66	64	64	+ 1
4,600	White Caps..	½	⅜	13/16	− 1/16
350	† Do Ext	20	18	20	+ 8½
3,700	†Wilbert Cop..	15½	14	15½	+ ½
BONDS					
$28,000	*Beth.Stl.5s 2-yr. notes ...	97⅝	97¼	97¼	− ¼
97,000	*Can. Govt. 5s	95½	94⅝	95	..
331,000	*Gen.El.6%nts.	99½	98⅝	99	− ½
175,000	*Gen. El.6% 2-yr. notes ...	99¼	98⅝	98⅝	− 3⅛
131,000	Gen. Elec. rts.	2½	1⅛	2 1/16	− 1/16
20,000	*Gt. N.3-yr.5%	97⅝	97¼	97½	..
67,000	*Rus.Govt.new 5½s	50	45¼	45¼	− 5⅛
40,000	*Rus.Govt.6½s	62⅝	54	57½	− 9⅛

*Unlisted. †Cents per share.

DIVIDENDS.

BETHLEHEM STEEL CORPORATION.
Notice of Dividends on Preferred, Common and Class B Common Stock.

The 2½% dividend upon the Common Stock and Class B Common Stock of Bethlehem Steel Corporation, which was declared November 20, 1917, and the fourth installment of 1¾% of the Seven per cent. dividend upon the Seven per cent. Non-Cumulative Preferred Stock of the Corporation, which was declared on January 23, 1917, will be payable on January 2, 1918, to the respective holders of record of said Stock at three o'clock P. M. on December 15, 1917.

Checks will be mailed.

B. H. JONES, Secretary.

Dated December 1, 1917.

BETHLEHEM STEEL CORPORATION.
Notice of Dividend on Eight Per Cent. Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock.

The 2% dividend upon the Eight Per Cent. Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock of Bethlehem Steel Corporation, which was declared November 20, 1917, will be payable on January 2, 1918, to the respective holders of record of said stock at three o'clock P. M. on December 15, 1917.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York, the record holder of the entire issue of said Preferred Stock, will pay on January 2, 1918, to the respective holders of record of the Full Paid Subscription Receipts at three o'clock P. M. on December 15, 1917, the amounts which it shall receive in respect of the shares represented by said Subscription Receipts.

Checks will be mailed.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Dated December 1, 1917.

AMERICAN CAN CO.

A dividend of 3.7157 per cent. has been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, this being final payment of accumulated deferred dividends, payable December 20th, 1917, to Stockholders of record at the close of business December 11th, 1917. Transfer Books will remain open. Checks mailed.

R. H. ISMON, Secretary and Treasurer.

AMERICAN CAN CO.

A quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. has been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable January 2d, 1918, to Stockholders of record at the close of business December 18th, 1917. Transfer Books will remain open. Checks mailed.

R. H. ISMON, Secretary and Treasurer.

LACKAWANNA STEEL COMPANY.
Notice of Dividend on Common Stock.

The Board of Directors of Lackawanna Steel Company, at their meeting held November 21, 1917, declared out of surplus net earnings, a quarterly dividend of 1¼% and an extraordinary dividend of 3¼% on the outstanding Common Stock of this Company, payable on December 31, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on December 14, 1917.

Checks will be mailed.

J. P. HIGGINSON, Treasurer.

November 26, 1917.

INTERBOROUGH CONSOLIDATED CORPORATION.
Notice of Payment of Dividend.

The Board of Directors of the Interborough Consolidated Corporation at a meeting held today declared from surplus a dividend of 1¼% on the preferred stock, payable at the office of the Corporation, No. 165 Broadway, New York City, on January 2, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business on December 10, 1917.

H. M. FISHER, Secretary.

New York, November 27, 1917.

COPPER RANGE COMPANY

A quarterly dividend of $1.50 per share, being Dividend No. 43, and an extra dividend of $1 per share, being Dividend No. 44, will be paid on Dec. 15th, 1917, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on Nov. 21, 1917.

F. W. PAINE, Treasurer.

Boston, Nov. 18, 1917.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE H. K. McCANN COMPANY.
NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of THE H. K. McCANN COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, 61 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City, December 10, 1917, at 12 M. for the election of directors for the ensuing corporate year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before the meeting.

Dated, New York, November 26th, 1917.

R. W. ST. HILL, Secretary.

The regular annual meeting of the Stockholders of the 15 & 17 East 40th Street, Inc., will be held on Tuesday, December 11th, 1917, at 10:00 o'clock A. M., at the office of the Company, No. 508 Century Building, St. Louis, Missouri, for the election of Directors, and such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

DIVIDENDS.

THE PIERCE-ARROW MOTOR CAR CO.

A quarterly dividend of two per cent. (2%) has been declared on the preferred stock of this company, payable January 1, 1918, to stockholders of record of December 14, 1917.

WALTER C. WRYE, Treasurer.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

4½ Per Cent On Savings
This rate has been paid many years by the conservatively managed
Franklin Society
FOR HOME BUILDING AND SAVINGS
38 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.
Ask for pamphlet, "The Proverbs of Franklin"—Mailed Free.

DIVIDENDS.

The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R. R. Co.

New York, November 28, 1917.

An Extra Dividend of ten (10) per cent. was this day declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable out of the net earnings for the year 1917, on December 22, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 4, 1917.

ARTHUR D. CHAMBERS, Secretary & Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

AMERICAN GRAPHOPHONE COMPANY
Common Dividend No. 51.

A quarterly dividend (No. 51) of one and three-quarters (1¾) per cent. has been declared upon the Common stock of the American Graphophone Company, payable December 31, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 15, 1917. Transfer books will not be closed.

[illegible], Treasurer.

Copper and Copper Stocks

The Supremacy of the U. S. in Copper
How the U. S. Copper Industry Has Helped Europe
How Copper Contributes to the Success of the Allied Arms
Will the Output of Copper Continue to Expand?

This is the first of a number of analytical articles on the Copper Industry and the leading Copper Companies, that will appear from time to time in The Wall Street Journal, Financial News Bulletins and Ticker Service of Dow, Jones & Co.

They will be similar to the articles on the Steel Industry and Steel Companies which have been running in The Wall Street Journal and on Dow, Jones & Co.'s News Bulletins and Ticker Service.

In view of the many changes in security values incident to the war, this is the time when shareholders should keep posted. The facilities of Dow, Jones & Co. as gatherers and distributors of information for investors are unequalled.

DOW, JONES & CO.'S NEWS BULLETINS OF MONDAY, DECEMBER 3RD, will contain a timely article on the Copper Industry. Publication will also be made in the evening and following morning editions of

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

It should be read by every investor.

The Dow-Jones Bulletins will be found in all well equipped financial offices.

BUY—SELL

MIDWEST REFINING CO.
MERRITT OIL CORPORATION
ELK BASIN PETROLEUM CO.
INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM
IMPERIAL OIL CO., LTD.
LOBITOS OILFIELDS, LTD.
SAPULPA REFINING CO.
HOUSTON OIL CO.
PORT LOBOS PETROLEUM
NATIONAL FUEL GAS CO.
NORTHWEST OIL CO.
COSDEN AND CO.
BONDS & STOCK

CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities
Phones 4860-1-2-3-4 Broad. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

J.K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Buy & Sell
Celluloid Co.
E. W. Bliss
Fidelity-Phenix Ins.
National Fuel Gas
Penn. Coal & Coke
Scoville Mfg. Stock
Thompson-Starrett
Weyman-Bruton
J.K.Rice, Jr.& Co.
Phones 4000 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc.
Common & Preferred
Bought—Sold—Quoted
E. BUNGE & CO.,
44 Broad Street New York
Phones Broad 6951-2-3-4-5-6.

Unlisted Securities Department
Curtiss Aeroplane Pfd.
Hale & Kilburn Pfd.
Ingersoll-Rand Com.
Intern'l Motor Truck Stocks
Penn Seaboard Steel
Pierce, Butler & Pierce 6% Bonds & Stocks
Chas. H. Jones & Co.
Municipal, Railroad and Corporation Bonds
20 Broad St. New York.
Telephone 9140 Rector. Cable "Orientment."

Carolina Pr. & Lt. Com.
Central States Elec. Com.
Pacific Gas & Elec. Com.
Wisconsin Edison
Western Power Com.
Kiely & Horton
30 Broad St., N. Y. Phone Broad 6911

Auto-Sales Gum & Ch. Sec.
Loco. Co. of Am. 1st 6s, 1922
Rus. Rou. 5½s, (Apr. & Oct.)
Magnolia Petrol. 6%, 1937
DIDRICHSEN & CO
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Tel. John 3174-5-6-7. 34 Pine St., N. Y.

Indian Refining
Common
Bought—Sold—Quoted
Hoit & McWilliam
71 Broadway, N. Y. 'Phone 3109 Rector

Carib Syndicate, Ltd.
Imperial Oil, Ltd.
Magnola Petroleum
Inquiries Invited
Douglas Fenwick & Co
34 Wall Street Tel. 4220 John

Cities Service
Amer. Lt. & Traction
Pacific Gas & Elec.
Midwest Refining
Times Square Auto
CLARENCE C. PERPALL & CO.
50 BROAD ST., N. Y. Tel. 2920 Broad

Amer. Graphophone
Cent. Aguirre Sugar
C. C. Kerr & Co.
2 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 6780 Rector

COMMISSION STOCK BROKERS
C. W. Pope & Co.
25 Broad St., New York City
Phone Broad 7110

SPANISH - AMERICAN IRON COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE 20-YEAR SINKING FUND 6% GOLD BONDS, DUE 1927.

Pursuant to terms of Mortgage dated July 1, 1907, $131,000 of said bonds, as follows, have been drawn for redemption by Sinking Fund at par and interest as of January 1, 1918, when all interest thereon will cease, viz.:

12	831	1810	2431	3265	4036
40	896	1832	2555	3276	4080
55	1013	1837	2608	3385	4087
62	1078	1839	2611	3396	4131
75	1088	1841	2805	3440	4227
94	1089	1877	2826	3450	4243
115	1107	1944	2828	3482	4280
158	1140	1958	2858	3495	4298
261	1159	2042	2883	3657	4323
271	1204	2066	2901	3693	4325
282	1214	2072	2918	3699	4401
359	1275	2092	2919	3715	4507
372	1299	2246	2956	3728	4515
409	1309	2261	2970	3748	4585
445	1387	2262	2974	3757	4614
447	1440	2267	3005	3867	4622
456	1478	2315	3048	3888	4629
495	1488	2317	3060	3896	4702
567	1530	2322	3081	3920	4708
674	1592	2348	3108	3956	4758
741	1683	2357	3144	3971	4950
791	1744	2409	3258	4016	

Above bonds, with all unmatured coupons attached, should be presented for payment at office of Trustee on or after January 1, 1918. The following bonds remain unpaid: Called for January 1, 1916, 4246; January 1, 1917, 689, 2717; July 1, 1917, 2195, 3774, 4247.

GIRARD TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
GEORGE H. STUART 3d, Treasurer.
Philadelphia, Pa., December 1, 1917.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS AND ALL PERSONS INTERESTED IN I. LEVINSON COMPANY.

Sir: Please take notice that a Special Meeting of the stockholders of I. Levinson Company will be held on the 26th day of December, 1917, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the office of Samuel Blumberg, attorney for said company, No. 27 Cedar Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, for the purpose of voting upon resolutions that this corporation be forthwith dissolved, and for such other business as may lawfully come before said meeting.

Dated New York, Nov. 22d, 1917. By order of the President. Yours, &c.,
I. LEVINSON COMPANY.
SAMUEL H. LEVINSON, Secretary.

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells Flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate.	When Payable.	Quotation Dec. 1, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
Albany Southern, '39	5	Mar. & Sep.	70	80
Am. W. W. & E., '34	5	Apr. & Oct.	63	66
Anac. & Pot. Riv., '49	5	Apr. & Oct.	..	92
Appalach. Pwr. 1st, '32	..	June & Dec.	70	75
Ariz. Power 1st, '33	6	May & Nov.	85	90
Ashev. P. & L. 1st, '42	5	Apr. & Oct.	85	92
Au.-Aiken R. & E., '35	5	June & Dec.	56	..
B. Rouge El. 1st, '39	5	Feb. & Aug.	85	90
Buf. Gen. El. 1st, '39	5	Feb. & Aug.	99	101
Buf. Ry. cons., '31	5	Feb. & Aug.	98½	100½
Buf. & Niag. F. Elec. Ry. 1st, '35	5	Jan. & July	98	100
Buf. & Lock. 1st, '38	5	Jan. & July	96	98
Buf. & Sus. 1. 1st, '32	5	June & Dec.	90	96
Buf. & S. Iron deb., '26	5	Jan. & July	..	91½
Buffalo Trac. 1st, '48	5	June & Dec.	100	102
Cape Breton El. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	84	89
Capital Trac. 1st, '47	5	June & Dec.	98½	100
Charleston Con. R., G. & Elec., '99	5	Mar. & Sep.	95	96
Do '23	5	Jan. & July	98	99
Cleve. Elec. Ill., '39	5	Apr. & Oct.	85	90
C. Buck. L. & N Tr., '21	5	Mar. & Sep.	..	95
Colo. Power 1st, '53	5	May & Nov.	82	88
Columbia Ry., Gas & Elec. 1st, '36	5	Jan. & July	86	90
Conn. Pr. 1st & con., '63	5	Apr. & Oct.	90	95
Conn. R. & Ltg., stpd., 1st, '51	4½	Jan. & July	85	90
Do unstamped, '51	4½	Jan. & July	85	90
Cons. Gas, (Balt.), '39	5	Jan. & July	100	..
Do '54	4½	Jan. & July	84	86
Cons. Gas, Elec. Lt. & Pwr. (Balt.) gen., '35	4½	Jan. & July	78	79
Cons. G. of N. J., '36	5	Jan. & July	94	..
Do 1st, '63	5	Apr. & Oct.	92	95
Cons. T. of N.J. 1st, '33	5	June & Dec.	96	97
Cons. Water of Utica 1st, '30	5	Jan. & July	93	100
Do deb., '30	5	Jan. & July	88	94
Consumers Pr. (Mich.) 1st, '36	5	Jan. & July	90	91
Crosstown Street Ry. (Buffalo) 1st, '32	5	May & Nov.	97½	98½
Dallas Elec 1st, '22	5	Apr. & Oct.	90	92½
E. Texas Elec. 1st, '42	5	May & Nov.	85	90
Econ. Lt. & P. 1st, '56	5	June & Dec.	90	98
Eliz. & Tr. R.R., '62	5	Apr. & Oct.	88	..
El Paso Elec. coll., '32	5	Jan. & July	87	92
Ex. Springs Water, G. & Elec. 1st, '32	6	June & Dec.	95	100
Gal.-Hous. El. 1st, '54	5	Apr. & Oct.	80	85
Gal. Elec. 1st 5s, '40	5	May & Nov.	85	90
Gas & Elec. of Bergen County cons., '49	5	June & Dec.	94	..
Gen. Gas & El. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	..	70
Gt. West. Pwr. 1st, '46	5	Jan. & July	75	80
Hackensack Wtr., '52	4	Jan. & July	..	80
Harwood Elec. 1st, '39	5	Jan. & July	96	..
Hobo. Ferry 1st, '46	5	May & Nov.	94½	..
Houston Elec. 1st, '25	5	Feb. & Aug.	90	95
Hudson Co. Gas, '49	5	May & Nov.	96	97
Int. Trac. coll. tr., '49	4	Jan. & July	50	52
Jersey City, Hob. & P. St. Ry. 1st, '49	4	May & Nov.	69	70
K. C. Home T. 1st, '23	5	Jan. & July	89	91
K. C. L. & P. 1st, '44	5	Jan. & July	83	89½
Do 2d, '44	6	Jan. & July	80	86
K. C. Long D. T., '25	5	Jan. & July	88	89½
Kan. C. Rys. 1st, '44	5	Jan. & July	82	88
Do 2d, '44	5	Jan. & July	65	78
Do 2d, '44	6	Jan. & July	79	85
Knoxville Trac., '38	5	Apr. & Oct.	100	..
Lock. & Olc. R. 1st, '20	5	Jan. & July	..	96
Louis. G. & E. ref., '18	6	Jan. & July	98½	99½
Middle West Util., '25	6	Jan. & July	94	99
Miss. R. Power 1st, '51	5	Jan. & July	67	69
Mobile Electric 1st, '46	5	May & Nov.	85	90
Musk. G. & E. 1st & ref., '26	5	June & Dec.	93	98
Nash. R. & L. 1st con., '53	5	Jan. & July	95	101
Do ref., '58	5	Jan. & July	75	85
Nev.-Cal. El. 1st ln., '46	6	Jan. & July	94	99
Newark Gas, '48	5	June & Dec.	97	100
N.J. & H.R. Fy., '50	4	Mar. & Sep.	75	78
N. Y. & Hob. F., '46	5	June & Dec.	94½	..
Newark Pass. Ry., '30	5	Jan. & July	98	100
No. Jer. St. Ry. 1st, '48	4	May & Nov.	69	72
N. Y. & Westchester Lighting gen. 2004	4	Jan. & July	60	66
Niag. F. Pwr. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	95½	96¼
Do ref., '32	6	Apr. & Oct.	98	..
Norf. & Portsmouth, '36	5	June & Dec.	80	83
Norf. R. & Lt. con., '49	5	May & Nov.	90	93
N. Ont. L. & P. 1st, '31	6	Jan. & July	77	82
N. St. Pwr. 1st ref., '41	5	Apr. & Oct.	87	87½
N. Tex. El. coll. tr., '40	5	Jan. & July	82	87
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. cons., '28	5	Jan. & July	80	90
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. & Bridge con., '28	5	Jan. & July	82	92
Ontario Power 1st, '43	5	Feb. & Aug.	85	87
Ottum. R. & L. 1st, '24	5	Jan. & July	95	97
Pacific Gas & Elec. (Ariz.) 1st, '31	6	Jan. & July	93	100
Paterson Ry. 1st, '44	5	Apr. & Oct.	100	..
Pensacola Elec. 1st, '31	5	Feb. & Aug.	80	86
Portland (Ore.) Ry. 1st, '30	5	May & Nov.	72	77
Pot. El. Power 1st, '29	5	June & Dec.	..	101
Do cons., '36	5	Jan. & July	94	..
Riverside Trac., '60	5	June & Dec.	88	..
Rutland R. & L. 1st, '46	5	Mar. & Sep.	..	73
St. Jos. (Mo.) R., L., H. & Power 1st, '37	5	May & Nov.	84	92
Salmon Riv. Pwr., '34	6	Feb. & Aug.	84	85
San Diego Gas & E. deb., '22	6	June & Dec.	95	100
Seattle Elec. cons., '29	5	Feb. & Aug.	83	89
So. Cal. Edison gen., '39	5	Jan. & July	89	92
So. Jer. G. & E. 1st, '53	5	Mar. & Sep.	92	96
S. W. Pr. & Lt. 1st, '43	5	June & Dec.	80	87
Stand. Gas & El., '35	6	Apr. & Oct.	85	94
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st, '31	4	May & Dec.	74	80
Syracuse Light 1st, '51	5	June & Dec.	85	91
Syracuse Lt. & P., '54	5	Jan. & July	75	79
Tampa Electric 1st, '33	5	June & Dec.	90	98
Twin S. G. & E. 1st, '53	5	Apr. & Oct.	85	92
United El. of N. J., '49	4	June & Dec.	76	77
Un. Lt. & Rys. 1st, '32	5	June & Dec.	80	87
Do deb., '26	6	May & Nov.	94	90
Unit. R. & E. cons., '49	4	Mar. & Sep.	75	77
Do income, '49	4	June & Dec.	54	56
U. S. Pub. S. 1st, '27	6	Feb. & Aug.	95	99
United Util. conv., '43	6	Jan. & July	93	98
Utica & Moh. Val., '41	4½	Mar. & Sep.	..	88
Wash., Balt. & A., '41	4	Mar. & Sep.	80	83
Washington Gas, '60	5	May & Nov.	98	100
Wash. R. & E. con., '51	4	Jan. & July	72	75
W. States G. & E., '27	6	June & Dec.	93	98
Wheel. Tr. 1st con., '31	5	Jan. & July	87	93
Wisc. Edison deb., '24	6	Mar. & Sep.	90	95

INDUSTRIAL BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate.	When Payable.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Graphophone, '30	6	June & Dec.	90	100
K. C. Stk. Y. deb., '20	5	Feb. & Aug.	98	100
Lima Locomotive, '39	6	May & Nov.	86	94
Monon Coal 1st, '36	5	June & Dec.	54	64
Poc. Con. Coll. 1st, '57	5	Jan. & July	85	92
Rogers-Brown Iron 1st ref., '13-'40	5	Jan. & July	90	95
Wickwire Steel 1st, '34	6	May & Nov.	99	101

PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Dec. 1, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec Pwr.	..	..	....	15	20
Do pf.	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	70	75
Am. Gas & El. ($50)	2½	Q	Oct 1, 17	88	90
Do pf. ($50)	1½	Q	Nov 1, 17	42	40
Am. Light & Trac.	b5	Q	Nov 1, 17	220	230
Do pf.	1½	Q	Nov 1, 17	90	95
Am. Power & Light	1	Q	Dec 1, 17	40	45
Do pf.	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	70	75
Am. Public Utilities	¾	..	July 1, 14	30	35
Do pf.	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	59	59
Am. W. Wks. & Elec.	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	4	5
Do 1st pf.	1¾	Q	Nov 26, 17	58	60
Do participating pf.	..	..	....	9	12
Bat. Rouge El. cum. pf.	3	S	Dec 1, 17	78	82
Buffalo Gen. Electric	1¾	Q	Sep 29, 17	..	98
Cal. Electric Gen. pf.	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	86	98
Capital Traction	1¼	Q	Oct 1, 17	81	83½
Car. Power & Light	½	Q	Nov 1, 17	28	30
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 17	90	93
C. Miss. V. El. cum. pf	1½	Q	Dec 1, 17	..	68
Chas. Cons. Ry. ($50)	..	..	....	40	45
Cities Service	*½	M	Dec 1, 17	210	215
Do pf.	½	M	Dec 1, 17	72	75
Colorado Power	½	Q	Oct 15, 17	21	23
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Sep 15, 17	95	100
Columbia R., G. & E.	..	..	....	40	..
Do pf.	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	65	..
Columbus Elec. pf.	3	S	Jul 17, 17	78	82
Com. Pwr., Ry. & Lt.	1	Q	Nov 1, 17	35	37
Do pf.	1½	Q	Nov 1, 17	64	67
Conn. Power pf.	1½	Q	Dec 1, 17	85	90
Con. Trac. of N. J.	2	S	Jul 16, 17	66	70
Eastern Texas Elec.	2½	S	July 2, 17	50	55
Do pf.	3	S	July 2, 17	78	83
Elec. Bond & Share pf.	1½	Q	Nov 1, 17	94	96
Eliz. & Trenton	2	S	Oct 1, 17	22	..
Do pf.	2½	S	Oct 1, 17	29	..
El Paso Electric	2½	Q	Sep 15, 17	100	104
Essex & Hudson Gas	4	S	Jun 1, 17	120	124
Federal Light & Trac.	..	..	....	4	7
Do pf.	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	25	35
Gal. & Hous. El. pf.	3	S	Sep 15, 17	..	68
Gas & Elec. of Bergen	..	..	....	75	80
Hudson County Gas	4	S	Jun 1, 17	118	122
Illum. & Pr. Sec.	..	..	....	23	27
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Nov 15, 17	92	98
Int. Trac. pf.	1¾	Q	Sep 29, 17	..	90
Kansas G. & Elec. pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 17	93	100
Kan. City Lt. & Pwr.	..	..	....	24	28
Do pf.	..	..	....	53	57
Kansas City Rys.	..	..	....	20	25
Do pf.	..	..	....	53	56
Middle West Util. pf.	1½	Q	Dec 1, 17	55	66
Miss. River Pr. pf.	3	S	J. & J.	35	38
Mobile Electric	1¾	Q	Nov 15, 17	85	91
Muskogee G. & El. pf.	1¾	Q	Sep 15, 17	85	93
Nashville R. & L. pf.	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	67	71
Newark Con. Gas	2½	S	July 1, 17	88	93
Niagara Falls Power	2	Q	Oct 15, 17	150	160
No. Ont. Light & Pwr.	..	..	....	11	15
Do pf.	3	S	Jul 15, 17	52	56
No. States Power	1¾	Q	Oct 20, 17	60	62
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 17	86	88
Nor. Texas Electric	1	Q	Dec 1, 17	50	54
Do pf.	3	S	Sep 1, 17	68	74
Pacific Gas & Electric	1¼	Q	Oct 15, 17	36	36
Do pf.	1½	Q	Nov 15, 17	81	82
Pac. G. & E. (Ariz.) pf	1¾	Q	Oct 10, 17	85	90
Republic Ry. & Light	1	Q	Oct 15, 17	23	23¾
Do pf.	1½	Q	Oct 15, 17	57	57½
Southern Cal. Edison	1¾	Q	Nov 15, 17	81	83
Do 1st pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 17	94	97
Som., U. & Middle	..	..	....	65	70
So. Jersey G. & E. Tr.	4	S	Jun 1, 17	118	..
S. W. Pwr. & Light pf	1¾	Q	Dec 1, 17	95	100
Standard Gas & Elec.	..	..	....	5	5
Do pf.	1½	Q	Sep 15, 17	21	21
Tampa Electric	2½	Q	Nov 15, 17	102½	..
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Pwr.	..	..	....	2½	3¼
Do pf.	..	..	....	10	12
Texas Pr. & Lt. pf.	1¾	Q	Nov 1, 17	90	100
United Light & Rys.	1	Q	Oct 1, 17	28	31
Do 1st pf.	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	61	62
Un. Ry. & El. (Balt.)	50c	Q	Oct 15, 17	23	23
United Utilities	..	..	....	20	25
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 17	92	98
Washington Gas	$1.20	Q	Nov 1, 17	55	56
Wash. Ry. & Electric	1¾	Q	Dec 1, 17	55	70
Do pf.	1¼	Q	Dec 1, 17	68	72
Western Power	..	..	....	10	11
Do pf.	$1.18	Q	Oct 15, 17	41	44
West. States Gas & E.	½	Q	Nov 15, 17	25	30
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 17	85	92
Wisconsin Edison	$3¼	S	Jun 30, 16	35	40

b—2½% payable in com. stock. *½ payable in com. stock.

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Dec. 1, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
American Brass	*1½	Q	Nov 15, 17	224	228
American Chicle	1½	Q	Jan 20, 16	39	39
Do pf.	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	67	67
Amer. Graphophone	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 17	63	64
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Nov 15, 17	83	85
Amer. Typefounders	1	Q	Oct 15, 17	33½	37
Atlantic Refining	..	..	....	5	15
Do pf.	..	..	....	25	35
Atlas Powder	d5	Q	Sep 10, 17	145	150
Atlas Powder pf.	1½	Q	Nov 1, 17	93	98
Babcock & Wilcox	2	Q	Oct 4, 17	109	111
Bord. Cond. Milk	4	S	Aug 15, 17	93	95
Do pf.	1½	Q	Sep 15, 17	94	95
By Products Coke	8	A	....	120	130
Carbon Steel 1st pf.	4	S	Sep 29, 17	85	89
Cardenas-Am. Sugar	..	..	....	15	20
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Oct. 1, 17	80	90
Celluloid	2	Q	Sep 29, 17	145	150
Central Aguirre Sugar	2½	Q	Oct 1, 17	144	147
Certainteed Products	..	..	....	46	47
Do 1st pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 17	..	98½
Do 2d pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 17	86	87
Childs	1½	Q	Sep 10, 17	69	71
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Sep 10, 17	90	92½
Crocker-Wheeler	g3	Q	Oct 15, 17	88	94
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 17	98	101
Del., Lack. & W. Coal	1.25	Q	Oct 15, 17	162	167
Eastern Steel	2½	Q	Oct 15, 17	88	95
Eastman Kodak	2½	Q	Oct 1, 17	480	495
Do pf.	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	108	110
Fajardo Sugar	2½	Q	Nov 1, 17	90	100
Federal Sugar	1¾	Q	Sep 15, 17	75	79
Do pf.	1½	Q	Oct 29, 17	88	90
Great Western pf.	‡1¾	Q	Oct 2, 17	110	112
Guantanamo Sugar	$1.25	Q	Oct 1, 17	45	47
Hercules Powder	m4	Q	Sep 25, 17	245	248
Holly Sugar	..	..	....	35	45
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Nov 1, 17	98	100
Int. Silver	..	..	....	46	55
Do pf.	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	89	92
Kan. C. Stock Yards	1¾	Q	Nov 1, 17	92	95
Do pf.	1½	Q	Nov 1, 17	78½	81
Lanston Monotype	1½	Q	Nov 30, 17	60	70
Manati Sugar	2½	Q	Dec 1, 17	100	106
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 17	93	98
Matanzas-Am.	..	..	....	8	15
Do pf	..	..	....	72	78
Merg. Linotype	2½	Q	Oct 1, 17	134	135
Michigan Sugar	2	Q	Dec 1, 17	78	79
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Sep 15, 17	88	90
Midwest Refining	$1	Q	Nov 1, 17	117	119
Nat. Sugar Refining	1½	Q	Oct 2, 17	93	94½
New Jersey Zinc	4	Q	Nov 10, 17	235	240
New Niquero Sugar	3½	Q	Dec 1, 17	170	190
Niles-Bement-Pond	3	Q	Sep 20, 17	120	122
Do pf.	1½	Q	Nov 20, 17	100	105
Nipe Bay Sugar	2	Q	Oct 15, 17	110	120
Otis Elevator	1¼	Q	Oct 15, 17	40	43
Do pf.	1½	Q	Oct 15, 17	70	75
Procter & Gamble	5	Q	Nov 15, 17	680	715
Remington Typewriter	..	..	....	10½	11½
Do 1st pf.	1¾	..	Oct 1, 14	60	61
Do 2d pf.	2	..	Oct 1, 14	39	41
Royal Baking Powder	2	Q	Sep 29, 17	120	130
Do pf.	1½	Q	Sep 29, 17	88	91
Safety Car H. & Ltg.	2	Q	Oct 1, 17	70	72
Santa Cecilia Sugar	..	..	....	14	15
Do pf.	..	..	....	37	40
Shredded Wheat	1½	Q	Sep 29, 17	..	118
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Sep 29, 17	..	95
Singer Sew. Machine	2½	Q	Oct 1, 17	170	175
Union Ferry	2	S	J. & J.	38	42
Warner Sugar	1¾	Q	Sep 15, 17	100	110
Yale & Towne Mfg.	2½	Q	Oct 1, 17	180	190

*And 4½% extra. ‡And 10% extra. d—Incl. 3% extra. g—Incl. 1% extra. m—Incl. 2% extra.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Dec. 1, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	14	S	July 2, 17	500	520
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	*6	S	Nov 1, 17	214	220
Atlantic($100)	1,900,000	3	S	July 1, 17	..	175
Batt'y Pk. N.	400,000	*4	S	July 2, 17	170	..
Bowery	250,000	†6	Q	Nov 1, 17	390	420
B'w'y Cent'l	100,000	..	..	....	140	150
Bronx Nat.	200,000	3	S	July 1, 17	150	175
Bronx Boro	150,000	..	..	....	..	150
Bryant Park	200,000	3	S	July 1, 17	160	170
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	..	July 1, 15	..	95
Chase Nat'l	10,000,000	4	Q	Oct 1, 17	305	320
Ch.-P. Nat.	3,500,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 17	195	205
Chelsea Ex.	400,000	3	S	Apr 1, 17	..	110
Chemic Nat.	3,000,000	2½	B	Nov 1, 17	370	380
Citizens Nat.	2,550,000	2½	Q	Oct 1, 17	295	300
City (Nat'l)	25,000,000	5	S	Nov 1, 17	380	390
Coal & I. N.	1,000,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 17	205	215
Colonial	500,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 17	400	..
Columbia	300,000	8	S	July 1, 17	325	350
Com. Nat.	25,000,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 17	170	178
Corn. Exch.	3,500,000	4	Q	Nov 1, 17	287	295
E.R.Nat. ($25)	250,000	2	..	Jun 1, 16	60	70
Europe	150,000	5	..	Jan 13, 17	110	130
Fifth Av.	100,000	25	Q	Oct 1, 17	4200	4800
Fifth Nat.	250,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 17	200	225
First Nat.	10,000,000	¶10	Q	Oct 1, 17	900	925
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Sep 29, 17	173	185
Ger.-Am. ($75)	750,000	*4	S	Aug 1, 17	135	145
German Ex.	200,000	10	S	July 2, 17	375	390
G'mania, new	400,000	5	S	Nov 1, 17	190	200
Gotham Nat.	200,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 17	200	..
Greenwich	500,000	4	Q	Oct 1, 17	330	350
Hanover Nat	3,000,000	a8	Q	Oct 1, 17	625	650
Harriman N.	1,000,000	5	S	Jul 10, 17	240	250
Imp. & T. Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	July 2, 17	485	500
Irving Nat.	4,000,000	2½	Q	Oct 1, 17	208	214
Liberty Nat.	3,000,000	4½	Q	Oct 1, 17	370	380
Lincoln Nat.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Nov 1, 17	300	325
Manh'n ($50)	2,050,000	‡4	S	July 2, 17	305	312
M. & Ful. Nat	1,000,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 17	241	250
Mech. & Met.	6,000,000	4	Q	Nov 13, 17	275	290
Mer. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	‡2	S	July 2, 17	240	280
Metropolis	1,000,000	4	Q	Oct 1, 17	280	300
Metropolitan	2,000,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 17	165	175
Mutual	200,000	b7	..	Jan 1, 17	375	..
N. Netherl'd	200,000	4	S	Oct 1, 17	200	215
N.Y. (N.B.A.)	2,000,000	8	S	July 2, 17	410	425
N.Y. Co. Nat.	500,000	10	S	July 1, 17	..	200
Pacific ($50)	500,000	¶1	Q	Nov 1, 17	250	..
Public	750,000	2½	Q	Sep 29, 17	210	230
Park Nat.	5,000,000	5	Q	Oct 1, 17	440	460
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	July 2, 17	200	215
Seab'd Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 17	420	445
Second Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 17	395	425
Sherman Nat	300,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	110	125
State	1,500,000	3	S	July 2, 17	100	110
23d Ward	200,000	3	S	Aug 1, 17	100	135
Un. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Jun 30, 17	140	150
Wash. Hgts.	100,000	3	S	Oct 1, 17	200	250
West Side	200,000	3	S	July 2, 17	190	210
Yorkville	100,000	6	Q	Sep 29, 17	550	600

*Incl. 1% extra. †Incl. 3% extra. ¶Incl. 5% of First Security Co. a—Incl. 2% extra. b—And 6% extra. **1% payable in Liberty Bonds.

TRUST COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Bankers Tr.	10,000,000	5	Q	Oct 1, 17	370	380
B'way Trust	1,500,000	*2	Q	Nov 1, 17	165	170
Brooklyn	1,500,000	5	Q	Oct 1, 17	575	595
Central	5,000,000	6	Q	Oct 1, 17	690	740
Columbia	5,000,000	3½	Q	Sep 29, 17	230	255
Commercial	500,000	..	..	....	100	120
Empire	1,500,000	3	Q	Sep 29, 17	290	300
Equitable Tr.	6,000,000	5	Q	Sep 29, 17	320	325
Far. L. & T.	5,000,000	4½	Q	Nov 1, 17	405	420
Fidelity	1,000,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 17	206	210
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	Sep 29, 17	240	245
Fulton	500,000	5	S	July 2, 17	242	265
Guaranty	25,000,000	5	Q	Sep 29, 17	298	303
Hamilton	500,000	3	Q	Nov 1, 17	265	275
Hudson Tr.	500,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 17	141	147
Kings Co.	500,000	6	Q	Nov 1, 17	640	660
Law. Title & Tr. Co.	4,000,000	1¼	Q	Oct 1, 17	95	102
Lincoln	1,000,000	..	Q	Nov 1, 17	94	98
Manufact'rs	1,000,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	130	145
Mercantile	1,000,000	..	..	....	197	..
Metropolitan	2,000,000	6	Q	Sep 29, 17	350	360
New York	3,000,000	3	Q	Sep 29, 17	585	600
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	Jun 11, 17	925	950
People's Tr.	1,000,000	3½	Q	Sep 29, 17	270	280
Q. Co., Jama.	600,000	..	..	....	70	80
Title G. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Sep 29, 17	280	290
Transatlantic	700,000	3	S	July 2, 17	160	..
Union	3,000,000	4	Q	Oct 1, 17	360	365
United States	2,000,000	25	S	July 2, 17	900	925
U. S. M. & T.	2,000,000	4	Q	Sep 29, 17	410	425

*And a special dividend of 3½%.

INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Surety	$5,000,000	1½	Q	Sep 29, 17	102	107
Bd. & Mtg. G.	5,000,000	4	Q	Nov 15, 17	185	195
City of N. Y.	583,000	2	..	July 1, 15	..	105
Commonw'lth	500,000	10	A	....	300	325
Continental	10,000,000	1.50	S	Jul 10, 17	$40	$45
Fidel. Phenix	2,500,000	10	S	Jul 10, 17	266	276
Ger. Alliance	1,000,000	..	..	Jul 16, 17	..	148
Ger.-Amer.	2,000,000	15	S	Jul 16, 17	455	465
Germ'a ($50)	1,000,000	11	S	July 5, 17	300	..
Globe & Rut.	700,000	9	S	Oct 1, 17	$700	..
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	2½	Q	Oct 1, 17	78	86
Home Fire	6,000,000	12½	S	July 8, 17	405	425
Lawyers Mtg	6,000,000	2	Q	Oct., 1917	90	100
Mtg. Bond Co	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 17	80	90
Nat. Surety	4,000,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 17	155	175
N.Y.T. & M.	2,125,000	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 17	50	70
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	July 6, 17	350	..
No.River($25)	600,000	5	S	July 1, 17	160	175
Pacific	400,000	5	S	Jul 17, 17	130	150
Realty Asso.	4,000,000	3	S	Jul 14, 17	70	80
Stuyv't ($100)	700,000	..	..	Jan 1, 17	..	70
Westc'r ($10)	500,000	10	Q	Nov 1, 17	26	29
Do rights	..	..	..	....	4¼	5

NEW YORK CITY TRACTIONS.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Bl'k'r St & F. Ferry stock	$900,000	¾	S	J. & J.	20	..
B'way&7thAv	2,100,000	2½	Q	Oct 15, 17	120	140
B'l'nC.R. ($10)	12,000,000	25c	Q	Oct 15, 17	145	155
Ch. & 10th St	650,000	2	Q	J,A,J,O	100	110
8th Av. R. R.	1,000,000	4	Q	J,A,J,O	225	260
42d St & G.St	748,000	4½	Q	F,M,A,N	200	240
Ninth Av.	800,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 17	130	150
8th Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾	Q	F,M,A,N	100	110

[Charter No. 29. Reserve District No. 2.]

REPORT OF CONDITION OF THE

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business on November 20, 1917.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$58,148,399.35		
Acceptances of other banks discounted	11,892,543.59		
Customers' liability account of acceptances of this bank purchased or discounted by it	1,000,000.02		
Total loans	$71,040,942.96		
Deduct: 1e. Acceptances of other banks payable at future date guaranteed by this bank, by indorsement or otherwise	2,021,500.00		$69,019,442.96
Customers' liability account of "Acceptances" executed by this bank and now outstanding			62,222.50
U. S. bonds (other than Liberty Bonds of 1917):			
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)	$6,783,000.00		
U. S. bonds and certificates of indebtedness pledged to secure U. S. deposits (par value)	89,589,000.00		
U. S. bonds and certificates of indebtedness owned and unpledged	2,631,180.00		
Premium on U. S. bonds	49,479.00		
Total U. S. bonds (other than Liberty Bonds) and certificates of indebtedness			99,052,659.00
Liberty Loan bonds, unpledged, 3½ per cent. and 4 per cent.			11,189,808.42
Bonds, securities, &c. (other than U. S.):			
Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledged to secure U. S. deposits	$10,237,027.67		
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged	65,649,791.49		
Total bonds, securities, &c.			75,886,819.16
Stocks, other than Federal Reserve Bank stock			52,900.00
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent. of subscription)			900,000.00
Value of banking house			1,750,000.00
Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank			17,066,226.48
Items with Federal Reserve Bank in process of collection (not available as reserve)			441,956.22
Cash in vault and net amounts due from national banks			7,719,557.28
Net amounts due from banks, bankers, and trust companies			296,688.93
Exchanges for clearing house			8,824,792.03
Checks on other banks in the same city or town as reporting bank. Total, $19,694,060.46.			2,411,066.00
Checks on banks located outside of city or town of reporting bank and other cash items			566,401.45
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer			407,150.00
Liberty Loan 3½ per cent. bonds loaned			520,000.00
U. S. certificates of indebtedness to secure bills payable			78,000,000.00
Total			$374,167,690.43

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$10,000,000.00
Surplus fund		20,000,000.00
Undivided profits	$8,936,752.22	
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	615,186.69	8,321,565.53
Amount reserved for taxes accrued		354,810.78
Circulating notes outstanding		6,621,200.00
Net amounts due to national banks		32,870,181.79
Net amounts due to banks, bankers, and trust companies. Total, $57,843,998.02.		24,973,816.23
Demand deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to Reserve (deposits payable within 30 days):		
Individual deposits subject to check		86,333,415.97
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days		113,118.82
Certified checks		2,202,682.23
Cashier's checks outstanding		4,326,224.36
Dividends unpaid. Total demand deposits, $92,975,761.38.		320.00
Time deposits subject to Reserve (payable after 30 days, or subject to 30 days or more notice, and postal savings):		
Certificates of deposit		2,407,087.22
Other time deposits. Total of time deposits, $2,532,087.22.		125,000.00
United States deposits:		
War loan deposit account		97,181,945.00
U. S. bonds borrowed without furnishing collateral security for same		275,000.00
Bills payable, with Federal Reserve Bank		78,000,000.00
Acceptances executed for customers	$1,062,222.52	
Less acceptances of this bank purchased or discounted	1,000,000.02	62,222.50
Total		$374,167,690.43
Acceptances of other banks payable at future date guaranteed by this bank, by indorsement or otherwise. (See Item 1e)		$2,021,500.00

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, FRANCIS L. HINE, President of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

FRANCIS L. HINE, President.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of November, 1917.
[Seal] HERBERT F. CHRISTIE, Notary Public. New York County, No. 69.

Correct—Attest:
GEO. F. BAKER, JR.
JACKSON E. REYNOLDS
CHARLES D. NORTON
} Directors.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of PERE MARQUETTE RAILROAD COMPANY OF INDIANA

issued under mortgage, dated May 22, 1903, to Eastern Trust Company and Charles M. Jesup, as trustees.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the amount payable out of the proceeds of sale of the property covered by the above mortgage upon the above bonds and appurtenant coupons maturing May 1, 1914, November 1, 1914, May 1, 1915, November 1, 1915, and May 1, 1916, has been determined by order of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan, Southern Division, and that any holder of the above mentioned bonds and coupons whose bonds and coupons have not been stamped by the undersigned Special Master to show any payment or crediting thereon of the dividend value thereof out of the proceeds of sale will be entitled to receive the amount payable upon said bonds and coupons as provided in the above order upon presentation of the bonds and coupons held by him, together with such ownership certificates as may be required by law, on December 18, 1917, to Old Colony Trust Company, as agent of the Special Master, at its office, No. 17 Court Street, Boston, Massachusetts, to be appropriately stamped with the amount of such payment.

The amount payable as aforesaid upon each First Mortgage Bond for $1,000 and, if in coupon form, when accompanied by the coupons appurtenant thereto due May 1, 1914, November 1, 1914, May 1, 1915, November 1, 1915, and May 1, 1916, and whether or not accompanied by the coupons appurtenant thereto due subsequent to May 1, 1916, is $392.59.

Dated, Detroit, Michigan, December 3, 1917.
WILLIAM S. SAYRES, JR., Special Master.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN RAILWAY COMPANY

issued under mortgage dated November 1, 1881, to New England Trust Company, as trustee.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the amount payable upon the above bonds and appurtenant coupons maturing June 1, 1914, December 1, 1914, June 1, 1915, and December 1, 1915, out of the proceeds of sale of the property covered by the above mortgage and out of the moneys heretofore deposited with the above Trustee, has been determined by order of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan, Southern Division, and that any holder of the above mentioned bonds and coupons whose bonds and coupons have not been stamped by the undersigned Special Master to show any payment or crediting thereon of the dividend value thereof out of the proceeds of sale and out of the moneys deposited as aforesaid will be entitled to receive the amount payable upon said bonds and coupons as provided by the above order upon presentation of the bonds and coupons held by him, together with such ownership certificates as may be required by law, on December 18, 1917, to Old Colony Trust Company, as agent of the Special Master, at its office, No. 17 Court Street, Boston, Massachusetts, to be appropriately stamped with the amount of such payment.

The amount payable as aforesaid upon each First Mortgage Bond for $1,000 and, if in coupon form, when accompanied by the coupons appurtenant thereto due June 1, 1914, December 1, 1914, June 1, 1915, and December 1, 1915, and whether or not accompanied by the coupons appurtenant thereto due subsequent to December 1, 1914, is $773.57.

Dated, Detroit, Michigan, December 3, 1917.
WILLIAM S. SAYRES, JR., Special Master.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of GRAND RAPIDS, BELDING & SAGINAW RAILROAD COMPANY

issued under mortgage dated March 1, 1899, to International Trust Company, trustee.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the amount payable out of the proceeds of sale of the property covered by the above mortgage upon the above bonds and appurtenant coupons maturing March 1, 1914, September 1, 1914, March 1, 1915, September 1, 1915, March 1, 1916, and September 1, 1916, has been determined by order of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan, Southern Division, and that any holder of the above mentioned bonds and coupons whose bonds and coupons have not been stamped by the undersigned Special Master to show any payment or crediting thereon of the dividend value thereof out of the proceeds of sale will be entitled to receive the amount payable upon said bonds and coupons as provided in the above order upon presentation of the bonds and coupons held by him, together with such ownership certificates as may be required by law, on December 18, 1917, to Old Colony Trust Company, as agent of the Special Master, at its office, No. 17 Court Street, Boston, Massachusetts, to be appropriately stamped with the amount of such payment.

The amount payable as aforesaid upon each First Mortgage Bond for $1,000 and, if in coupon form, when accompanied by the coupons appurtenant thereto due March 1, 1914, September 1, 1914, March 1, 1915, September 1, 1915, March 1, 1916, and September 1, 1916, and whether or not accompanied by the coupons appurtenant thereto due subsequent to September 1, 1916, is $230.77.

Dated, Detroit, Michigan, December 3, 1917.
WILLIAM S. SAYRES, JR., Special Master.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Consolidated Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of PERE MARQUETTE RAILROAD COMPANY

issued under Mortgage, dated January 2, 1901, to The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as trustee.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the amount payable out of the proceeds of sale of the property covered by the above mortgage upon the above bonds and appurtenant coupons maturing July 1, 1914, has been determined by order of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan, Southern Division, and that any holder of the above mentioned bonds and appurtenant coupons whose bonds and coupons have not been stamped by the undersigned Special Master to show any payment or crediting thereon of the dividend value thereof out of the proceeds of sale will be entitled to receive the amount payable upon said bonds and coupons as provided in the above order upon the presentation of the bonds and coupons held by him, together with such ownership certificates as may be required by law, on December 18, 1917, to The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as agent of the Special Master, at its office, No. 22 William Street, New York City, to be appropriately stamped with the amount of such payment.

The amount as aforesaid upon each Consolidated Bond for $1,000 and, if in coupon form, when accompanied by the coupon appurtenant thereto due July 1, 1914, and whether or not accompanied by the coupons appurtenant thereto due subsequent to July 1, 1914, is $460.90.

Dated, Detroit, Michigan, December 3, 1917.
WILLIAM S. SAYRES, JR., Special Master.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
First Consolidated Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE RAILROAD COMPANY

issued under mortgage, dated March 1, 1889, to Central Trust Company of New York, as trustee.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the amount payable out of the proceeds of sale of the property covered by the above mortgage upon the above bonds and appurtenant coupons maturing May 1, 1914, November 1, 1914, May 1, 1915, November 1, 1915, and May 1, 1916, has been determined by order of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan, Southern Division, and that any holder of the above mentioned bonds and coupons whose bonds and coupons have not been stamped by the undersigned Special Master to show any payment or crediting thereon of the dividend value thereof out of the proceeds of sale will be entitled to receive the amount payable upon said bonds and coupons as provided in the above order upon presentation of the bonds and coupons held by him, together with such ownership certificates as may be required by law, on December 18, 1917, to Central Trust Company of New York, as agent of the Special Master, at its office, No. 54 Wall Street, New York City, to be appropriately stamped with the amount of such payment.

The amount payable as aforesaid upon each Consolidated Bond for $1,000 and, if in coupon form, when accompanied by the coupons appurtenant thereto due May 1, 1914, November 1, 1914, May 1, 1915, November 1, 1915, and May 1, 1916, and whether or not accompanied by the coupons appurtenant thereto due subsequent to May 1, 1916, is $701.74.

Dated, Detroit, Michigan, December 3, 1917.
WILLIAM S. SAYRES, JR., Special Master.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of CHICAGO & NORTH MICHIGAN RAILROAD COMPANY

issued under mortgage dated May 1, 1891, to Old Colony Trust Company, as trustee.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the amount payable out of the proceeds of sale of the property covered by the above mortgage upon the above bonds and appurtenant coupons maturing May 1, 1914, November 1, 1914, May 1, 1915, November 1, 1915, and May 1, 1916, has been determined by order of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan, Southern Division, and that any holder of the above mentioned bonds and coupons whose bonds and coupons have not been stamped by the undersigned Special Master to show any payment or crediting thereon of the dividend value thereof out of the proceeds of sale will be entitled to receive the amount payable upon said bonds and coupons as provided in the above order upon presentation of the bonds and coupons held by him, together with such ownership certificates as may be required by law, on December 18, 1917, to Old Colony Trust Company, as agent of the Special Master, at its office, No. 17 Court Street, Boston, Massachusetts, to be appropriately stamped with the amount of such payment.

The amount payable as aforesaid upon each First Mortgage Bond for $1,000 and, if in coupon form, when accompanied by the coupons appurtenant thereto due May 1, 1914, November 1, 1914, May 1, 1915, November 1, 1915, and May 1, 1916, and whether or not accompanied by the coupons appurtenant thereto due subsequent to May 1, 1916, is $314.94.

Dated, Detroit, Michigan, December 3, 1917.
WILLIAM S. SAYRES, JR., Special Master.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
First Consolidated Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds of DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS & WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY

issued under mortgage dated December 15, 1896, to Old Colony Trust Company, as trustee.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the amount payable out of the proceeds of sale of the property covered by the above mortgage upon the above bonds and appurtenant coupons maturing April 1, 1912, April 1, 1914, October 1, 1914, April 1, 1915, October 1, 1915, and April 1, 1916, has been determined by order of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan, Southern Division, and that any holder of the above mentioned bonds and coupons whose bonds and coupons have not been stamped by the undersigned Special Master to show any payment or crediting thereon of the dividend value thereof out of the proceeds of sale will be entitled to receive the amount payable upon said bonds and coupons as provided in the above order upon presentation of the bonds and coupons held by him, together with such ownership certificates as may be required by law, on December 18, 1917, to Old Colony Trust Company, as agent of the Special Master, at its office, No. 17 Court Street, Boston, Massachusetts, to be appropriately stamped with the amount of such payment.

The amount payable as aforesaid upon each First Consolidated Mortgage Bond for $1,000 and, if in coupon form, when accompanied by the coupons appurtenant thereto due April 1, 1912, April 1, 1914, October 1, 1914, April 1, 1915, October 1, 1915, and April 1, 1916, and whether or not accompanied by the coupons appurtenant thereto due subsequent to April 1, 1916, is $650.68.

Dated, Detroit, Michigan, December 3, 1917.
WILLIAM S. SAYRES, JR., Special Master.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Port Huron Division First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE RAILROAD COMPANY

issued under mortgage dated May 17, 1889, to Central Trust Company of New York, as trustee.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the amount payable out of the proceeds of sale of the property covered by the above mortgage upon the above bonds and appurtenant coupons maturing April 1, 1914, October 1, 1914, April 1, 1915, October 1, 1915, April 1, 1916, and October 1, 1916, has been determined by order of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan, Southern Division, and that any holder of the above mentioned bonds and coupons whose bonds and coupons have not been stamped by the undersigned Special Master to show any payment or crediting thereon of the dividend value thereof out of the proceeds of sale will be entitled to receive the amount payable upon said bonds and coupons as provided in the above order upon presentation of the bonds and coupons held by him, together with such ownership certificates as may be required by law, on December 18, 1917, to Central Trust Company of New York, as agent of the Special Master, at its office, No. 54 Wall Street, New York City, to be appropriately stamped with the amount of such payment.

The amount payable as aforesaid upon each Port Huron Division First Mortgage Bond for $1,000 and, if in coupon form, when accompanied by the coupons appurtenant thereto due April 1, 1914, October 1, 1914, April 1, 1915, October 1, 1915, April 1, 1916, and October 1, 1916, and whether or not accompanied by the coupons appurtenant thereto due subsequent to October 1, 1916, is $342.87.

Dated, Detroit, Michigan, December 3, 1917.
WILLIAM S. SAYRES, JR., Special Master.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds of FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE RAILROAD COMPANY

issued under mortgage, dated October 1, 1880, to William W. Crapo and Alfred M. Hoyt, as trustees.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the amount payable out of the proceeds of sale of the property covered by the above mortgage upon the above bonds and appurtenant coupons maturing April 1, 1912, April 1, 1914, October 1, 1914, April 1, 1915, October 1, 1915, April 1, 1916, and October 1, 1916, has been determined by order of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan, Southern Division, and that any holder of the above mentioned bonds and coupons whose bonds and coupons have not been stamped by the undersigned Special Master to show any payment or crediting thereon of the dividend value thereof out of the proceeds of sale will be entitled to receive the amount payable upon said bonds and coupons as provided in the above order upon presentation of the bonds and coupons held by him, together with such ownership certificates as may be required by law, on December 18, 1917, to Old Colony Trust Company, as agent of the Special Master, at its office, No. 17 Court Street, Boston, Massachusetts, to be appropriately stamped with the amount of such payment.

The amount payable as aforesaid upon each First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bond for $1,000 and, if in coupon form, when accompanied by the coupons appurtenant thereto due April 1, 1912, April 1, 1914, October 1, 1914, April 1, 1915, October 1, 1915, April 1, 1916, and October 1, 1916, and whether or not accompanied by the coupons appurtenant thereto, due subsequent to October 1, 1916, is $853.82.

Dated, Detroit, Michigan, December 3, 1917.
WILLIAM S. SAYRES, JR., Special Master.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Refunding Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of PERE MARQUETTE RAILROAD COMPANY

issued under mortgage, dated January 5, 1905, to Central Trust Company of New York, as trustee.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the amount payable out of the proceeds of sale of the property covered by the above mortgage upon the above bonds and appurtenant coupons maturing respectively July 1, 1912, July 1, 1913, January 1, 1914, July 1, 1914, and January 1, 1915, has been determined by order of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan, Southern Division, and that any holder of the above mentioned bonds and appurtenant coupons whose bonds and coupons have not been stamped by the undersigned Special Master to show any payment or crediting thereon of the dividend value thereof out of the proceeds of sale and whose bonds and coupons are entitled to share in the distribution of said proceeds of sale as provided in the above order, will be entitled to receive the amount payable upon said bonds and coupons as provided in the above order upon the presentation of the bonds and coupons held by him, together with such ownership certificates as may be required by law, on December 18, 1917, to Bankers Trust Company, as agent of the Special Master, at its office, No. 16 Wall Street, New York City, to be appropriately stamped with the amount of such payment.

The amount payable as aforesaid upon each Refunding Bond for $1,000, in respect of the principal amount thereof and of the interest accrued on said principal amount from and after January 1, 1915, and in addition to the amount payable out of the proceeds of sale upon or in respect of the coupons or installments of interest appurtenant thereto, is $117.01.

Dated, Detroit, Michigan, December 3, 1917.
WILLIAM S. SAYRES, JR., Special Master.

THE WASHINGTON WATER POWER COMPANY OF SPOKANE, WASHINGTON. First Refunding Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Bonds of 1909, Due 1939.

The Trustee has $33,297.10 to invest for the quarterly purchase of bonds for the Sinking Fund, and will receive offers of bonds up to noon Saturday, December 15, 1917.

Proposals should be directed as follows: "Proposals to Sinking Fund of The Washington Water Power Company, The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Nos. 16-22 William Street, New York, N. Y."

Circulars giving details may be had on application.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By EDWIN S. MARSTON, President.
New York, November 30, 1917.

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC CO., PHOENIX, ARIZONA. First Mortgage 6% 20-Year Sinking Fund Gold Bonds.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to twelve o'clock noon on December 17, 1917, for the sale to it of bonds as above described, sufficient to exhaust the sum of $17,414.61.

The right is reserved to reject any and all tenders.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.

LUMBERMENS National Bank of Portland, located at Portland, in the State of Oregon, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

E. G. CRAWFORD, President.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Chartered 1799.
BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY.
New York, November 2, 1917.

Notice is hereby given that an election for twelve Directors of the Manhattan Company will be held at their Banking House, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the fourth day of December next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

By order of the Directors.
D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

LINDSAY P. McKINLEY
and
ALFRED M. MORRIS
announce that a partnership has been entered into between them under the firm name of
McKINLEY & MORRIS
with offices at
11 Wall Street
where they will transact a general bond business dealing in railroad, public utility, municipal and government securities.
New York, December 1, 1917. Telephone Rector 2334-5-6.

MONEY RATES

On Call.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renewals.
Nov. 26	3½	3	3½	3½
Nov. 27	3	2¾	2¾	3
Nov. 28	4	3	4	3
Nov. 29	Holiday.			
Nov. 30	6	5	5	6
Dec. 1	5	5	5	5
Week's range—High			6	6
Low			2¾	3
Same week last year—High			6½	5
Low			3	4
Year to date—High			10	6
Low			1½	1¾
Same period last year—High			6	5
Low			1¾	1¾

On Time.

	60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.
Nov. 26	5¼@5½	5¼@5½	5¼@5¾
Nov. 27	5¼@5½	5¼@5¾	5¼@5¾
Nov. 28	5¼	5¼	5¼@5¾
Nov. 29	Holiday.		
Nov. 30	5¼	5½@5¾	5½@5¾
Dec. 1	5¼	5½@5¾	5½@5¾
Week's range—High	5¼	5¾	5¾
Low	5¼	5¼	5¼
Same week last year—High	4	4	4½
Low	3¾	3¾	3¾
Year to date—High	6	6	6
Low	2½	2½	2¾
Same period last year—High	4½	4½	5
Low	2½	2½	2¾

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ... 3¼@3½
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days ... 3½@3¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ... 4½@5

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.
30 to 60 days ... 5
4 to 6 months ... 5½@5¾

Other Names.
4 to 6 months ... 5¾

DISCOUNT RATES—FEDERAL RESERVE BANK'S COMMERCIAL PAPER.

	15 or Less.	Over 15, up to 30.	Over 30, up to 60.	Over 60, up to 90.
Boston	*3½	†4	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4
Richmond	4	4½	4½	4½
Atlanta	3½	4	4	4½
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3½	4	4	4½
Minneapolis	4	4	4	4½
Kansas City	4	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	3½	4	4	4½
S. Francisco	3½	4	4	4½

*10 days or less. †Over 10 days.

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	4	4	4
New York	5	3½	3½	..
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½	3½
Cleveland	5	†3½	4	4
Richmond	4½	4	4	3½
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3½
Chicago	5	3½	3½	..
St. Louis	5	3½	3½	3½
Minneapolis	5	3½	4	4½
Kansas City	5	4	4	4
Dallas	5	3½	3½	3½
S. Francisco	5½	3½	4	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent. †This bank has a rate of 3 per cent. for 30-day acceptances.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
Nov. 26	Par	†5c	†15@5c	Par
Nov. 27	Par	†5c	†15@5c	Par
Nov. 28	Par	†5c	†15@5c	Par
Nov. 29	Holiday.			
Nov. 30	Par	†5c	†15@5c	Par
Dec. 1	Par	†5c	†15@5c	Par

†Discount.

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

	Money.	Short Bills.	3 Mos.	Paris Ex. on London.
Nov. 26	4	4½	4¾	27f 25½c
Nov. 27	4	4½	4¾	27f 25½c
Nov. 28	3¾	4½	4¾	27f 25½c
Nov. 29	3¾	4½	4¾	27f 23c
Nov. 30	3¾	4½	4¾	27f 23c
Dec. 1	3¾	4½	4¾	27f 23c

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Brit. Consols. London.	British 4½%.	Rentes. Paris.
Nov. 26	56	99¼	59f 75c
Nov. 27	56	99¼	59f 75c
Nov. 28	56	99¼	59f 75c
Nov. 29	55⅞	99¼	59f 75c
Nov. 30	56	99¼	59f 75c
Dec. 1	56	99¼	59f 75c

BAR SILVER.

	London.	New York.
Nov. 26	42¾d	84¼c
Nov. 27	42¾d	84¼c
Nov. 28	42¾d	84¼c
Nov. 29	42¾d	84¼c
Nov. 30	42¾d	84¼c
Dec. 1	42¾d	84¼c

UNLISTED INVESTMENTS PRICED.

Long list of securities not quoted elsewhere with prices bid and offered published in the Open Security Market of The Annalist every Monday. On all news stands; 10 cents, $4.00 a year by mail. The Annalist, published by The New York Times, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON.

	Demand. High.	Low.	Last.
Nov. 26	4.75 7/16	4.75 7/16	4.75 7/16
Nov. 27	4.75 7/16	4.75 7/16	4.75 7/16
Nov. 28	4.75 7/16	4.75 7/16	4.75 7/16
Nov. 29	Holiday.		
Nov. 30	4.75 7/16	4.75 7/16	4.75 7/16
Dec. 1	4.75 7/16	4.75 7/16	4.75 7/16

	Cables. High.	Low.	Last.
Nov. 26	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16
Nov. 27	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16
Nov. 28	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16
Nov. 29	Holiday.		
Nov. 30	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16
Dec. 1	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16

	Demand.	Cables.
Week's range—High	4.75 7/16	4.76 7/16
Low	4.75 7/16	4.76 7/16
Same week last year—High	4.75⅝	4.76 7/16
Low	4.75½	4.76⅜
Year to date—High	4.7590	4.77
Low	4.75	4.7641¼
Same period last year—High	4.78	4.78½
Low	4.73⅞	4.74½

PARIS.

	Demand. High.	Low.	Last.	Cables. High.	Low.	Last.
Nov. 26	5.74¼	5.73⅞	5.74¼	5.72½	5.72½	5.72½
Nov. 27	5.74¼	5.74½	5.74¼	5.71¾	5.71¾	5.71¾
Nov. 28	5.74¼	5.74¾	5.74¼	5.72½	5.72½	5.72½
Nov. 29	Holiday.					
Nov. 30	5.74¼	5.74¼	5.74¼	5.72¼	5.72¼	5.72¼
Dec. 1	5.74¼	5.74¼	5.74¼	5.72	5.72	5.72

	Demand.	Cables.
Week's range—High	5.73⅞	5.71¾
Low	5.74¾	5.72½
Same week last year—High	5.84½	5.83¼
Low	5.85	5.83¾
Year to date—High	5.68	5.67
Low	5.85½	5.84¾
Same period last year—High	5.82¾	5.82
Low	6.08½	6.07½

	Greece. Dem.	Cables.	Russia. *Dem.	*Cables.
Nov. 26	19.40	19.45	13.10	13.35
Nov. 27	19.40	19.45	13.35	13.60
Nov. 28	19.40	19.45	13.15	13.40
Nov. 29	Holiday.			
Nov. 30	19.40	19.45	12.90	13.00
Dec. 1	19.40	19.45	12.75	13.00
Week's range—High	19.40	19.45	13.35	13.60
Low	19.40	19.45	12.75	13.00
Year to date—High	20.65	20.65	30.20	29.95
Low	19.40	19.45	11.00	11.25

*Closing price.

CHINA.

	Hongkong. Dem.	Cab's.	Peking. Dem.	Cab's.
Week's range—High	71.00	71.25	107.00	107.25
Low	71.00	71.25	107.00	107.25

	Shanghai. Dem.	Cables.
Week's range—High	100.00	100.25
Low	100.00	100.25

Year to date—High	82.00	82.25	128.00	128.25	132.00	132.25
Low	55.00	55.10	83.00	83.12½	80.00	80.12½

INDIA. PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

	Bombay. Dem.	Cab's.	Calcutta. Dem.	Cab's.	Manila. Dem.	Cab's.
Week's range—High	34.50	34.75	34.50	34.75	50.125	50.25
Low	34.50	34.75	34.50	34.75	50.00	50.125
Year to date—High	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	51.12½	51.25
Low	32.25	32.37½	32.25	32.37½	50.00	50.12½

SPAIN. JAPAN.

	Spain Dem.	Cab's.	Kobe. Dem.	Cab's.	Yokohama. Dem.	Cables.
Week's range—High	23.65	23.72	52.00	52.25	52.00	52.25
Low	23.60	23.68	51.75	52.00	52.00	52.25
Year to date—High	23.90	24.90	52.00	52.50	52.00	52.50
Low	21.05	21.15	50.75	50.87½	50.70	50.87½

SOUTH AMERICA.

	Buenos Aires. Demand.	Cables.	Rio. Demand.	Cables.
Week's range—High	47.01	47.11	26.22	26.32
Low	46.71	46.81	25.67	25.77
Year to date—High	47.01	47.11	27.25	27.37½
Low	42.69	42.89	23.50	23.62½

	Switzerland. Dem.	Cables.	Holland. Dem.	Cables.	Italy. Dem.	Cables.
Nov. 26	4.36	4.33	44.00	44.50	8.70	8.69
Nov. 27	4.37	4.35	44.00	44.50	8.06	8.05
Nov. 28	4.35	4.32½	44.00	44.50	8.11	8.10
Nov. 29	Holiday.					
Nov. 30	4.36	4.33¾	44.25	44.75	8.27	8.26
Dec. 1	4.32	4.29	44.25	44.50	8.16	8.15
Week's range—High	4.32	4.29	44.25	44.75	8.06	8.05
Low	4.37	4.35	44.00	44.50	8.70	8.69
Same week last year—High	5.18	5.17½	40.75	40.87½	6.73¼	6.72½
Low	5.18½	5.17¾	40.75	40.81¼	6.75½	6.74½
Year to date—High	4.32	4.29	45.50	45.75	6.85½	6.87½
Low	5.18½	5.15¾	40.18¾	40.25	8.97	8.96
Same period last year—High	5.15	5.14	45.18¾	45.31¼	6.21	6.20
Low	5.33½	5.33¼	40.75	40.81¼	6.79	6.78

SCANDINAVIA.

	Copenhagen. Dem.	Cables.	Stockholm. Dem.	Cables.	Christiania. Dem.	Cables.
Nov. 26	33.50	34.00	36.75	37.25	34.00	34.50
Nov. 27	32.50	33.50	36.25	36.75	33.00	33.50
Nov. 28	33.25	33.75	36.50	37.00	33.75	34.00
Nov. 29	Holiday.					
Nov. 30	33.50	34.00	37.00	37.50	34.00	34.00
Dec. 1	33.50	34.00	37.00	37.50	34.00	34.50
Week's range—High	33.50	34.00	37.00	37.50	34.00	34.50
Low	32.50	33.00	36.25	36.75	33.00	33.50
Year to date—High	36.00	36.25	45.50	46.00	36.00	36.50
Low	27.05	27.12	29.85	29.45	27.80	27.90

UNLISTED INVESTMENTS.

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MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

OHIO COPPER CO. OF UTAH.
Stockholders' Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the Ohio Copper Company of Utah will be held at the office of Andrews & Nelson, Augusta, Maine, on Thursday, January 3, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors, and a clerk, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Stockholders of record at the close of business on Dec. 7, 1917, will be entitled to vote at the meeting.

SAMUEL K. KELLOCK, Secretary.
New York, Dec. 1, 1917.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF READ HOLLIDAY & SONS, LTD.:

You are hereby notified that the annual meeting of Read Holliday & Sons, Ltd., will be held at the office of the corporation, No. 160 Franklin Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, on Tuesday, December 18th, 1917, for the purpose of electing directors of the corporation and of transacting such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated: New York, November 14, 1917.
(Signed) NORMAN W. TEALE, Secretary.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the ATLANTIC HOTEL SUPPLY COMPANY, INCORPORATED, a corporation of New York, be held on the 12th day of December, A. D. 1917, at 11:00 o'clock A. M., at 674-6 Hudson Street, New York City, New York, for the purpose of voting upon the proposition that such corporation be forthwith dissolved.

E. WILSON,
C. R. MacDONALD,
G. M. WILLETS.
Directors of Atlantic Hotel Supply Company, Inc.

CARDENAS-AMERICAN SUGAR COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the CARDENAS-AMERICAN SUGAR COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, 43 Exchange Place, New York City, New York, on Monday, December 17th, 1917, at 12:30 P. M., for the election of directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

T. W. MOFFAT, Secretary.
New York, N. Y., November 22nd, 1917.

MATANZAS-AMERICAN SUGAR COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the MATANZAS-AMERICAN SUGAR COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, 43 Exchange Place, New York City, New York, on Monday, December 17th, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

T. W. MOFFAT, Secretary.
New York, N. Y., November 22nd, 1917.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

CERTIFICATE TO CONTINUE USE OF the partnership name of GEO. B. DUREN & SONS.

WHEREAS, The partnership heretofore existing between GEORGE B. DUREN, HARRY L. DUREN and WILLIAM A. DUREN, under the firm name of GEO. B. DUREN & SONS, has been dissolved and terminated by the death of the said GEORGE B. DUREN prior to the date hereof; and,

WHEREAS, The said copartnership has transacted business in this State for a period of more than three years under the said firm name of GEO. B. DUREN & SONS; and,

WHEREAS, The business of said copartnership as selling agents for the Manville Company, of Providence, R. I., has been and is to be continued and carried on by the subscribers, who are desirous of continuing the use of the firm name of GEO. B. DUREN & SONS; and,

WHEREAS, Lawful consent has been duly obtained from the estate and heirs of said GEORGE B. DUREN to continue the use of said firm name,

NOW, THEREFORE, we, HARRY L. DUREN, residing at No. 566 Mt. Prospect Avenue, Newark, County of Essex, State of New Jersey; WALTER M. IRVING, residing at No. 772 St. Nicholas Avenue, City, County and State of New York, and JERRY W. LETSON, residing at Stelton, Middlesex County, State of New Jersey, do hereby certify that, in accordance with the provisions of the statutes of the State of New York relating to partnerships, we are the only persons doing business of intending to do business under the said firm name of GEO. B. DUREN & SONS, and that the principal place of business of the said GEO. B. DUREN & SONS has been and is now located at No. 57 Leonard Street, Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York.

Dated, November 20th, 1917.

HARRY L. DUREN,
[Seal] WALTER M. IRVING,
JERRY W. LETSON.

State of New York, County of New York.—ss.:

On this Twentieth day of November, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seventeen, before me personally came HARRY L. DUREN, WALTER M. IRVING and JERRY W. LETSON, to me known and known to me to be the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing certificate and they thereupon severally duly acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

[Seal] JOSEPH A. HUBBARD,
Notary Public, Kings Co.
Cert. filed in N. Y. Co., No. 378.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State ss:

This certificate, issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that the MARTINIQUE GARAGE, INC., a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on this 22nd day of November, 1917, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under section 221 of the General Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

Witness my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the [L. S.] City of Albany, this twenty-second day of November, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen.

A. B. PARKER,
Deputy Secretary of State.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, ss.:

This certificate, issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that the CHARLES S. PLATT COMPANY, a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office, on this 28th day of November, 1917, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under Section 221 of the General Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

Witness my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City [Seal.] of Albany, this twenty-eighth day of November, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen.

A. B. PARKER,
Deputy Secretary of State.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN OF THE DISsolution of KRUSKAL CO., Dec. 1st, 1917, consisting of A. H. KRUSKAL and C. W. FREEMAN, by mutual consent.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MIMEOGRAPH PAPER.—Sealed proposals, to be opened at 2 o'clock P. M., December 7, 1917, are invited for the furnishing of 600,000 pounds white or cream paper, for use on mimeograph; paper to be soft wove finish, free from ground wood pulp, weight cut to 8x15 inches, seven pounds to the ream of 500 sheets; to be put up in two ream packages. Proposals should be addressed to Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and endorsed, "Proposal for Mimeograph Paper." The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids or to split the award. Bid to be F. O. B. Factory, location of which must be stated in proposals. Samples of paper to be furnished with proposal.

PROPOSALS FOR COMMISSARY FOODstuffs, etc., Office of Panama Rail Road Company, 24 State Street, New York, November 27.—Sealed proposals are invited for furnishing commissary foodstuffs, etc., to the Panama Rail Road Company in accordance with terms and conditions contained in Circular No. P-373. Circulars and full information may be obtained at the following-named places, at which points bids will be received and opened in public on date and at time stated: The Purchasing Department, Panama Rail Road Company, 24 State Street, New York; Office of Purchasing Commissary, U. S. A., Audubon Building, New Orleans, La., and Depot Quartermaster, U. S. A., 115-128 East Ontario Street, Chicago, Ill. Bids will be received at New York until 2.00 P. M.; at Chicago and New Orleans until 1.00 P. M.; December 12, 1917. R. E. Rutherford, Commissary Purchasing Agent, Panama Rail Road Company, 24 State Street, New York.

PUTS MANY QUERIES ON MILK CONTROL

Federal Commission Considers Proposal Involving State Supervision of Distributing Agencies.

PLANS RELIEF MEASURES

Security League Urges Organization of Consumers' Unions to Check Extortion by Dealers.

The Federal Milk Commission which expects to fix the price for milk in this State will resume its hearings in the City Hall today. From a list of queries made public yesterday it is apparent that the commission has under consideration a plan for pooling the interests of the various milk distributing companies and operating them under State supervision as a single unit during the war as a relief measure. This plan probably will be carried out along the lines under which the railroads are now being operated. The queries are to be submitted to the various organizations representing the milk consumers, and they will be asked to produce testimony on the subject at the public hearings. The queries were drawn up by a committee of the Federal Commission of the Middle States.

From the questions it would appear that the Food Administration wants information as to what advantage or disadvantage would result if the State should distribute milk through a central controlling station. The commission also wants information as to why the housewives have not more generally used the milk powder in their kitchens. It may also take up the question why powdered milk is not generally on sale in retail stores. Here are the questions on the distribution problem on which the commission wants light:

1—To what extent is delivery duplicated in your section?

2—Would you be in favor of one of the following methods:

(a) Assigning a single district to a single distributer.

(b) A central distributing system through the combination of all distributing companies.

(c) A central distributing system operated by the State.

(d) A delivery express system carrying the milk of all companies.

3—Would you be satisfied with daytime deliveries?

4—How can the State help any more under the conditions now existing?

These are the questions bearing on the purchasing problem:

1—How do the consumers whom you know buy milk?

2—What do they pay per quart?

3—Do you know of any cheaper way of securing a milk supply?

4—If so, why not run the cheaper sources utilized?

5—Have you any suggestions to make as to how consumers can get milk more cheaply?

6—Why is powdered milk not more generally used for kitchen purposes?

The National Security League announced yesterday that it intended to create Citizens' Consumers Unions in all the cities and large towns in every State to supplement the work of the Food Administration. The league's officers believe that the situation is so serious that it must enlist at once the efforts of its 100,000 members. It believes that Consumers' Unions would create a needed supervision, and check small dealers not under the control of the Federal authorities.

In a letter to the Chairmen of all branches it is explained that members of the proposed Consumers' Unions would be asked to report to the Central Committee all violations of regulations or instances of exorbitant prices. Continuing the letter says:

"There must also be a committee to visit unfair dealers, and by tactfully appealing to their patriotism and business sense, backed up by the power of the Consumers' Union and through publicity, they should be able to bring about a better condition of affairs. If, however, this fails, there always remains a chance for wholesale purchases through co-operative stores, free open-air markets, &c."

REFUSES TO INCREASE PARCEL POST WEIGHTS

Interstate Commerce Commission Acts Upon Protest of N. Y. Merchants' Association.

As a result of a recent appeal by the Merchants' Association of this city, the Interstate Commerce Commission has refused to permit Postmaster General Burleson to increase the maximum weights of parcel post packages.

Maximum weights of post packages are fifty pounds within the first and second zones and twenty pounds within the third and eighth zones. The Postmaster General recently asked the Interstate Commerce Commission to let him raise these maximum weights to seventy and fifty pounds respectively. The Merchants' Association protested on the ground that to increase the weight of parcel post packages would hamper the Post Office Department's first class mail service and would delay passenger trains.

"The Commission considers it essential to make an independent investigation of present methods of handling parcel post matter," Interstate Commerce Commissioner C. C. McChord has written to the Postmaster General in holding up the latter's application. "The Commission will also investigate alleged delays to passenger trains in handling the mails and the probable effect of an increase in the volume of parcel post matter upon train service. One or more of the Commission's inspectors will be detailed to this work. The results of this investigation will be presented in such form that they can be later made a part of the Railway Mail Pay record."

The Merchants' Association is issuing an appeal to its members for specific instances of delays in the mails which seem to have been caused in connection with parcel post handling.

CALLS IN BUSINESS MEN.

Chamber of Commerce Prepares for Further Co-operation in the War.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Chairman of War Service Committees, representing every branch of industry in the country, have been called by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States to meet here on Dec. 12 to perfect plans for co-operation with the Government.

These committees, which will take over the work of the abandoned Special Industrial and Business Committees of the Council of Natitonal Defense's Advisory Commission, already are effecting their organizations. The purpose of the meeting is to get in touch with the Government.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Out of Town.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 1.—A petition in bankruptcy was filed today by Bartel Jonely, a cheesemaker, with liabilities of $40,981 and assets of $41,092.

APPEALS TO M'ADOO IN RISK LIQUIDATION

Hurd Asks That Maps and Surveys in Possession of German Companies Be Withdrawn.

The American Defense Society, which brought about the order from Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo prohibiting all enemy and ally-of-enemy fire insurance companies from further business in this country and ordering liquidation to begin, asserted in a report issued yesterday by Chairman W. C. Quimby of the society's Executive Committee that during the process of liquidation information of value to Germany will continue to be received by the interests identified with these companies unless Mr. McAdoo finds a way of withholding it from such inspection. This information, Mr. Quimby points out, reaches the German owned companies through reports made in the usual way by the Board of Fire Underwriters. In support of his statement Chairman Quimby made public the following part of a letter written by Richard M. Hurd, Chairman of the American Defense Society, to Secretary McAdoo:

"In connection with the liquidation of these companies, I venture to point out sources of danger unless they are covered by your instructions to the representatives whom you have put in charge of these companies. One is that these companies now have in their possession and will continue to receive a large supply of maps, surveys, and detailed information regarding munition plants, movements of explosives, factories, piers, &c. Would it not be prudent to withdraw this information from these German companies at the earliest possible moment?"

Mr. Hurd suggests to the Secretary that the funds of these companies, amounting to many millions of dollars, be transferred from pro-German banks or banking houses to American banks. He believes that practically all of these funds are in possession of pro-German financial institutions, and may have been used to establish credits to strengthen German finances.

An example of the nature of reports received by enemy-owned insurance companies from the New York Board of Fire Underwriters, Bureau of Surveys, is also given in the statement of the society. The information is contained in a printed report sent to members, covering "Transportation of Explosives" and a "Summary of Explosives Handled at Various Piers and Terminals at New York Harbor." These reports, it is said, have been received by enemy-owned insurance companies. That part of the report pertaining to explosives is as follows:

Railway, Station A.—At closed freight pier, about nine cars daily of explosives, including smokeless powder and wet nitro-gellulose (gun cotton). And also every two weeks one car of dynamite (this shipment for local purpose).

Railroad System, Station X.—At float bridges, about nine cars each week of loaded projectiles (complete, except fuses not assembled therein,) and small arms ammunition.

Railway, Station Q.—At closed pier X, about two cars per day, all, of detonating fuses, smokeless powder, black powder, and blasting caps. Also at same pier, less than carload lots of black powder, smokeless powder, and dynamite handled once a week in regular local business.

Railway, Station Z.—Fifteen to twenty cars of hay each week during season, and less than carload lots of strike-any-where matches every six months.

Railway, Station Y.—At open platform, about 465 feet south of Blank Avenue R. R. Bridge, about nine cars per week of explosives, including loaded projectiles (complete) and wet picric acid.

The underwriters' report, it is said, also announces the locations of ninety-four dynamite magazines, and the number of pounds of dynamite permitted in each.

BUTTERFLY HUNTER FOUND.

Karl Baust in Bellevue After Mental Collapse.

During a quarter of a century Karl Baust, now 63 years old, has collected butterflies in the Bronx and neighboring districts. He had preserved thousands of specimens and had sold many more to educational institutions. So when he failed to return on Thursday to his home at 831 Washington Avenue, the Bronx, his friends and relatives searched the fields and wooded streams until last night, when his daughter, Miss Cecilia Baust, found her father in Bellevue Hospital. A policeman found Mr. Baust wandering near Broadway.

"I've never known my father to come south of the Harlem River for years—he said he never felt happy when out of the Bronx," said Miss Baust.

At the time he became a butterfly collector Baust had a chain of twenty-six saloons in Yorkville, which brought him in a large income. Gradually his passion for gathering specimens led him to dispose of his saloons and to give all of his time to his hobby. Some years ago he began to receive orders from colleges, high schools and universities for specimens from his vast collection, and soon he was receiving a good income from sales. But there were some 10,000 specimens, the most rare examples of all his collection, he said, which he declined to sell at any price, and these are now in frames in the Washington Avenue house which he owns.

Physicians at Bellevue do not know what is ailing the old butterfly collector, so they have placed him in the psychopathic ward for observation.

STREET-CAR DELAY GROWS.

T. P. Shonts Shows It Has Increased 400 Per Cent. Over Last Year.

Theodore P. Shonts, President of the New York Railways Company, today made the following statement with reference to delays to trolley cars and collisions with wagons in the month of October: Cars were delayed five minutes or more 5,064 times, an increase of nearly 400 per cent. over October of last year. Of the total number of delays, 1,411 were due to cars being blocked by vehicles. Construction work by outside contractors, fires, and various miscellaneous causes were responsible for 1,792 other delays over which the company had no control.

There were 522 collisions between trolley cars and vehicles, many of them on Madison Avenue, which receives a heavy overflow of traffic from Fifth Avenue. The company is endeavoring, through appeals to teamsters, trucking companies, and others controlling large numbers of vehicles, to keep vehicles off street-car tracks and cut down many delays to which the public is subjected.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Forecast:

N. C. and S. C.—Fair and somewhat warmer Mon. Tues. cloudy; light s. w. winds.

Ga. and Fla. — Fair Mon. and probably Tues.; light s. w. to s. winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Mon. and probably Tues., colder Tues.; light winds, becoming n. w.

Tenn.—Fair Mon., colder in w. Tues. fair, colder in e.

Ky.—Fair and colder Mon. Tues. fair.

Ohio—Cloudy and warmer Mon., probably rain. Tues. fair and colder.

Ind.—Fair and colder Mon. Tues. cloudy.

Lower Mich.—Snow Mon. Tues. fair; not much change in temperature.

Upper Mich.—Snow Mon., rising temperature in e. Tues. cloudy.

La., Ark., Okla., and Tex.—Fair Mon. and probably Tues.

Ill.—Cloudy Mon. and probably Tues.; colder Mon.

Mo., Wis.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; colder Mon.

Minn., Iowa, S. Dak.—Fair Mon. and probably Tues.; colder Mon.

N. Dak.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; colder Mon.

Neb., Kan.—Fair and colder Mon. Tues. unsettled.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Ward, Rogers, and Hough, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 433, P. O. Building.

Motion calendar: US ex el Low Lee<Sisson. Healey<Moran. Societe, &c<Vitagraph. General calendar: Rensselaer, &c, RR<Irwine. Munson<Grimwood. Re Graff. Edmonds<Stearn. Domestic Co<Bissell. National Co<Bissell. Wright Co<Bissell Co. West India Co<Chicago Co. Barbalatt<US. Mercano<Wanamaker.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—In Room 235, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Bankruptcy Discharges:

Louis H Whyland, Cora R Connelly, Bernard Maumies, Long & Hager, John J C Frey, Charles Peiser, Freidberg & Jaffe, Edward G Wilks, Louis W Miller, Augustus Rogers, Pasquale Colabella, John Conmy, Chemia Ramer, Henry Marquet, Rowe & Co, Louis Shepetowsky. Under Objections: Louis Schaffer, Moses Akelmacher. Adjourned cases: Jessie Oberdorfer, Herman F Linder, Geo W McCormack, H & L Fishgold, I L Paul & Co. Motions: Emerson Motors Co. James J Zucker, Prime Hat Co, Albert S Moore, Oscar Kookess, Wm M Butler, Irving S Van Loan, Independent Machine, &c, Co, Joseph Gaba, Fahn McJunkin, M & M Blumenfeld, Karl Freund, La Roy Shop, Hunts Pt Garage Co, Chasanoff, Lowenthal & M, George H Robinson, Academy Const Co, H & L Jarmulowsky, Kathodian Bronze Works, NY Shoe Findings Co, Isaac Vegdorchik, Weinberg & Friedman, S A Horwitz, Inc, H & L Jarmulowsky.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room No. 1, Woolworth Building, 12th Floor. Admiralty call calendar. Trials begin Tuesday, at 10:30 A. M.

Kuhnhold<Comp Gen Trans. Dunbar<By-Products Chem Co. Crew<Tug Auburn. Erie RR<SS Tuscan Prince. Central Union Stock<SS Coamo. Owners Yacht Oneida (limitation). Hudson Riv Lighterage<Tug A E Ackerman. Gokey<Bark Mannie Swan. Nafra Co<Ocean SS Co. NY & Cuba Mail SS<Akerlund. Overseas Shipping<Lees Lighters. Lee<Tug Industry. Clark<SS Eretria (2). Timmins<same (2.) Union Wharf<same (2) Moscahlades<Wilson Sons & Co. Riegel Sack<SS C of Calcutta. Rossbach Bros<SS Josefa Raich. Rockland, &c, Lime<SS Ogeechee, &c. Red<Martin. Rogers<N Y C R R. Stephens<Tug Bern. Olivier<SS Regina d'Italia. Munson SS Line<SS Malon. D, L & W RR<SS Orla, &c. Potts<Fed Forwarding. Pendleton<Pierce. Pendleton, &c, L B<Eastern Transp Co. Sutton & Sudderly<Tug May McGuire. Franks<Tug Walter Tracy. Ocean SS<Stan Oil Co. Flannery Tow Line<Tug G M Sorrell. Lees Lighters<Lighter Comport. Follette Line<Tug Bern. Penn RR<Tug N Y C No. 17. Tracy<Tug Wyomissing. Flower Lighterage<Johnson. Societe Generale, &c<SS Chas Pratt. Murray Ltge<Union Port Service. Midland Linseed<Sch C E Randall. Gould<SS Valeria. Arbuckle<SS Mundelta. Cunard SS<Schooner Dustin G Cressey. Marx & R<SS Koan Maru. McGinnity<Gulf Ref. Jones & Nandin<SS Santa Anna. Hansen<SS Earl of Elgin. US<Tug O L Hallenbeck & Scow 34 S. Same<Tug Columbia & Scow C D 28. Van Beckum<SS Veerhayen. Maloney<SS Chicago. Atlantic Transp<Tug G H Keller. Clyde SS<SS Suveric. Owens<Breitung. Atlantic Gulf, &c<Tug Louise Rugge. Liverpool, Brazil, &c<SS Tenadores. Acti, &c, Damps<Munson SS Line. Mallory SS<Lighter McAllister Bros 74. Prebensens Damps, &c<Munson SS Line. Papuette<Cornell Stmboat Co. Marston<Tug P RR 14. Hartigan<SS Touraine. B & O RR<Penn RR. N Y C RR<same. D, L & W RR<Tug Transfer No 12. Holt<Glens Falls Ins. Same<Liverpool, L & G Ins Co. Same<Globe & Rutgers Ins Co. Same<Hartford F I. Same<Cox. Price & Lane<Barge Star. Bush Term<Tug H C Moore. Sullivan<Ross. Blauch<Tug R G Townsend. White<B & O RR. J C Stock Yds<Tug Transfer No 10. Keeler<Tug Trans 16. NY & Cuba M SS<Marquardt & Co. Tice Towing Line<Str Northport. Mayne<SS Rosario. Cullen Transp<Taylor Dredging Co. McWilliams<Tug Bern. Houston<SS Saxonia. US<Tug Bismarck & Scow B B No 19. Same<Tug Josh Lovett and Scow No. 6 S. Same—Tug Juniata and Scow 11 S. Same<Tug Susan A Moran and Scow Cleary 1. Same<Tug Juniata & Scow S No. 11. Same<Tug Juniata & Scow S 39. Same<Tug Princess & Scow S 34. Same<Tug Tasco & Scow 9 X. Same<Tug Tasco & Scow 13 X.

Turner<Fed Sug Ref. LV Transp<Lighter Denny Bros. N Y C RR<Tug Dan'l McAllister. Hewlett & Lee<SS Clinchfield. Atlantic Terra Cotta<S I R T Co. Erie RR<NYC RR. Seaboard Equip't<Tug Greenwich. Garland SS Corp<SS Lowther Range. Gerard<Stan Oil Co. Wilson<Tug G W Elder. Laveck<Lighter N Y Central 28, &c. Miller<SS N Y & Tug LV Transp<Tug Donner, &c. C RR of NJ<Tug Marion. Horan<Tug Anson M Bangs. Francesconi<Fed SS. Home Ins<Fed Sug Ref Co. Moran Tow & T Co<Tug W F Dalzell. Barber<Lighter Key West. Hurley<Shortland Bros. Re Owners Tugs Bavier and Decker (Limitation, &c). Burns<Tug E F Moran. McAllister<Tug Moran. Int Paper<SS V de Larrinagi. Grace<Dalzell & Co. F Reuping Leather<Hamburg-Am Line. Hagemeyer Trading<St Paul F & M I. Thomsen<same. McClintic, Marshall & Co<Munson SS Line. Seaboard & Gulf SS<NY & C M SS (2.) Tice Tow Line<Penn RR. NY & Cuba M SS<Tug J S Packard. L Schmoll<Comp Gen Trans. A Schmoll<same. Pellissier<same. Higgins<SS La Drome. Jaburg Bros<same. Firemen's Fund Ins<Comp Trans. Arthur<Tug J McDonough. Cons Coal Co<Munson SS Line, (3.) Jolles<SS La Drome. Olufsen<3600 Tons Oil Cake. Beer<Brady & Gloe. Acti, &c, Uller<same. Thorensen<Clyde SS. Bradley Import<Tug Clarence Blakeslee. Packard Dredging<SS Antillia. Grace<SS Cristobal. Sanitary Tex Mills<SS Alphonso XIII. Purington<same. Wilcox<Weil Bros. Lange<Emery & Co. Gerakis<Stamatopulo. Wilcox<Reliance Mar Ins Co. Williamson<SS Boveric. People's Bread<SS J L Luckenbach. Wright & Cobb Ltge<Royal Dutch M SS. Argutmbeau<Ocean Transp Co. Kellogg<Bark Argentina. Vasconcellos<SS Sarina. Gilbert & Morse<Yacht Crusader. Sugar Products Ship<SS Delaware. Wilson<SS Camino. Tim<Am Coal Export. Ozarnikow<SS Sandon Hall. Gage<Yacht Eagle. Higgins<Booth SS Co. Werner Stave<Marden, O & H. Owners SS Lusitania (Limitation.) Henry<Comp G Trans. Union Pac T<same. Reed<same. Rosen-Reichardt<SS La Drome. Jones & Nandin<Comp Gen Trans. Stern<same. Kellar<Bailey & Ivins. Bush<SS Marengo. Fed Sug Ref<SS Margarcia. Higgins<Comp Gen Trans. Gen Lighterage<Clinton Point Stone Co. Dorrande & Co<Barber. Mackenzie & Vail<Johnson Ltge Co. Erie RR<NY Trap Rock Co. Rennie<Comp Gen Trans. Jennings<same (5.) Asby<Dyer. Koppelman<Old Dom SS Co. Am Sm & Ref<Wells Fargo & Co, &c. Goodsir<Tugs McCaldin Bros & Willet. Grace<Panama RR. Earn Line SS Co<Sutherland SS Co. Penn RR<SS Kinetic. Acti, &c, Kirsten<Barge Atlanta. Newtown Creek Tow<Tug J McWilliams. Quaker Oats Co<SS Laura Maersk, &c. Morris<SS Matanzas.

Munson SS<McClintoc, M Con Co. Cavanaugh<Tug Glen Cove. Damps, &c, Dannebrog<Borgeaud & K. Shamrock Tow Co<Nav Gen Italiana. Warner Sugar Ref<SS Binghamton. Czarnikow<same. Siberia SS Corp<same. France & Canada SS<SS Ultonia. Well<Panama RR. Atl, Gulf, &c<Tug Bouker No 2. Arbuckle<SS A Lopez. Hanley Co<Barge Novelty. Owners Tug Rambler, (limitation.) Johnson<Erie RR. Bklyn E D Term<Stmbt Rensselaer. Coleman<SS Themistocles. Intocean Sub Eng Co<Tug W S Taylor. Von Bremen<SS Rochambeau. Am Star Line<Jamison & Arbuckle. Red Star T & T Co<Tug Cath Moran. Toftdahl<Tug Dalzell. Barbour<Neth-Am Steam Nav Co. Gauli<SS New Haven. Como<same. Costa<same. Giordano<same. Murphy<SS Vologda. Con Coast Co<Lees Tow Line. Small<same. Lorillard<SS Miltiades Emliricos. Maynard<SS C Lopez. Kershishim<same. US<Tug Hallenbeck & Scow 34 S. Simonetti<Timmins. Bonia<Tug Trans 15. Miller<Kerr. Meyer<SS Valacia. Am Fruit Co<SS Fjell. Furness Ship Co<Barber & Wilson Co. Lutz<Douglass & Ladd. Darrell<SS Borinquen. Phos Min Co<Unione Austriaca, &c, Co. NY & Cuba Mail SS<Warner Sugar Ref. Stand Oil<Domestinis. Marshall<All-America Mercantile Corp. Lutz Ship Co<same. Atl Fruit<Grace & Co. Newport Plaster, &c<Tug J S Packard. SS Wyneric Line<N G Lloyd SS Co. Nieuhaus<SS Larenberg. Toledano<Com Gen Tr. Merritt & Chap D & W<Tug W J Dailey.

Shure<Lake Champlain Transp Co. Merritt & Chap D & W<Sugar Prod Co. Clinchfield Nav Co<Clyde SS Co. Ingelse<SS Kentra. Kerner<SS Wallace. Tomkins Cove Stone<Tug Eliza McGuire. NY C RR<Tug W M Wadley. Coons<Cornell Stmbt Co and barges. Am & Cuban SS<3,600 tons of copper. Damps, &c, Bestum<Univ Transp Co. Unsworth<SS Gudrun. Am Sugar Ref<NY & P R SS Co. Patterson<SS Lepanto. NY Con, &c<SS Hugo. Hansen<Tug Moran. Weehawken D D Co<Ferrybt Netherlands. Union Ferry<CNY. Coast Transit<Tug Dover. Berlund<L V RR. So Transp<Tug Baker Bros. Int Nickel<B & M Ferry Co. Scranton & Leh Coal<Tug Wm Tracy. Rice<Penn RR and Barge 225. Hentschel<SS Colon. Thames Tow Boat Co<SS Alston. Charlesworth<Gen Lighterage Co. Newtown Creek Tow<Bark Guadalhorn. Zablocki<Gaston, Williams & Wig. Berwind W Coal Co<Tug Robt J McGuire. Wilson<SS Verdi. Hastorf Con Co<S Oil. Neth-Am Nav Co<SS Lydie. Same<SS Escant. Same<SS Gov De Lautshere. Kellogg<Tug Hiawatha. O'Brien Bros<Erie RR. Taylor Dredging Co<Tug Imperial. Dilkes<Gulf Tow & Tr. L V Trans Co<SS Santa Clara. Friedenberg<SS Mar Caspio. Smith<Bge Hammond. Marver & Co<SS Josefa Raich. Indische Lloyd, &c, Co<SS Bornquen. Penn RR<Tug Lovett. Mulligan<Ferryboat Cincinnati. Gans SS Line<Am Smelt & Ref Co. Potter Transp Co<Tug Baker Bros. Holt<Fed Ins Co. Willis<Barnes, A & Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 323, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn. Re Joseph R Marquette, Inc.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 312, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn.

US<Jammel. Same<Tinck et al, (2.) Same<Christiano. Same<Phillips & T. Same<Hamann & T. Same<Lewis & T. Same<McLaughlin & T. Same<Stanley & E. Same<Newman et al. Same<Ciarchetta. Same<Goodman.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

People<Bd of Educ of Moravia. Met Life Ins Co<Heinze et al. Hygienic Ice & Ref Co<Phila Casualty Co. Cornwell<Sanford. Pearson<O'Hearn. Hanna et al<Florence Iron Co of Wis. Jeffry<H W Miller. Goodman<Caledonia Ins Co of Scotland.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Guy, Bijur, and Philbin, JJ.—At 10 A. M.—Appeals from orders and judgments of the City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Gavegan, J.—10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Gormly<Gormly. McCabe Co<Devine. Moskowitz<Moskowitz. Goyett<Hart. Re Giegerich. Re Baumlin. Dorfman<Postal Life Ins Co. Proctor<N Y C RR. United Distillers Co<Bright. Bernheim<Muetzler. Amos<Newberger. Stein<Giesel & Co, Ltd. Re Sutton. Stern<C I & B RR. Peter<Peter. Cahen<Terami. Int Cloak Mfg Co<Mass Bdg & Ins Co. Menasha Woodenware Co<Landek, (2.) Re Soc of Art Coll's. U S Trust<Spear & Co. De Winter<Mack Rty. Re Green Liquor Co. Co-operative Mural Workshop, Inc<Palmer. McLaughlin<Wenigman Const Co. Herrmann<CNY. Spitzer<Rigney & Co. Dorfman<Postal Life Ins Co. Haggin<Rubino. Schomacher<Schomacher. Schiavone<Edelman. Rand<Dick. Abrahamson<Steele. Hemschoat<Taylor. People<Valenti. Black & White Cab Co<Jannen. Jazek<Firuski, (2.) Henry<Thanhouser Film Co. Knewitz<Empire Carrying Co. Ginsberg<Ginsberg. Cammann<Potter. Clever<Sioux Rty Co. Penn Textile Co<Colombe. Re Giegerich. Goldsmith<Roth. Lee<Hoeffling. Chiariello<Peter Doelger Brew Co. Auerbach<Hoeffling. Towles<Towles. Seidlitz<Auerbach. Caine<Shallenberger. Lawrence<Lawrence. Cooper<Carier Medicine Co. Flaumenbaum<Tidanzo. Berger<Berger. Coulson<Butler. May<May. Seamen's Bank<Schlanger. Battery Pl Comm'l Co<De Willis. Melino<Commission Reguladorra, &c. Jackson<Friedman. Millen<Wolfe. CNY<Spiro. Re Endes & Knopf.

Re Morris<Logan. Wagner<Silverfeld. Union Estate Co<Loretta Co. Taylor<Twin City Power Co. Re Papa<Rini. Silverman<Fine. Kamber<Stumpf. Walz<Kaplan. Stein<Geisel & Co, Ltd. Gomez<Kuczer. Schlang<Klebenor. Sands<Freier. Hoeflin<Halperin. Hoffin<Riveria Waist Co. Same<Osten Waist. Same<Triangle Waist. Todd<Nicol. Bruner<Grobla. McCarthy<United Auto Rental Co. Ft Dearborn Nat Bk<MacArthur Bros, (2) Siegel<Montgomery Ward & Co. Gordon<Gordon. Berry<Huggan. Richardson<Richardson. Knick Firepfg Co<Gerry. Clark<Gibson. Osborne<Learnard. Suspension Bed Spg Mfg<Gasau-Thom'n. Steinbach<Kanovitz. Levy<Levy, (2.) Dickoff<Dickoff. McCormick<Walker. Gordon<Gordon. Bamberger<Beal. Meyer<same. Gorman<Gorman. Teddy<Ringling. Wortman<Edwards Leasehold, Inc. Farley<Hawkins. Hart<Hart. Bergers Metal Co<Farmers Loan & Tr. Jackson<Blum, (2.) Goldberg<Kasofsky. Kight<Scofield. Sedergrist<Williston. Miller<Barrett. Salomon<Expert Mtg. Greenwich Sav Bk<Aumack. Bk for Sav<Schefers. Re Dawsey. Hyman<Morris. Murphy<Rty Supervision Co. Am Metal<Neumann. Roth<Mad Av R E. Re Wagner Hoyt El. Frankenheimer<Edelson. Re Crane, (Zander.) Beneficial Loan Soc<Hartcorn. Denivelle<Denivelle. Zuker<Gold. Roth<Mad Av R E Co. John Lysaght, Ltd.<Lehigh Val RR. Haggin<Rubino. Kelly<Rubino. Pearl<Aaronson. Re Thomas.

PART II.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Motions: Walter<Walter. Re Public Serv Comm, (Bway & Morris St.) Williams<McClave. Shumway<Shumway. US Trust Co of NY<Erwin. Same<Hammond. Maintenance Co<Teven. Borscher<Borscher. Regenbogen<Bulk. Victoria Bldg & Cont<P Hill C Spg Water. Wagner<Peyser. Sonnemann<Sonnemann. Ladenheim<Ladenheim. Ginsberg-Gordon Co, Inc<La Force. Cromarty Law Book Co<Phemister. Levy<Parisian R E Corp. Brantley<Brantley. Re Sickles St. Moore<Strauss. Shapiro<Shapiro. Demurrers: Travelers Ins<Padula. Humiston<Univ Film Mfg Co. Higgins<Appelbaum. Brandt Bros Bldg Co<J R Bldg Co.

Preferred causes: Somberg<45th St Rlty. Root<Brainard. Bosco<Bosco & Co. Trowbridge<Richter. Re CNY, (E 109th St.) Re same, (E 111th St.) Bernstein<Reed Rlty. Salop<Naughton. Rosenberg<Evarts Holding Co. Rutherford Rty<Blond. Mulry Cont Co<105 W 55th St, Inc. General calendar: Dow<Perlman. Schwoerer<Hudson Tr. Stern<Stern. Victoria Bldg, &c, Co<O'Conner. Zobel<same. Levine & Posner<Davis Const Co. Man L I Co<Hammerstein Opera Co. Wetter<Russell. Capes<Capes. Turner<Turner. Quaid<Ratkowsky. Feldstein<Col Ice Box. Mori<M Hampton Co. Clark<Hoes. Kings Co Lighting Co<Woodbury. Hubbard<Hubbard. Clear.

PART IV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

PART V.—Not in session.

PART VI.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Certiorari cases.

Postal Tel Cable<State Bd of Tax Commrs. Federal Terra Cotta Co<Purdy. 503 5th Av Co<same. Salomon<same. US Trust<same (2.) Hoes<same. 57th St Realty<same. E 82d St Corp<same. Clear.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Not in session.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.

Smith & Terry<Harris. Gilbert<Stephen. Oliver Typewriter Co<Wholesale Typew. Raw Silk Trad<Eagle. Motor Car Eq<Turner. Salomon<Lowenstein. Textile Paper<Hudson Trading Co. Nat Surety<Dyer & Co. Pfeffer<Wechsler. Adams<Rockwood. Clear.

PART III.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M.

Inq—La Motta<Rothman. Inq—Bellinger<Storms. Inq—Grossfeld<Seidman. Zimmerman<NY Rys. S Sonderman<Silverblatt. A Sonderman<same. Riley<Dulany, T & S. McLoughlin<NY Tel. Hoffman<H S Realty. Giordana<Rosenthal. D Gertler<Lucas. A Gertler<same. White<Cent Un Gas.

Zack<Powers. Dulka<Cons Gas Co of NY. Crowley<Bentham. Reiss<Feraca. M Weinberg<Int R T. L Weinberg<same. Goldstein<Rosenbaum. Lang<Int R T Co. Kennelly<42d St, &c. McQuade<3d Av RR. Medaglia<Aztec Asphalt Co. Grossman<Cornwall, Jr. Hess<Nas El RR. Schneider<Walfish. Di Martini<J M Horton Ice Cream Co. Fleischman<Weil et al. Carlson<Schneider. Browne<Forward Assn. Weissman<Engelhardt. Erlanger<Erlanger. Travelers Ins Co<Herman Brand, Inc. Flannery<N Y Rys. Moore<Goldwater Drug Store. Lieberman<Michaels. Babcock<McEnroe. Tobias<Int R T Co. Seftel<Polak. Schulder<Forsch. Vicere<Dieterle. Meltzner<N Y Rys. Quali<Chavkin. Goldberg<Lenox Arcade, Inc. Redmond<H C Stowe Const Co. E Cetro<Int R T Co. G Cetro<same. W Corker<Witkin. T Corker<same. Kirschenbaum<Beaver. Fabrizio<M George Tigar Bearings Co. Brochin<Belt Line Ry. Simons<N Y Rys. Weigert<Stark. Pepperman<Bk H RR. Wiener<Interstate Tr & Ford Co. Hottenstein<Doyle. A Ferriolo<V D Realty. M Ferriolo<same. N Grannantonio<Fried. L Grannantonio<same. Warner<Rosenberg. Stayskell<Yonkers RR. Brown<Neuman. Sparberg<Shetland Co.

Klein<Marks. Melnick<N Y Rys. Malgino<Northern Grain Co. B Naclerio<Niedal. J Naclerio<same. Liotti<Appelson. Rogoff<Belt Line Ry. Hyman<Feldman. Schmutz<Belden. Larson<Martin. Remington Arms Co<Cotton. Shater<Fields. Bernheimer<Bergen. Kelly<Dykes. Lipshitz<42d St, &c, Ry. Davis<NY Rys. Buda<CNY. Castelluzzio<NY Veal & Mutton Co. Thorn<E J Markey Co. Feeney<R Lawrence Smith, Inc. Doyle, Jr<Empire Carrying Corp. Glassberg<Polzella. Hoffman<Obberbach. Meyers<Penn RR. Herrman<CNY. M Tramantano<Nicoll. H Tramantano<same. Forbes<Dunn. Chesman<N Y Rys. Barbato<Bersato. Ravusi<Burns Bros. Johnson<Darrow. Ryan<CNY. Zuckerman<Shapiro. Costello<Volker. Lowin<Edelmuth. Monohan<CNY. Brady<Kuhle. Keany<Ebling. Russo<Giardino. Jonsen<Bkyn H RR. Noonan<Taylor. Burg<Cent Brew Co of N Y. Green<Great Bear Spring Co. Vasili<Mulhausen. Dalury<Rezinas. Liebrecht<W U Tel. Mayden<Nudelman. Zeiger<Grand Parlor Suit Co, Inc. Russo<Hart. Kight<Du Bois. Mendelson<CNY. Goodman<Fuchs. Clear.

PART XIV.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M.

Atlas Nitrated Prod<Cont Process. Merchants Fire Assur Corp<General Fire Extinguisher. Bassman<H J Rich Dev Co. Bolardi<Marden, Orth & Hastings, Inc. Sisson<Wellbrock. Orlans<Schinasi. CNY<Malatesta. Thompson<Bailey. Neidlinger<Miles Tighe Cont. La Vin<Copley Plaza Operating. Frankenberg<Spiegel. Well Corset<Munter. Stutz<Diamond Silk. Thornton<North'n Bk. Potter<Pulsifer. Hock<Emmer. Same<Balsam. Cavinati<Piccirilli. Newmark<Goldwater. Lauygon & Morant, Inc<De Koven. CNY<Blythebourne Water Co. Rochelle<Stand Mail Order Co. Ferguson & W Land<Perry. Abraham<Amer Exch Nat Bank. Selwyn<Walker. Wolff<La Porcelaine Limousine. Burns<Goodman. Dixon<Bronson Bros & Co, Inc. MacAvoy<Tide W Oil. Sisson<Shea. Griggs<Renault Selling Branch. Ulman<Hudson. Storm King Stone Co<J L Hayes Const. Prescott<O'Donohue. State of Yucatan<Montes. Degnon Cont Co<CNY. Harris Bros Co<Beard. Christenson, Jr<CNY. Goodwin<Mirror Films, Inc.

Martinelli & Co, Inc<Beatty. Am Pipe & Const Co<Mingle. Altoria Realty & Const Co<Wheelock. West End Trust Co<Mingle. Ash<United Toilet Goods Co. Landa Cotton Oil Co<Neumond. Vidootzky<Bishop Sons & Co, Lim. Powell<Taylor. De Witt<Abraham. Ryan<Carnegie Trust Co. Mines Management Co<Close. Wing<Spilsbury. Interstate Coat Co<Rowe. O'Brien<N Y, N H & H RR. Reilly<Stackpole Carbon Co. Petinot<Titanium Alloy Mfg Co. Gersten Cramer Amuse Co<Weis. CNY<Droideb Operating Co. Same<Hippodrome Corp. Nat Imp & Trading Co<Linke. Bayley<Moeribach Sales Co. Globe Automatic Sprinkler Co<Mirror Films, Inc. Dewitt<Vogelstein. Freeth<Freeth. Brunswick Realty Co<Frankfort Gen Ins. Branower & Son, Inc<Waldes. Astor Film Corp<Paramount Pictures. Republic Trading Co<Manhattan Rubber Mfg Co. Doctor<Reiss. Sisson<Gartlie. Rubin<Siegel.

TRIAL TERM.—Causes assigned from the day calendar to the various parts for trial. See Rule 7, amended Trial Term rules.

PART III.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART IV.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART V.—Erlanger, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART VI.—Lehman, J.—At 10 A. M. Schechter<Gottlieb.
PART VII.—Ordway, J.—At 10 A. M. Barth<Koenig.
PART VIII.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M. Dillon<Schumacher. White<CNY.
PART IX.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M. Barberich<Fraser, Brace & Co.
PART X.—Cohalan, J.—At 10 A. M. Kruger<Kruger.
PART XI.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M. Michell<Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.
PART XII.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M. Constantas<Constantinidas.
PART XIII.—...... At 10 A. M.
PART XIV.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M. Roschelle<Adler.
PART XV.—Weeks, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART XVI.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M. Northeastern Const Co<CNY.
PART XVII.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M. Soraci<CNY. Brand<Brand.
PART XVIII.—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Wills for probate: Samuel D Osborne, George S Courtrey, Erick Frykman, Benjamin Rosenstiel.

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Contested wills: Samuel Brown Dewsnap, Amelia G Cutter, Est—Amelia G Cutter, Est—Henry Kahn, Vincenzo Freglette, Thomas Gibney, William Marshall, Rachel Jandorf, Harriet H Spear, Bridget O'Sullivan, Annie Dornian, Bernard Corbett, Fredericka Marcus, Bridget Fitzsimmons, Katherine F Lindermann, John Doran, Walter F Healey, Martin J Ward, Patrick J Dunn, Alice M Bijur. Trial without jury: Adolph Schnapp, Nicolaus W Mueller, Bernard McConville, Archie Jacobi, Paul Armstrong.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Allen, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.

Leifer<Scheinman. Wolf<Cohen. J & C Lippman, Inc<Frankel. Niles<De Smet. Fiseman & Co<Kugelman, Frankland & F. Wolins<Wilmerding, Morris & Mitchell. Voight<Luzzatto. Dickler<King. Wilkening<Cummings. Maguire<Aelter. Charles & Co<Simpson. Meihling<Gardner. Simon<Goodman & Bros. Dreger<Moller. Apeda Studio<Suratt. Turkish<Zimmerman. Kaplan<Stillwag. Miehling<Gardner. Cohen & Son<Sheckert. Stambler<French Fur Dyeing Co. Goldberg<Jacobson. Feinberg<Kumberger Co. Baer<Halbren. Schneider<3d Av Ry. Poritz<NYC Int Ry. Wunderlich<Howe. Gray<Samuels. Keefe<Walton. Sharp<Stoneham. Manheim<Friedman.

PART II.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Siegel<Jonas Realty. Greenbaum<De Jong. Marafioti<Willets. Stevens & Co<Alland Bros & Co. Miners<Susfreseer. Becker<Pacher. Miles<Richard. Krantwald<Pugh. Stern<Schulman. Stolz<Levien. Schneider<Aschley. Braunstein<Ande Rlty. Ronzino<Reliable Cl & Dye Works (2.) Costello<Faherty. Goeller<Int R T. Mortimer<Godwin Const Co. Hecht<Leibowitz. Brofsky<Int R T. Judkins & McCormick Co<New Toy Mfg Co. Mahler<Yeska. Lodaro<NY Rys. Schneider<Kaufman. Tannenbaum<Brous. Zager<Mesinger. Langer<Fiering. Feldman<Cohen. Tsikulas<NY Rys. Zilberman Rothschild Furn<Deutsch Co. La Rocco<NY Rys. Fay<42d St, &c, Ry. Koehler<Pfister. Perlmutter<Postal Transfer Serv, Inc. Lefkowitz<Gordon. Wilson<Shenk Realty Const Co.

Slominsky<NY Rys. Fishbein<Salz. Landes<Kutenkian. Kinsey<Northwestern Theatrical Assn. Syndicate Pub Co<Journal Pub Co. Zittel<Tull. Harvey<McCahill. Delaney<Wm Necker, Inc. Morgan<same. Germain Co<Apex Equipment Co. NY Master Printers' Assn<Morris. Korostoff<Timme. Lack<Holzner. Elias<Balik. Coral<Int R T. Nieberg<Adrian. Limback<NY Rys. Triangle Waist Co<Rothschild Rlty Co. Goodstein<NY Rys. Riley<Beaver. Cohn<5th Av Coach. Winograd<Friend. Blauner<Davis. Romashkann<NY Elec. Abelson<Kaplan. Schetars<Winter. Lynch<Ginsberg. Burns Detective Agcy<Elwell. Gingold<Moskowitz. Bernstein<Cohen. Levine<Hauben. Raulbach<A Walker & Co.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR.

Michaelson<Sommer. Rao<Krohnberg. Sealy<Jordan, Jr, Co. Leonard<Huhn. Clear.

PART II.—Strasbourger, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART III.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Davidow<Perlman (4.) Remkin<Albert. Int Fixture<Freeman. C T Silver, Inc<Newman. Hydrex Felt & Eng<Northern Waterpf. Grotta<Rosenberg. M Helfgott & Son, Inc<Spinelli. Schweitzer<Adler. Davis<same (2.) Quinn<Supreme Council of the Royal Arcanum. Union Silk Co<Shapiro. Stumbler<French Fur Dyeing Co. Fodor<Zeitlin. Domestic Lace & Embroidery Co<Boucek. Schmohl<Gold. Diamond<Korendorf. Crompton Bldg<Dean. Schlein<Walworth Bros, Inc. Standard Underwear<Nat Surety Co. Shaine<Lenson. Kannengieser<Israelowitz (2.) Joselson<C G Robin. Quartel<Bloom. Schner<Schwartz. Haas<Milch. Benson<Clark. A S Davison Coal Co<Matlock C & I Co. Clear.

PART IV.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.
PART V.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.
PART VI.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.
PART VII.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.
PART VIII.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Goff, J.—William Kemp<Louis Gaggiano—Patrick A Gaynor. Henrietta B Kayser<Jacob Polatschek—Chas S Campbell. Charles May<7th Ave Dev Co—Arthur N. Giegerich. Henry Kroger<Andrew Brose—Dennis Spellissy. Rosine Fassin<John W Springer — William P Schoen. Mamie F Cohn<Eliza Bartlett—Geo Gascoigne. Mary Keckeissen<Genco Rlty Co—Henry Smith.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Goff, J.—Gray<Burns—James O'Malley.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Warren<Fay Rlty Co—Algernon S Norton. Nash<Welcker—Charles A Hickey.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Finch, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Finch, J.—Motion calendar.

Rudinsky<Tully Co. Battaglia<Randall Co. Moelter<Mayer Brew. Charniack<Charniack. Stewart Dist Co<Zimmerman. Twiname<Callahan. Aronson<Brownshield. Edwards & Sons<Manhattan Less Co. Frank<Connolly.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Finch, J.

Lyttle<Becker. Orbach<Orbach. Schramm<I R T. Schmidt<same. Keogh Amus Co<CNY. Sargent & Co<St Luke's R C Church. Levy<Kerr. Watson Con Co<CNY. Picciano<Liquori. McLaughlin<Harrison. Bramer<Bramer. Currier<Koellsted Con Co. (2.) Newbauer<Blaustein. Ronderis<Nikas. Zumbuehl<Zumbuehl. Pecchio<Pecchio. Cavaliere<183d St and Morris Av Coro. Buhler Co<Shine. 135 Bway Hold Corp<Streeter Con Co. (4.) O'Neil, Inc<Fox Co. Lansing<Kahrs. Walther<Walther.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Mitchell, J.

Inq—Oseason<Stack. Day calendar: Kipust<Gordon. Brenner<Goldstein. Tiplady<Kohn. Alexander<Unger. Penfield<Haas. Zink<Scott, (2.) Korber<Union Ry. Berkins<Naughton. Dow<I R T, (2.) Dunn<Lynch. Faulhaber<Lynch. Sanford<Kapstein. Stretch<Purchase Hold. Storm<So Blvd R. Waster<Ruppert. Chirico<Mercurio. Horsford<Union Ry. Bowron<Chapman. Whitacre<Fanada. Loox<Silverman. Roth<Winnie Rty & Con Co, (2.) Ardone<White Coal Co. Barbarindo<same. Kluetz<Union Ry. Lynch<same. Berger<Yonkers RR. Klein<Penn RR. Petrone<Diefendorf (2) Meyer<Woolworth Co. Motto<Murray. Walsh<Rodgers & H. Schramek<Coleburn. Greenstein<Tischler. Donaiff<Mass. Heaton<Talbot. Kauber<McKenty. Marcus<Eisler, (2.) Rodenstein<Bowsky. Herzog<Steuer, Jr. Seguine<Leh Val RR. Feil<Grubman. Tell<I R T. Blakley<CNY. Woodward<CNY. Hoch<So Bklyn RR. Rubenstein<Dodin. Mann<Huguenot Motor Corp.

Highest number reached in regular order, 1167.

PART II.—Finch, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

PART III.—...... J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business. Motions—Estates of: William Rowe, George H Smith. Wills for probate: Carrie Becker, John Bergonzi, Josephine C Russell, Julia Gerecke, Nellie M Moroney. Accountings—Est. of: James E White, Patrick Flanagan, Charles A White.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—Contested wills. S H Guggenheim, Nellie Morrin, John H Ludwig, Alice Duffy, Mary Moncrieff.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.

People<Mallett. Same<Fenton. Same<Schoenberg. Same<Naltel. Kaufman<Parody. Re Peters. Silverman<I R T. Goldberg<Union Ry. Arisohn<So Blvd RR. Edelson<same.

TRIAL TERM—Russell, J.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J. Andrews<Traugott et al—Henry Waldman. Eastchester Sav Bank<Barnett et al—Edmund D Hennessy.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J. Cornelia H Hughes<A Warren Con Co et al—William Peters. James A Benedict<Josephine C L Thomas et al—John J Mackin. Eugenia Kelly Davis<Nora Con Co, (Actions 1 and 2)—Matthew C Griffin.

COUNTY COURT—Gibbs, J. Alexander Kunzig<Marie Krobs et al—Louis Fabricant.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J. Stapleton, Mills, Rich, Putnam, JJ.—Motion calendar at 1 P. M.

Sims<O'Hare. Kinsbury, &c<Skidmore. U S Drainage & Irrig Co<Degnon Cont Co. Springfield Nat'l Bk<Breitung. Worthington<Worthington. Engel<Mutual Garment Co. Conti<N Y C RR. Pearlman<Yokohama Specie Bank. Shea<CNY. Gugel et al<Hiscox et al. Gotler<Nass RR. Kustanowitz et al<Dot Bldg Corp. DeHoff<Aspegren. Re E. P. Yaskellu. People, &c<Hale. Bamberger<Trace. Koster<Westchester Brew Co. Crooks<Aeolian Co. Re petition of R. L. Chapman, &c. Scott<Eagle Sav & Ln. Jones<same. Gpnick<Goldfarb. Cunningham<Cunningham. Nicholson<Greeley Square Hotel. Derby (re Schenectady Av)<Columbia Wire. Kennahan<Connell. Blenis<Freeman. Wells<same. W A Case & Son<Young Imp Corp.

Nonenumerated day calendar. Re CNY Playground. Re Streep. Re Tomford. Re CNY, (Maple St.) Whiting<Alvin Const Co et al. Clark<Land Securities Co et al. Re Clements. Wettlaufer<Woodward. Childs et al<Tompkins. Pelz<Pelz. Boyle<Wallace. People<Tuthill. Heath<Johnson. Bedell<McArdle.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Clark, Benedict, and Callaghan, JJ.—Motion calendar at 1 P. M.

Pohl<Serota Bros Con & Rty Co. Alderman<Simon. Siff and ano<Slonimsky and ano. Sher<Tepper. Rubin and ano, &c<Fidelity Metal Co. Karamanlis<Argus Rty Co. Haramis<same. McQuade<CNY. Smith<Schefen. Jackson<Altieri. Innes, &c<Bacci. Lundy<Barschmidt. Tastram<N Y Con RR.

Day calendar. Wrightson<Seyfried. Ferber<Chicelsky and ano. Wingate<Manahan. Wolz<Bray. Korastoff<Stone. Stockham<Kent Motors Corp. Manhat Cabinet Wks<Ostermeyer. Miller<Jung. Simon<Silver. Batterman<Levenson. Haramis<Argus Rty. Karamanlis<same. Clark<Carroll. Husid<Century Fireproof Door Co. Klein<Vollberg. The Essex Co Nat Bk<White, (2.) Schluchtner, &c<Curtis. Donnelly<B H RR. Mobayed<same. Perkins<Seitz. Antonier<Hochman, &c. Greenblatt<Brandstein. Immittil<Hamilton. Singer<Southwestern Surety Ins Co. Ingram and ano<Bruna and ano. Berman<Nass El RR. Lang<Johnson. L I Automobile Club<Flanagan. Strahl<Rand. N Y Utility Co<Williamsburg Steam L.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Jaycox, J.—At 10 A. M.

Stephens<Maguire. Gilbert<Ahrens. Re Werner (Cresney.) Weller<Weller. Balzer<Balzer. Leccidito<Agro. Spall<Spall. Re Baer Bros (Gill Soap Co.) Van Tuyl (Supt Banks)<Sullivan. Abrahams<Abrahams. Philips<Reid. Seitz<Gibbs. Rivkin<Rivkin. Pines<Palmer. Re Steam Cut Stone Co (Steinberg.) Trubenbach<Rossel. Fay<Fay. Kuhling<Montgomery Ward & Co (2.) J Moyan<Lachall. W Moyan<same. J Moyan<same. W Moyan<same. Sernaker<Wagner. Lee<Lee. Scott<Bremer. Dearborn<United Dealers Co-operative Assn. MacNeil<Lowenthal. Stiles & Co<Percy. Re Carlson (Prendergast.) Re Stevane (same.) Louis Marks & Son<Havemeyer Const. Gillespie<Gillespie. Kohring<Brooklyn Lime Imp Corp. Meade & Co<CNY. Re Avenue P (Hellebrand.) Osborne<Osborne. Groner<Rosenblatt.

Maloney<same. Clarke<Kelly. Parks<Bergman. Lutz<Lutz. Kennedy<Kennedy. Collora<Delson. De Luca<Calandra. Muldoon<Deck Cont. Pragnell<Pragnell. Shellas<Evarts. Germania Real Estate & Imp Co<Towne. Trafford<Prete. Schmits<same. Re East 7th St (Girard.) Re Gerry Av, Queens (Scrott.) Ridgewood Amusement Co<Kaplan. Fox<Lojek. Boerum<Boerum. First Presbyterian Church, Babylon<Kroupa. Johnston<Aubry Sisters. Broadway Sporting Club<CNY & Police Commr. Wener<Fugazy. Malbone Garage<Rechnitz Bros. Blue Taxi Co<Bell. Olson<Morton. Hermann<Finkelstein (2) Segall<Hoffman. Kunser<Levine (2.) Lombardi<Theo Ficke, Inc. Mougel<Shaffer. Thos Drysdale, Inc<Garrison. O'Rourke<Mullaly. Perlman<Rabinowitz.

PART II.—Faber, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Part III.—Kelly, J.—At 10 A. M.

Issues of law: Buscenie<Cangemi. Farrell<Heumann, (2.) Issues of fact: Rothaus<Rothaus. Kinnear<Kinnear. Squizzi<Voippa. Smith<Eagle Sav & Loan Co. Ross<CNY. Schiff<Silverman. Rubenstein<Newmann. Benjamin<Keihn. Abramofsky<Abramofsky. Kleinberg<Kleinberg. Carrano<Carrano. Braunberg<Braunberg. Lundquist<Lundquist. Amelia<Campania Real Estate Co. Smith<CNY. Bercon<same. Carcace<same. Cohen<same. Friedman<Wilder. Posner Shoes, Inc<Ruben. Matras<Matras. Roy<77th St Theatre. Kegirian<Andrews. Doyle<Doyle. Ockun<Bkyn H Land. Burns<Burns. McKee<McKee. Congregation B'nai Small<1st Av Ben. Aursch<Greenberg.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Kapper, J.; Part II., Manning, J.; Part III., Kelby, J.; Part IV., Scudder, J.; Part V., Aspinall, J.

Weisman<NY Con RR. Quinn<B H RR. Heuninger<Brussell. Davidson<Klapper. Dahlin<B, Q Co & Sub RR. Goldberg<Borden's Cond Milk Co. Eisenberg<Lehrfeld. Galli<Carpenter, B & H. McCarthy<So Bkn Ry. Van Wicklen<Springdale Realty Co. Emmens<N Y Mun Ry & ano. Morgan<Cunningham. Sinram<Griesman. Wahl<B H RR. Pease Piano Co<O'Connor. Maley<B, Q Co & Sub RR. Mortimore<Nas RR. Brown<Just Co. Wilkens<Nassau RR. Jeffreys<Bush Terminal Bldg Co. Glasser<B H RR. Leiser<CNY. Hodge<Rottenberg. Starkman<Nassau RR. Emeigh<N Y Con RR. Gordon<Grady. Thomas<B H RR. Kramer<N Y Rys. Tischler<same. Fleming<same. Cahill<same. Lieberman<same. Heller<Bogart & ano. Warner<N Y Rys. Robinson<same. Merline<N Y Con RR. Pollack<C I & B RR.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call:

Dempsey<B H RR. Murphy<Albert. Beckman<Int R T. B H RR<N Y Mun Ry & ano. McLellan<Wood. Marcley<Fitzgerald & ano. Cassidy<Coney I & B RR. Bendykowski<Schwartz. Damsky<N Y Tel Co. Econopouly<Oppenheimer. Best Co<Linde Air Products Co. Bedell<Brody & ano. Zackariason<Zobel. Withnell<U S Motor Cab Co. Helin<Holden. Sisson, Comr, &c<Strube & ano. Levy & Baird<Silverstone. Clapso<N Y Con RR. Rabinowitz<Rabinowitz. Zimmerman<Gaudineer. Reis Co<Post. Clinton<Bkyn H RR. Bryers<Sokolow. Loughran<CNY. Muir<same. Marrone<Nassau RR. Fitterman<Gardner. Miner<Star Co. Pearce<Stroh. Collins<CNY. Luhmann<Crawford. Decker<Lord. Anderson<Bkyn H RR. Sugarman et al<Elmhurst Manor. Barrett<Piercy et al. Schaffer<Wood. Donnelly<Dietrich Trucking Co. Pollack<Enshowsky. Levy<Bkyn H RR. Otten<Con I & B RR. Fer Delaso<Hicks. Carroll<Englander. Cohen<Nassau RR.

Highest number reached on regular call, 3,039.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—At 10 A. M.

Wills of: Leonard G. Preusch, Richard Chapman, Michael Larossa, Annie Cromwell, Sophie Jaeger, Emilie Schnell, Delia Ford, Benedict Nelsson, Amos A Smith, Theresia Blass. Administration of: Emma Burton. Accounting of: Florence Ingram, Isaac D Thomas, James McNulty, Maria Gelston, Isabella Johnston, John Clade, John Adams, Walter Wetherbee, Anna Bennett, Emma Nye, Roger Costello. Guardianship of: Mannix infants. Contested calendar: Margaretha Schmidt, Edward F Lang, Bridget Kiernan, Emma Linzberg, Eliza Venus, Rosaline Stamm, Caroline Fuchs, Rose Cassidy, Delia Desrault, Jennie Hansen, Thomas Quinn, Frederick Rehn.

County Court.

PART V.—May, J.—Civil calendar.

Levison<B Q & S R R. Mostow<Mitchell. Hanson<B H R R. Suckan<NY Cons RR. Mundy<Levy Bros Rly. Fazio<Creem Co. Hitzegrad<Gordon. Leonard<Sievers. Barrea<Longo. Young<B H RR. Harris<Union Painless Dentists. Fredericks<Murphy. Saltzman<Chotick. Popkers<Hoyt. Card<Zimmermann. Wax<Gorschen. Bernstein<Sterling Brass Bed Co. Engel<McCann. Bergman<Estreich. Tobinson<NY Con RR. Stein<same. Garnes<Nas Elec RR. Batzman<Edison Co. Clarke, ors<Powell.

Highest number reached on regular calendar, 602.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Platt, J.; Part III., Keogh, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Yocolo<N Y C RR. Duffy<West St RR. Parkyn<Leavitt. Law<Barrett. Johnson<Yonkers RR. Jackson<McGuire. Hinspeter<W Elec RR. Lefkoff<Pitifsky. Auer<Teschner. Merone<West Elec RR. Storer<NY, NH&H RR. Rich<Barlow & Co. Cohen<Barry. Henne<Welch. Gibbons<NY & Stamford Ry. Ugovitch<Ohio Farmers Ins Co. Woolf<NY C RR. Bell<same. Niedzwelcka<West St RR. Witt<Purcell & G. Clarke<Union Ry. O'Reilly<same. Murphy<Yonkers RR. O'Connor<Webber.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:

Schaffhauser<Union Ry. Delfine<Gross. Grindrod<West Co Brewing Co. Orchard<West St RR. Koch<Waterbury. De Carmine<Munson SS Co. Sonberg<Knox. Martin<Herzog. Stypolkowski<City of Yonkers. Wells<Raymond. Van Pelt<Capron. Weisel<Carson. Chandler<City of New Rochelle. Murray<NY, N H & H RR. Amer Sewer Pipe<State of NY. Corcoran<Red Hook Light & Power Co. Boddington<Burnett. Punka<Kerbaugh. McGovern<Muller. Saxon<Polsky. Jammo<Frankenberg. Reilly<Pelham Sun Pub Co. Williams<Ware Corp. Powers<West El RR.

Highest number reached on call, 625.

SPECIAL TERM—Tompkins, J.—At 10 A. M.

Farrell<Brady. Reynolds<Malcolm. People ex rel Coldowsky<Cong K Israel. Fairchild<Smart. Kennard<Brandreth. Hammond<Howe. Fairchild<Smart. Winkler<Gainsborg. Eickemeyer<Eickemeyer. Fishbaugh<Brian. Wilson<Costigan. Baumgartner<Baumgartner.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:

Yonkers Builders' Supply<Anderson. Leary<Geller (5.) Lynch<Lynch. Farmers Loan & Tr<Salvatore, Pr Bran. Deruggiero<Deruggiero. Worthington<Worthington. Sterne<Jennings. Hopper Co<Orvis. Dickie<Horton. Darrow<Sniffen. Goldsborough<Staab.

Highest number reached on call, 515.

QUEENS.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Garretson, J.—At 10 A. M.

Rudin<Cohen. McDonald<B H RR. Thoma<Pharasles & ano. Gomez<same. Rosenbaum<Capital Securities Co. Bellemare<Hurley & ano. Kratchovil<Gimbel Brothers. Allen<N Y Cons RR. Naughton Construction Co<Oscanyan. Broderick<B, Q Co & Sub RR. Dorney<Rutherford Rubber Co. Moore<B, Q Co & Sub RR. Diamond<Stache. Mackin, an infant<Remson. Kopko<N Y Rys.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day on this call:

Ziegler<Association for the Improved Instruction of the Deaf Mutes et al. Ellerman<Mack & ano. Hannon<Keiser et al. Schapiro<Hoffman. Aimetti, an infant<Lipman & ano. Pound<Rosenwasser Bros, Inc, et al. Morris<Smith. Raffelt<Brooklyn Daily Times. Johnson<Abrams. Keller<N Y Telephone Co. Leavy, an infant<Greilich. Heimer<Thomsen. Widmaier<same. Lindeman<Iserson. Weidner<Neptune Meter Co. Transport Tractor Co<Brooklyn Union Coal. Scott<Belle Harbor-Edgemere Realty Co, Inc, et al. Feigin<W G Maher Co. Kauper<Greffin. Hock<Hock. Bangert<Sun Printing & Pub Association.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 2015.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Sections 3,062 U. S. R. S. & 347, Tariff Act of Oct. 3, 1913, I have seized and hold One bag containing seven packages of Paradise and Goura Feathers; One package containing 150 feathers of the Bird of Paradise and 150 Quills; and forty-three boxes containing heads and feathers of Birds of Paradise and Goura Heads.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on 10th day of December, 1917, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated November 17th, 1917.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, U. S. Attorney.

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE EAST OHIO GAS COMPANY.
Notice of Redemption of Bonds.

All holders of First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of The East Ohio Gas Company, secured under deed of trust bearing date July 1st, 1909, executed and delivered by said Company to the New York Trust Company, as trustee, ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED, that said The East Ohio Gas Company has called all the bonds of said issue for redemption on January 1st, A. D. 1918, the next interest date; that upon said date there will become and be due upon each of the bonds of said issue, the principal thereof with five per cent. (5%) premium thereon and the accrued interest to said January 1st, 1918, and that no further interest will accrue or be payable upon said bonds after said date fixed for the redemption thereof.

All said bonds must be presented for redemption on January 1st, 1918, at the office of the New York Trust Company, Trustee, 26 Broad St., in the City of New York, with all unpaid coupons, including those maturing on said date, attached thereto.

BY ORDER of its Board of Directors.
THE EAST OHIO GAS COMPANY.
By H. V. Shulters, Secretary.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of THE STERN AND SAALBERG COMPANY held at the office of the company at No. 416 West 45th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th day of November, 1917, at two o'clock in the afternoon, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That the name THE STERN AND SAALBERG COMPANY, the present name of the corporation, be changed to that of THE SWEETS COMPANY OF AMERICA, INC."

JACOB SAALBERG, President.
NATHAN STERN, Secretary.

OLD CROW RYE
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
America's Finest RYE
WHISKEY
HAND MADE SOUR MASH
STRAIGHT PURE RYE
MADE IN KENTUCKY, U. S. A.
SOLD BY ALL FIRST-CLASS DEALERS
H. B. Kirk & Co., New York, N. Y.

GOLD SEAL Champagne
A wine of the highest quality
Edward S. McGrath, Local Representative
45 B'dway. Phone Rector 4745

Life Insurance
An interesting and comprehensive article on the life insurance policies of three of the leading men of the United States.

Fire Insurance
An opportune article containing valuable information for the individual whose property is insured in a company of the enemy.

The Annalist
Today
ON NEWS STANDS.

PUT CITY'S BRIDGES TO GREATER USE

Commissioner Kracke Reports Constant Increase of Traffic on East River Structures.

QUEENS SPAN IS POPULAR

Has Aided in Borough's Industrial Development, Commissioner Says—Fewer Horse-Drawn Vehicles.

The annual traffic count made by the Department of Plant and Structures, of which F. J. H. Kracke is Commissioner, shows that traffic is increasing on all four of the big East River bridges. For some years it has been shown that when traffic was increasing on some of these bridges, it would be decreasing on others. The increase, according to Commissioner Kracke, appears to be steady and general this year, and to point to a systematically larger usefulness of the structures connecting the boroughs of Brooklyn, Manhattan, and Queens.

The Manhattan Bridge carried approximately 11,272 vehicles per day in 1916. In 1917 this was increased to 14,359. The Queensboro Bridge carried approximately 9,858 in 1916, and this was increased to 13,431 in 1917. In connection with these figures, Commissioner Kracke called attention in his report to the fact that within the last year the department has completely reconstructed the roadway pavement of the Queensboro Bridge, and that the expanding traffic on this structure is in part due to the facilities that now are afforded.

"This bridge is playing an important part in the great industrial development of the Borough of Queens," Commissioner Kracke says in his report. "Deliveries by truck to and from the salesrooms and distributing centres in Manhattan have been of great commercial convenience to the borough, and are increasing daily. A somewhat similar situation is true of the Manhattan Bridge, where in recent years a big commercial centre has developed in Brooklyn in and about the Brooklyn end of this bridge, owing to the traffic facilities afforded. There have been very large increases in assessed valuations in this Brooklyn territory.

"While horse-drawn traffic has decreased about 10 per cent. between 1912 and 1917, motor-drawn traffic has increased more than 500 per cent., the horse-drawn vehicles crossing the bridge in 1912 numbering 11,893 per day, and in 1917, 10,258, whereas motor-drawn traffic in 1912 was 6,411 per day, and in 1917, 32,869. The total annual figures for all bridges show a steady progression of vehicular traffic. In 1912 the average daily number of vehicles of both horse-drawn and motor-drawn crossing the East River bridges was 10,304; in 1913 it was 24,251; in 1914, 25,997; in 1915, 32,102; in 1916, 35,034, and in 1917, 43,127.

"On the elevated and subway trains the daily average number of passengers carried in 1912 was 263,765; in 1913, 314,797; in 1914, 323,902; in 1915, 357,636; in 1916, 432,665, and in 1917, 522,505. In this connection it should be stated that on account of the increased elevated facilities on the Queensboro Bridge, there has been a noticeable decrease in the passengers carried by the surface car lines on this bridge, whereas, although there has been a considerable increase in the elevated and subway traffic over the Williamsburg Bridge, there has also been an increase in the number of passengers carried by the surface lines over this structure.

"In 1912 the surface cars operated on the four bridges carried 330,738 passengers, and in 1917, 344,044 passengers. During the years 1913, 1914, and 1915, this surface car traffic reached its summit at an average of 365,000 people a day for all bridges. The experts of the department believe that in 1918 a further increase in this traffic will be recorded in spite of the great reduction in surface car traffic that will naturally take place at the Queensboro Bridge.

"Elevated trains commenced operation over the Queensboro Bridge on July 23, 1917, and subway trains commenced operation over the Manhattan Bridge to Union Square, Manhattan, on Sept. 4, 1917."

Margaret Bottome Memorial in Need

In one of the most needy sections of New York City is a settlement house, at 344 East 124th Street, greatly in need of funds to carry on its good work. On the afternoon and evening of Dec. 6 a sale of useful and fancy articles is to be held to replenish the treasury. Classes in dressmaking, crocheting, cooking, and home economics are given for the young girls of the neighborhood, and there is a self-supporting Mothers' Club of fifty women. A rummage sale is held monthly, when, for a few pennies, it is possible to obtain clothing without the feeling of having to accept charity. The house is called the Margaret Bottome Memorial of the King's Daughters Settlement.

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THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED
BOSTON $2.95
PROVIDENCE Boat Direct $1.90
COLONIAL LINE
ALL OUTSIDE STATEROOMS, $1 TO $3.
Week days and Sundays at 5:00 P. M. from Pier 39, N. R., foot West Houston St. Phone Spring 9491.

FALL RIVER LINE
TO BOSTON $4.00
Strs. lv. Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., daily at 5 P. M. Music.
NEW LONDON (NORWICH) LINE. Str. lvs. Pier 40, N. R., Houston St., wk. days, 5:30 P. M. Lvs. Pier 70, E. R., E. 22d St., 6 P. M.

DISCUSS WAR ENGINEERING.

New Problems to be Considered at Convention Here.

Engineering problems of the war will be discussed by eminent engineers at the convention of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, which opens at 29 West Thirty-ninth Street tomorrow and continues four days. Ex-President Taft will address the body at its opening session tomorrow night, and in the course of the same evening the society will confer upon Major Gen. George W. Goethals an honorary membership in token of his achievements in building the Panama Canal.

Dr. Ira N. Hollis, retiring President, who has traveled throughout the country arousing engineers to the call of public service, will speak on "Universal Public Service in Peace and War." Gano Dunn, who has played a large part in establishing contact between engineers and war councils of the Government, will speak on "The Engineering Societies in National Defense." Admiral F. T. Bowles of the United States Shipping Board will talk on the shipbuilding problem. Professor L. P. Breckenridge of New Haven will present aspects of the fuel problem. Professor W. F. Durand, Chairman of the National Advisory Committee on Aeronautics, will discuss aircraft. Dr. W. H. Jordan, Director of the New York Agricultural Experiment Station, will speak on agriculture. Major L. B. Moody of the Carriage Division of the Ordnance Department, U. S. A., will speak on army transportation, and William P. Kennedy of New York will take up motor transportation. Leonard Metcalf of Boston will present "The Solution of the Cantonment Construction Problem." C. B. Skinner of Pittsburgh will discuss engineering research and its relation to the war, and Dr. C. S. Howe of Cleveland will discuss special education in time of war.

GOLDSOLL WANTS FACTS.

Former French Official Cables to Paris on Graft Charges.

Frank J. Goldsoll, former secretary and interpreter of the French Artillery Mission to this country in 1915, against whom Captain André Tardieu of the present French War Commission to this country is reported to have filed graft charges in Paris, cabled to friends in France yesterday asking them to ascertain the exact nature of the accusations made against him.

According to members of the French War Commission here the only person in this country familiar with the charges against Goldsoll is Gaston Liebert, the French Consul in this city. Consul Liebert refused yesterday to discuss the charges.

At his apartment in the Vanderbilt last night Mr. Goldsoll said that he believed the charges were due to politics and that an attack on the persons of greater consequence in France, who caused his appointment two years ago, was being planned. He refused, however, to go into details.

"I received my appointment through the office of the French Minister of War," he said. "I gave the position up on my last visit to France about a year ago."

Goldsoll's name appeared yesterday among those who contributed $5,000 to Mayor Mitchel's re-election campaign expenses, and he admitted the contribution last night.

5,000 SEE FLAG RAISED.

Service Banner of St. Vincent Ferrer Has 250 Stars.

Five thousand persons lined the block in East Sixty-seventh Street, between Lexington and Third Avenues, yesterday afternoon, as Captain Duncan Harris of the 305th Regiment raised a service flag containing 250 stars in front of St. Vincent Ferrer's Roman Catholic Church, while the New York Catholic Protectory Band played "The Star-Spangled Banner." Five hundred members of Lacordaire Council, 459, Knights of Columbus, led by Grand Knight John J. O'Donnell, and as many more members of St. Vincent Ferrer's Holy Name Society under the command of its President, J. McLarney, and Boy Scouts of the Church of Catherine of Siena paraded through the parish previous to the flag raising. The Rev. J. R. Hefferan, the pastor, and his assistants, Fathers W. G. Moran, E. L. Spence, J. R. Mahoney, M. A. Sheehan, Charles G. Moore, Alexander Casterot, and Urban Cull were in line, also twenty-four members of the congregation who are in the military service and were on furlough.

Father J. S. Caton, assistant pastor, who preached the patriotic sermon at the special services following the ceremony, pledged 2,800,000 Catholic fighting men for service in the present crisis if that many were needed. He said that behind this fighting body President Wilson could depend upon the undivided support of 14,000,000 Catholics.

SOLDIERS REHEARSE HERE.

Men of 305th Come to Town for Their Spectacle Next Sunday.

New York City is to be invaded by 280 picked infantrymen under the leadership of Lieutenant James E. Schuyler, and armed with guns, bayonets, hand grenades, and all the other implements of war. These men of the 305th Infantry are determined that Camp Upton shall have its own indoor drill stadium and assembly hall and will raise the money by presenting a military spectacle at the Hippodrome on the afternoon and evening of Dec. 9. That the men may become accustomed to a smooth wooden drilling surface they will start rehearsing their exhibition drills this morning on the Hippodrome stage.

Each morning at 7 they will march from the 69th Regiment Armory, their headquarters, to the Hippodrome, and put in a strenuous morning's drill. In the afternoon and at night they will drill at the armory. They will be allowed to sleep at home, and those who have no homes in New York will be provided for by the Y. M. C. A. The transportation and all the expenses of the men is being defrayed by the camp authorities. The spectacle, which will be called "A Day at Camp Upton," will depict the life of an Upton soldier from the time he rises in the morning until he goes to bed.

RESORTS.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

The Breakers
ATLANTIC CITY'S NEWEST FIREPROOF HOTEL
On the ocean front. Offers unusual attractions during the Autumn and Winter Seasons. Luxurious lobbies, spacious verandas, restful sun parlors and superb music. A palatial residence for those seeking rest and recreation. Christmas and New Year's holidays bookings now being made. New York representative, Suite 801, Longacre Bldg., Broadway, 42nd St. Telephone Bryant 7335.
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS
Garage with accommodations for chauffeurs

ON THE BEACH
ATLANTIC CITY
CHALFONTE
HOSPITABLE — HOMELIKE
ALWAYS OPEN

ROYAL PALACE
HOTEL AND COTTAGES
on the Beach, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
NEAR ALL PIERS AND AMUSEMENTS
CAPACITY 600. DANCING.
Particularly attractive over the Holidays. Notable New Year's Eve Celebration. Reservations may now be arranged. S. Hamilton, Prop.

NEW JERSEY—Lakewood.

PALMER, Lakewood, N. J.—Health, comfort and rest; $14 per week up.

SOUTHERN STATES.

HOTEL WINDSOR, under new management; facing beautiful Hemming Park; $160,000 spent in improvements during summer of 1916. Robt. R. Meyer, Prop. J. E. Kavanaugh, Mgr. JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA.

PINEHURST NORTH CAROLINA, center of Winter Out-of-Door Life. Information of General Office, Pinehurst, N. C.

WESTERN STATES.

Mt. Clemens Mineral Baths for Rheumatism, Nervous and Blood Diseases. Write Business Men's Ass'n, Box 28, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

HOTEL FOR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS LEASED

National Service Commission Secures the Earlington With 300 Rooms.

The soldiers and sailors who come to see the sights of New York are to have a hotel of their own. Efforts of the National Service Commission to provide a place where the men need not live beyond their means or "below their quality" have met with success through the acquisition of the Hotel Earlington at 49-55 West Twenty-seventh Street with over 300 rooms. As soon as it can be fitted up the commission will throw it open to soldiers, sailors, and marines at nominal prices, which will lift the enterprise out of the charity class.

The hotel, which has been vacant for some time, has been leased by the commission for the period of the war, at a nominal rental, from the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. The commission is the local representative of the War and Navy department commissions on training camp activities.

It had been found that men in uniform coming to New York, particularly over week-ends, were wont to spend their pay on sightseeing and then to find themselves without means to get proper lodging. As a result they have stowed themselves away not only in insanitary surroundings, but in places where temptations were likely to beset them.

The Hotel Earlington was built as an apartment hotel in 1888 by Charles A. Gerlach. The property came by varied processes under the management of Eugene M. Earle & Son in 1900. Mr. Earle had formerly conducted the then fashionable family Hotel Bristol, at Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street, and when he took charge of the new hotel, which was held by the late J. P. Morgan as trustee for the Peabody Fund, many of his fashionable guests went with him. Nearly $200,000 had been expended in altering and improving the property. The rooms were large, the cuisine was of the highest class, and it was the Winter home of many well-known New York families.

The house was always popular with up-State people. The growth of business, however, tended to isolate the hotel, and the later change in the character of both the street and the quarter in which it was situated served to drive away its former guests and close it out as a going hotel business. The property has changed hands a number of times in the last decade, and always at a very substantial increase in price. It is now in the heart of a thriving business section devoted largely to furs and textile manufacturing.

NEED FOR DAYLIGHT SAVING.

Marcus M. Marks Urges It as a Real War Economy.

Officers of the National Daylight Saving Association will appear soon before the Interstate Commerce Committee of the House of Representatives to urge that it report out the Daylight Saving bill which has been passed by the Senate. In support of the movement Marcus M. Marks, President of the association, said yesterday:

"When city lights are ordered dimmed and when manufacturing is curtailed so as to save the coal used in producing electric current and power our attention is forcibly called to a simple plan that has been suggested to save a million tons of coal during the Summer months. I am in receipt of information from officials in Canada and Nova Scotia that both countries are anxious to adopt 'daylight saving' and are only waiting for us to act. By turning the clock forward an hour England saved 300,000 tons of coal in the Summer of 1916 and France saved $10,000,000 in coal and light.

"The former five hours' difference in time between Europe and our country permitted one hour's trading out of the six daily banking hours. When European countries turned the clock forward an hour the difference in time became six hours, completely ending opportunity for business between their Exchanges and ours during banking hours."

CHEFS GIVE UP EXPOSITION.

Societe Culinaire Postpone Showing Their Art Because of War.

The French chefs of the hotels and prominent clubs of the city, members of the Societe Culinaire Philanthropique, at a meeting in the McAlpin Hotel yesterday voted against holding their usual annual exposition. It was explained that the war situation with regard to food wastage precluded any possibility of an exposition this year.

Food Saved in Massachusetts.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Massachusetts hotels and restaurants, by observing the conservation directions of the Food Administration, saved in October 4,600 barrels of flour and 640 tons of meat. The saving was reported today by Frank C. Hall, Chairman of the Food Administration's New England Committee on Hotels and Restaurants.

SEA RUNS HIGH IN HARBOR.

Forty-Mile Blow Makes Pier Guard Duty Rough Work.

The west-northwest gale which blew forty miles an hour most of yesterday kicked up quite a rough sea in New York harbor and the white capped waves broke over the bows of the tugboats and other river craft, covering their decks with ice. The wind seemed to reserve its greatest strength for the Chelsea piers, where the soldiers were doing guard duty, and whistled about the corners with a force that nearly carried the men off their feet.

The officers relieved the guard every two hours and the men managed to keep fairly warm in the big waiting room where their dinner was served at noon.

The ferryboats felt the full power of the gale against their high superstructures and generally ran late into their slips.

LIGHT ON RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

National Security League Will Hold Meeting in Cooper Union.

In an effort to give the American public more exact information as to affairs in Russia, the National Security League will hold a Russian meeting in Cooper Union Thursday night. Among the speakers will be Lieutenant Commander Hwoschinsky of the Russian Army, who led a regiment of 3,500 into battle in the early part of the war and returned with 125 men. He has just reached this country from Russia.

Another speaker will be Major Stanley Washburn, war correspondent, who was a member of the Root mission to Russia. A. J. Sack, of the Russian Bureau of Information, and former Ambassador to Turkey Abram I. Elkus will also make addresses. S. Stanwood Menken, President of the National Security League, will preside. The American-Russian Chamber of Commerce is co-operating with the league in arranging the meeting.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH
Everyone interested in Army, Navy and Red Cross work should understand French. You can begin to speak at once. Learn during spare moments, in home or camp, easily, quickly. Also other languages.
Language Phone Method
And Rosenthal's Practical Linguistry.
A system of disc records that fit all phonographs. Simple, inexpensive and convenient. You hear the living voice of a French professor pronounce the language over and over, until you master it.
F. M. C. French Military Conversation And Military Language Phone Method.
A short course for those in war service.
Call for free demonstration or write for booklet
THE LANGUAGE PHONE METHOD,
967 Putnam Bldg., 2 West 45th St., near 5th Ave.

KOHUT SCHOOL for BOYS
Boarding and Day Pupils.
Riverdale-on-Hudson. Tel. 367 Kingsbridge

FRENCH NATIVE LADY, with highest references; private instruction or class. T 90 Times.

BRICK MAKERS FEAR WAR WITH AUSTRIA

Foresee Danger of a Labor Famine as New York Forces Will Be Interned.

RARITAN, ALSO AFFECTED

The General Building Material Market Under Tension as Winter Inquiry Develops.

The announcement last week that several Senators were in favor of the United States declaring war upon Austria has caused considerable alarm among building material manufacturers, who fear a further curtailment of available laborers will necessitate the closing down of various large plants throughout the country. This is especially true of the brick market, as more Austrians and Turks are employed as common laborers in the brick manufacturing centres supplying this territory than any other nationality.

If these men are interned when the brick manufacturing industry gets under way in the Spring, complications with regard to meeting the demand for this leading basic building material will arise that will be hard to solve.

In fact, most of the laborers of these nationalities have left the brick-making districts to take places in plants that operate through the Winter. In such an event arising as the further depletion of labor along the Hudson and Raritan rivers, the scanty supply of brick now in hand, with the certainty of a sharp improvement in building demand as more and more attention is given to the subject of war-time housing and commercial expansion now crowding for consideration at the hands of investors in this city, present price levels cannot be maintained.

Manufacturing costs for brick at present are such that it is impossible to deliver a bargeload of brick alongside of dock in this market at $8, the present base price for average grades. When this is compared with a $6 minimum cost for bringing brick to New York piers less than two years ago some idea can be obtained with which to measure the immediate prospects.

The brick manufacturer is not taking 2 per cent. profit out of his brick sold in this market at $1.12½ a thousand, which accounts for his indifference about selling his present stock, knowing that the Spring will bring a demand that will take prices higher. There is little prospect, however, of common brick prices advancing for the next sixty days.

As an evidence that the dealers are beginning to realize the impending building demand, a few Winter stacks are being accumulated, but the policy not to cover barges in the ordinary sense of the brick market will be firmly carried out because there are not barges enough to spare. Dealers are still more inclined to take chances in getting boats through to Haverstraw after navigation closes.

Prices show a tendency to increase in the building material market as distributers come to realize more and more that the housing problem as it is developing in various sections of the city is a reality. In the light of meeting rising construction costs unusual opportunities are presenting themselves to owners to obtain extremely high-grade building materials that are seldom in an active market unless there is free building movement. It is possible, for instance, to purchase today a grade of enameled brick, normally selling at $60 to $90 a thousand, suitable for garage interiors at almost absurd prices. They are amply good enough for factory engine rooms, wash rooms in institutions, and they can be delivered in Manhattan or Brooklyn at a cost not to exceed 35 cents a square foot. There are other instances of this kind, showing that economies can be practiced in the present day building material market that insure high-grade finish at nominal cost.

Building material price changes at the first of the month, according to figures compiled by the Dow Service Daily Building Reports, show almost universally the upward turn that has predominated for the last few months. Hudson common select brick is bringing, wholesale, $8.25, although ordinary cargoes range only about $7.75 to $8.

Portland cement closes November with a much better demand, and an inquiry that promises maximum mill production, as far as labor conditions will permit, well into the new year. An attempt is being made to hold the price of this commodity at $2.12 a barrel, but labor costs, and the quotations on containers, including barrels, cloth bags, and paper, for delivery next year, are such as to bring the margins to very narrow limits.

Changes are shown in the New York Lumber Trade Association's December wholesale price lists in California redwood, quoting $77 instead of $72 for 8-4-inch pattern; $67 instead of $62 on clear, and $63 instead of $58 on A No. 1. The 10-4-inch size pattern is now quoted at $83 instead of $78, $67 instead of $62 for clear. The 16-4-inch size pattern is now $85 instead of $80, and clear is $80 instead of $75.

There are also some reductions. North Carolina pine, 4-4 edge, under 12-inch, No. 1 and No. 2 rough, are off $1, being quoted at $39 and $37. No. 3 rough is quoted at $32 instead of $33. Maple base, f. o. b. N. Y., standard stock, 2-inch clear face, is quoted at $53 instead of $54. Two and a quarter-inch is $55 instead of $56.50, and 3¼-inch is now $51 instead of $53. Cedar shingles have dropped back to $5.87 instead of $5.92 for Perfections; $5.10 instead of $5.50 for Eurekas.

Other materials show some signs of readjustments. There is a report in the trade that there is going to be a revision on pipe discounts covering iron and steel, black and galvanized, but it could not be confirmed on Saturday.

RESERVE SMOKERS' SEATS.

Pullman Company Adopts War Plan on Pennsylvania Road.

The Pennsylvania Railroad announced yesterday that as a step toward further conservation of transportation facilities, the Pullman Company would reserve for sale the chairs in smoking cars on trains between New York and Philadelphia. This new regulation will not apply to through trains, running beyond either of those cities.

Under the usual practice a person occupying a Pullman parlor car seat may use the accomodations of the smoking car, leading, of course, to a certain duplication of service. Hereafter, passengers on express trains over the Pennsylvania between New York and Philadelphia must decide whether they wish to ride in parlor car or smoking car and reserve their seats accordingly.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SPECIALISTS IN WESTCHESTER AND NEARBY CONNECTICUT PROPERTIES.
INSURANCE—MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
Fish & Marvin 527 5th Ave.

9 Rooms—Larchmont: Sound side railroad; water, gas, sewer, electric; 5 minutes to station, 2 minutes walk to school and stores; large porch and shade; sell at a bargain, $7,500.
H. M. OLCOTT 51 East 42d St. Tel. Murray Hill 2326

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

For Rent at Kew Gardens
Beautiful house, twelve large, newly decorated rooms; hot-water heat, electricity and gas; large garage; half acre of ground, with garden, trees, flowers and shrubs. One of the most attractive homes in all suburban New York; 15 minutes from New York. Rent $2,000. Immediate possession. Coal supply in the bins. B. J. Beardsley, owner, 1 Main St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Phone Main 7303.

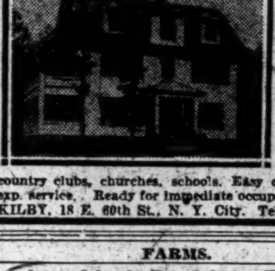
Stucco House—$20 Monthly
Buys it. Everything new, 6 rooms, handsome bath, open fireplace, hardwood floors, decorations in ivory, electric lights, steam heat; fine plot, hedge, lawn, flowers; easy commuting; owner must sell at once; sacrifice for $3,500; $250 cash needed; title guaranteed. M. H., 47 West 34th St., Room 434.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Pretty Brick Houses
$35—For Rent—$35
Seven rooms. Beautifully decorated, all ready to occupy; New Subway, Brooklyn. B. Silsby, 217 B'way, N. Y. Barclay 4585.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BUY—Don't Rent—GET



For $500 Cash, balance like rent. Price $7,250; plot 100x205 ft.; 7 big rooms, tiled bath; wide verandas, beautiful grounds, in select settled neighborhood, near lakes, golf & country clubs, churches, schools. Easy commutation; exp. service. Ready for immediate occupancy. R. L. KILBY, 18 E. 60th St., N. Y. City. Tel. Plaza 4570.

FARMS.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY
Free taxes, interest, insurance for one year; farm 5 acres, cleared, level, best soil, new house; barn; $4,000; $500 cash. E. N. Rowley, Northport, L. I., or 47 West 34th St.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Unfurnished

14-Room House In Bronxville, $200
For immediate sub-rental—partly furnished or unfurnished—$200 a month — fourteen - room attractive house in most desirable section of Lawrence Park, four minutes from Bronxville station of N. Y. Central (Harlem Division). Sub-lease until next October. Phone White Plains 293 or Bryant 9020.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

STORE & BASEMENT LOFT 50x100
N. W. Cor. Bleecker St. AND WOOSTER ST.
Modern fireproof building; freight-passenger elevator, sprinkler system, all improvements, high ceilings, unusual light, to lease from Feb. 1. Apply Supt., on premises, or your own broker.

DESIRABLE LOFTS 25x100
Elevator Service
Mercantile or Storage Purposes
347 West Broadway

133 WEST 72D STREET,
MODERN BUILDING FOR PHYSICIANS AND DENTISTS
One large double suite.
INQUIRE SUPERINTENDENT.

BROOKLYN.

5 Lofts, With Power; each 60x90
Complying with factory laws. Would divide.
Sprinkler, Lowest Fire Ins. Rate
Light 4 sides; elevator; steam heat. Owner on premises, 270 Willoughby Av., Bkn.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

340 WEST 86TH ST.
KITCHENETTE APARTMENT
2 Rooms and Bath,
$900 to $1,000.
M. H. GAILLARD & CO.
2299 Broadway. Phone Schuyler 3979.

HIGHLAND COURT
600 WEST 192ND STREET
at St. Nicholas Ave. Subway station.
ELEVATOR APARTMENTS—5 ROOMS.
REDUCED RENTS.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

The Berkshire,
500 MADISON AVE. (Cor. 52d St.)
Elegant housekeeping apartment, nine large rooms and three baths; 11-foot ceilings; rent $3,500 per annum. Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co., 10 East 45th Street.

993 PARK AVE. AT 84TH STREET.
Apartment, 10 rooms, 3 baths, third floor; south and west exposure. Unfurnished, $3,900. Apply Superintendent, or telephone Lenox 9778.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

SUBLET
8 Very Large Rooms,
Completely and beautifully furnished for seven months or year.
Apply Superintendent.
315 Central Park West.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25,184.—In Bankruptcy.—WILLIAM FRIEDLANDER and CHARLES FRIEDLANDER, individually and as copartners trading under the firm name of CHARLES FRIEDLANDER & CO., bankrupts.

William Friedlander and Charles Friedlander, individually and as copartners trading under the firm name of Charles Friedlander & Co., were duly adjudicated bankrupts, on November 20, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 31 Nassau Street, City of New York, on December 13, 1917, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25,305.—In Bankruptcy.—H. TOWNSEND AHERN, individually and as sole surviving partner of F. F. AHERN & SON, Bankrupt.

H. Townsend Ahern, individually and as sole surviving partner of F. F. Ahern & Son, was duly adjudicated bankrupt, on November 26th, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on December 13th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 23750.

Notice is given that BERLER SHOE COMPANY, alleged bankrupt, has applied for the confirmation of a composition offered to his creditors. Creditors and parties in interest are ordered to attend before this Court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, on December 10, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why such composition should not be confirmed.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24,908.—In Bankruptcy.—FRED STIENEN, Bankrupt.

Fred Stienen, doing business as the Standard Dyeing Co., was duly adjudicated bankrupt, on October 31st, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No 68 William Street, City of New York, on December 13th, 1917, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRI LESCHZINER, doing business under the trade name of MAISON HENRI, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Dec. 3, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 2,489 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Dresses, Waists, Fixtures, including Wall Cases, Cashier's Office, Balcony for workroom, etc.

MORRIS B. ARNOLD, Assignee.
CHARLES L. GREENHALL, Attorney for Petitioning Creditors, 120 Broadway, New York.

REAL ESTATE.

OPPORTUNITIES.

Let me know what you are looking for; farms, bungalows, houses, or lots for investment; many wonderful bargains for rapid buyer; all easy payment plan. Address O. P., Box 86 Times.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Lessees.—Owner retiring, will lease for long term apartment house showing large profits. E. W. Browning, 110 West 40th St.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Sacrifice factory property two-story brick and frame, 50x100, and shed, 50x80, on plot 100x100, near E. D. Terminal convenient to all shipping points; terms to suit; also other building sites for sale cheap. Apply Paul S. Garvey, 197 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Your rent buys 6 rooms, bath, all improved dwelling, half hour Erie. For particulars, W. Brady, 21 Park Row.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Owner will sacrifice plot 50x125 at Bayside, overlooking the water; a dandy proposition for investment or home; little cash needed. Address A. B., Box 71 Times.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

WATERFRONT PROPERTY.
Suitable for shipyard, warehouse, or manufacture; has been owner's residence, and never before advertised; Port Richmond, S. I., on Kill van Kull; 630 shore front, 535 deep; riparian rights; trolley adjacent; full commission to brokers. Y 272 Times Annex.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

TELEPHONE ME NOW—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $200 and small monthly payments, less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 7 1-3c commutation fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath; parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near schools and station; 70 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. John 5047.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Long Island.

IDEAL SEMI-BUNGALOW
Overlooking the ocean; 6 rooms; all improvements, steam heat, &c.; large garden plot; select neighborhood; 3 minutes' walk to bathing beach; will sell cheap to responsible party for $300, balance very easy terms. B.—Bungalow, 243 West 34th St., New York.

ALL YEAR HOME.
Modern and up-to-date houses, with all city improvements, overlooking the L. I. Sound; 30 minutes from N. Y.; $500 cash, balance as rent. Address B. H., Box 62 Times.

If you are looking for a small country home, with 2 full acres of fine farm land, located not far from railroad town and beautiful lake, complete for $1,325, on easy terms, call or write at once to B. Store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

$100 cash buys six-room house and large plot of good garden soil, suitable for poultry; near big town, one hour from city; balance can be paid off $12 per month. Poultry, 285 Times Downtown.

Two-family brick cottage for sale; latest improvements; 16 rooms; on 48th St., near 14th Av., Borough Park. Inquire Fells, 29 Cooper Square, New York City.

New Jersey.

Rutherford, 315 Sylvan St.—Sale or rent, new house, seven large rooms, all improvements; no reasonable offer refused. 315 Sylvan St., Rutherford, N. Y. Phone 3290 Worth.

HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

Manhattan.

UNIQUE STUDIO HOUSE.
8 rooms, 2 baths; 40 feet from street; near Irving Place; all improvements. 1242 Columbus; reasonable.

81ST ST., 3 EAST.—Attractively furnished 5-story American basement; elevator and squash court. Phone 6958 Plaza.

HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

Manhattan.

93D, 257 WEST.—FIVE-STORY AMERICAN BASEMENT, 3 BATHS, CARETAKER.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Loft to let, 16,000 sq. ft., all sunlight, elegant working conditions; elevated station on the corner; desirable location for securing help, no union troubles. L. Druckerman, Woodhaven, N. Y. Tel. 2600 Richmond Hill.

128 West 49th St., between 6th Av. and Broadway, four-story and basement building, 25x100; suitable for any business; alterations to suit. Arthur M. Bullowa, 280 Madison Av.

57th St., West—Store, 20x100, new, between 5th and 6th Avs.; any business excepting dresses, hats, or furs; low rental; no agents; if interested write, Exceptional Opportunity, K 47 Times.

Offices to rent on 45th St.; architect's office; splendid north and side light; contains about 700 square feet; fully equipped and nicely decorated. K 78 Times.

TO LEASE.—Garage, 235 West 69th St., accommodating 17 to 20 cars; hot water supply, steam heat, and gasoline tank in building.

Floor in new corner building, 5,500 square feet, on 4th Av., in heart of silk district, to sub rent for term of 5 years; act quick. M. B. Friend, 609 Marbridge Building.

For showroom only, 1,200 sq. ft., most desirable location on 34th St., for cloaks, suits, waists, and skirts; excellent for out-of-town manufacturer. K 72 Times.

To sublet, desirable office, close to Grand Central; 575 square feet floor space; rental low. Inquire 627 Lexington Av. Phone Plaza 544.

Make Our Office Your New York Address. All firms only. Mail and Correspondence handled; telephone; building directory listing. Alliance, 29 Liberty, N. Y. C.

Newly furnished private offices; every facility, $16.50 and $40.50 monthly; no lease required; also desk room, $10.50 monthly. Duane, 309 Broadway, Room 807.

48th St., parlor floor and basement, for living and business; separate or together, near 5th Av. Phone 8059 Bryant.

Part of showroom and stockroom, suitable for waists, dress or skirts; excellent location. K 31 Times.

At 404 4th Av., (9th floor,) corner 28th St., private office, desk room, or mail privileges; excellent service.

Loft, 77x44 deep, elevator, 630 1st Av.; rent $75 per month. Telephone 3015 Morningside.

DOCTOR OR DENTIST.
Desirable parlor floor. 53 West 54th St.

Very attractive offices, furnished or unfurnished; best location. Brett, 501 5th Av.

Office for rent; furnished or unfurnished. Room 12, 71 Wall St.

Office and desk room to let. 115 Broadway, Room 610.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

WANTED—LARGE STORE OR BUILDING, SUITABLE FOR AUTOMOBILES, (TO HOLD 100 AUTOMOBILES,) ON OR NEAR BROADWAY, FROM 42D TO 63D ST.; GIVE FULL PARTICULARS, MAIL ONLY. B. B., ROOM 301, 1,493 BROADWAY.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, District of New Jersey.—In the matter of THE VITAPHONE COMPANY, a corporation, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice of sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the trustee of the said bankrupt estate will sell at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, on the sixth day of December, 1917, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at 1,112 North Avenue, Plainfield, New Jersey, the following goods and chattels:

All the goods and chattels of the bankrupt company contained in the aforesaid plant, consisting of machinery, phonographs, tools, dies, electric motors, shafting, belting and all other goods and chattels located in the plant of the bankrupt company at 1,112 North Avenue, Plainfield, N. J., together with the right, title and interest of the trustee in trade names, trade marks and good will of the bankrupt company.

The trustee will also offer for sale a parcel of real estate commonly known and designated as 1,112 North Avenue, Plainfield, N. J., either free and clear of a mortgage encumbrance held by George L. Babcock or subject to the said mortgage.

The trustee will make his report of sale and application for confirmation of sale before Honorable Atwood L. De Coster, Referee in Bankruptcy, at the Bankruptcy Courtroom, No. 776 Broad Street, Newark, N. J., on the seventh day of December, 1917, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

WILLIAM NEWCORN, Trustee, 119 West Front Street, Plainfield, N. J.
Hon. ATWOOD L. DE COSTER, Referee in Bankruptcy, 776 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.
FURST & FURST, Attorneys for Trustee, 164 Market Street, Newark, N. J.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of REX DOLL CO., INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Dec. 3, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 110 Greene St., and immediately thereafter at 118 Greene St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of finished and unfinished doll heads, glue, starch, wood pulp, oil, Cummings press machines, dies, motors, compressor tanks, machinery, fixtures, etc.

C. PARKER LATTIN, Receiver.
ARTHUR LEONARD ROSENBERG, Attorney for Receiver, 100 Broadway, New York.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

30TH ST., (Lexington Av., 163.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, including excellent meals, $25 weekly up; also one room and bath, with meals, $19 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service; beautiful atmosphere. Hotel Rutledge.

34TH, 62 EAST.—Exclusive, beautifully furnished modern two rooms, bath. Murray Hill 9281. Merritt.

57TH, 36 EAST.—Two large, well furnished rooms, with bath, exceptional closet room; $90 per month, to Oct. 1; light, heat and service included; meals served if desired. Abbott, Plaza 6417.

57TH, 24 EAST.—Bachelor apartment; two well furnished large rooms and bath.

APARTMENTS handsomely furnished; choice localities; long, short leases; 4 to 12 rooms, east, west side. CLARK REALTY, 30 East 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

APARTMENT TO LET, two large rooms, bath, kitchenette; gentlemen only; reasonable. Stuy. 2416.

ATTENTION!—Apartments, furnished; two rooms and bath; full hotel service; one block from subway; $14 to $17.50 weekly. Hotel Senton, 35 East 27th; Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

DISTINCTIVE, artistic housekeeping apartment, complete, $150-$85 a month; references. Gramercy 723.

PARK AV., 446, (Just Off 57th.)—Small apartment, two rooms, kitchenette, bath, can be leased for one year or longer at $1,000 per year. Apply premises or Plaza 6143.

PARK AVENUE.—11th floor, 6 rooms, 2 baths, 2 maids' rooms, facing south. Short lease; possession Dec. 1. Telephone 2890 Murray Hill.

SMARTLY FURNISHED APARTMENTS. Herbert Gulick Co., Inc., 402 Madison Av.

TO SUBLET.—Small furnished apartment; very attractive. THE LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St.

VERY EXCEPTIONAL APARTMENT in exclusive neighborhood; large living room, morning room; kitchenette, and bedroom. Telephone Plaza 2200.

Furnished—West Side.

35TH, 42 WEST, (Hotel Gregorian.)—Attractive apartments, large rooms, outside baths, single or en suite if desired; unusual clothes closets, refined atmosphere; rates quite moderate.

45TH, 341 WEST, (Just off Broadway.)—New elevator building, 1-2-3 rooms, bath, kitchens or kitchenettes; $50 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6255.

49TH, 47 WEST.—Two-room suite, private bath; also single rooms; electric light; telephone; elevator; also doctor's suite, ground floor, with private bath.

55TH, (1,730 Broadway.)—Ideal two large rooms, bath; telephone, elevators, sunshine.

56TH, 208 WEST, (Thorndyke Apt. Hotel.)—Attractive suite, 2 rooms and bath; full hotel service; low weekly, monthly rate.

57TH, 221 WEST.—Seven sunny, outside rooms; Colonial furniture; immediate possession. Columbus 1377.

58TH, 103 WEST.—Sublet, at sacrifice, my modern five-room apartment; city steam, unlimited; would divide. Martin, 104 W. 58th.

69TH, 243-245 WEST, (the New West End.)—Two, three room apartments, bath, kitchenette, $55 to $90, completely furnished; satisfactory references necessary; open evenings.

70TH, 10 WEST.—Three elegantly furnished rooms, suitable for physician, 1st floor; also upper rooms, single, or en suite.

72D, 167 WEST, at Subway Station.—Handsomely furnished three rooms, bath and kitchenette; suitable for bachelors or couple. Whitney.

74TH, 104 WEST.—One-room kitchenette apartment; southern exposure; private house; references.

79TH ST., WEST.—To rent, furnished, for Winter months or longer, 9-room apartment, overlooking parks; all rooms sunny. Apply Pease & Elliman.

81ST.—Seven rooms, two baths, all light; high-class house; open fireplaces; $275 month. Phone 2218 Schuyler.

90TH, (West of Broadway.)—High-class elevator apartment, southern exposure, $115. Particulars, call 739 West End Av., corner 97th.

95TH, 206 WEST.—Modern, artistically furnished 7 rooms; silver, linen; cars convenient. Garrett.

97TH, 226 WEST.—TWO ROOMS, BATH, KITCHENETTE, WELL FURNISHED, ELEVATOR APARTMENT, APT. 2 C.

97TH, (762 West End Av.)—2 large, attractively furnished rooms, with kitchen, electricity. Phone Riverside 458.

97TH, (West End Av.)—High-class two rooms, bath, and kitchen. River. 5846.

97TH, 310 WEST.—Handsome furnished apt. for Winter months; going South.

112TH, 535 WEST, Hotel Royal, (Near Broadway.)—One, two, and three rooms, with private baths; references required.

127TH, (between Riverside-Broadway.)—3 rooms, outside apartment, $60. Phone 5280 Morningside.

APARTMENTS Beautifully Furnished.
2 TO 5 ROOMS AND BATH.
Attractive restaurant, table d'hote and a la carte; best food, reasonable prices; complete hotel service; $60 monthly up; near Riverside Drive, Central Park; 2 blocks from 96th subway express station.
HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS,
305 West 98th St. Near Broadway.
Telephone Riverside 6100.

Attractive and Exceptionally Clean Apts.
THE WILSONIA,
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway.
Three rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $65-$75 monthly; 3 rooms, 2 baths, and kitchenette, $85 monthly; phone, elevator service, maid service optional; exceptionally clean apartments; no objectionable or questionable tenants; near subway and elevated express stations, three car lines, 5th Av. bus, Park, and Drive; references absolutely essential.

BEAUTIFULLY furnished floor, private residence, West nineties, near park; two rooms, two baths, electricity; gentlemen. Phone Riverside 5413.

Carefully selected list of better class; choice locations; rents, $90-$150. Robert A. Martin, Times Building. 3233 Bryant.

CHOICE Furnished Apartments.
E. K. Van Winkle, 156 W. 72d St. Col. 1077.

HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS to rent, very reasonable; season or longer. Apply SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 W. 72d St.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 448, (116th.)—Sublet, handsomely furnished, 9 rooms, 3 baths; Grand piano, Victrola. Coyle, Phone 6570 Morningside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 468, (cor. 119th St.)—7 rooms, completely furnished; 2 baths and extra lavatory; high class. Manager.

SEE apartment house information, Page 25 in "The Red Book," classified telephone directory, or telephone Cortlandt 12084 for free help in locating the apartment you are seeking.

WEST END AV., 369, near 78th St.—Large room, with private bath; overlooking Hudson; modern, private house; handsomely furnished; quiet; refinement; independence.

Brooklyn.

9TH ST., 566.—Two large rooms, bath, private family, well-furnished, including new player piano, telephone; 100 feet from Prospect Park; handy to both subways.

Unfurnished—East Side.

27TH, 142 EAST.—Attractively decorated elevator apartments; uniform day, night service; every modern convenience; large two to five rooms, bath; only $35 to $60.

34TH ST., 45 EAST. (Opposite Hotel Vanderbilt.)—2 rooms and bath, $45. Apply to janitress.

TO SUBLET, 2 rooms, baths, kitchenette, unfurnished, $900 per annum; furnished, $1,200. Apply Supt., 1,000 Park Av.

Unfurnished—West Side.

9TH ST., 12 WEST.—Unusually attractive apartment, 6 rooms, 2 baths, in private house.

16TH, 5 WEST.—Skylight studios, bachelor apartments; $30 to $60. Phone Chelsea 3106.

25TH, 254 WEST.—Artistically decorated, magnificent, light, elevator apartments; telephones; uniform day, night service; large 4 to 6 rooms, bath; only $40 to $60.

74TH ST., 237 WEST, (near West End Av.)—Exceptional eight-room apartment, with three baths, in fireproof elevator house; $2,200. Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St., New York. Phone Vanderbilt 2028.

74TH, 132 WEST.—Attractive 2-room suite; all improvements; maid service; high class.

82D ST., 41 WEST.—Sublet 6-room and 2 baths; new fireproof building; southern exposure. Apply on premises.

90TH, 49 WEST.—Two or three rooms with kitchenette and bath.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.

Notice is given that the JAMES McWILLIAMS TOWING LINE, owner of the steam tug John Garrett, has filed its petition for limitation of liability for any loss, destruction, damage, or injury from said vessel on the 23d day of November, 1916. Stipulated value of vessel and freight $16,050. All persons claiming damages because of such loss, destruction, damage, or injury must prove their claims before Max Rockmore, Esq., Commissioner, at Room 349 Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before December 3, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., or be defaulted.

Dated August 22, 1917.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25,246.—In Bankruptcy.—MORRIS KRUBITSKY, Bankrupt.

Morris Krubitsky was duly adjudicated bankrupt on November 23rd, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, City of New York, on December 13th, 1917, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished—West Side.

95TH, 177 WEST.—Six extra large outside rooms; steam, hot water; $50.

110TH, 225 WEST—DAWSON ARMS.
High-class elevator apartment, 6 rooms, facing Central Park; rent moderate. Inquire Superintendent.

BROADWAY, S. E. COR. 160TH ST.
Six, eight large, light rooms, high-class elevator, electricity; complete service; low rentals. Superintendent on premises.

CENTRAL PARK WEST.—Sublet, handsomely furnished, 6 rooms, bath; Grand piano; immediate possession. Coyle, Telephone 6570 Morningside.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 302.—2 rooms and bath, $50; maid service included. Edwards.

SEE apartment house information, Page 25 in "The Red Book," classified telephone directory or telephone Cortlandt 12084 for free help in locating the apartment you are seeking.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

ONE or two rooms, bath and kitchenette, married couple, for three months; furnished or unfurnished; references. W. C. Eberle, Henry St Settlement, N. Y. C.

TWO rooms, bath, kitchenette, for young married couple, by month, between 50th and 100th Sts., west, around $50. Mrs. Forth Pepperday, New Rochelle.

Young business man desires small furnished apartment, near 33d St. tubes; maid service preferred. T 100 Times.

HIGH-CLASS elevator apartment; bank and city references given. Write 759 West End Av.

FURNISHED apartments wanted; send details. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

I can rent apartment furnished.
E. K. Van Winkle, 156 W. 72d St. Col. 1077.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

16TH, 110 EAST.—Two large connecting rooms, southern exposure, running water, closets; private family; no other roomers. Stuyvesant 5371.

16TH, 206 EAST.—Medium-sized rooms; private house; steam heat; references required.

30TH, (163 Lexington Av.)—Room, sunny; telephone, elevator; well furnished; excellent service, $8 weekly up, including elegant meals, $15 weekly; front room, with running water, $15 weekly; with bath, $19 weekly; women only; beautiful atmosphere.

30TH ST., 7 East.—Large, beautiful rooms, private bath, telephone; clean house.

31ST, 114 EAST; 30TH, 39 EAST.—Newly furnished, private bath, electricity, apartments.

35TH, 20 EAST.—Large front room, adjoining bath; electricity; $9; gentleman.

53D ST., 65 EAST.—Large front room, all conveniences; private house; telephone; references.

61ST, 166 EAST.—Beautiful back parlor; sun; electricity; kitchenette; all conveniences; select.

61ST, 27 EAST.—Suite rooms, suitable for one or two gentlemen. 2328 Plaza.

68TH, 223 EAST.—Beautiful large room, doctor's house; all improvements; references.

76TH ST., 37 East.—Large, sunny front room; every convenience; kitchen privilege; telephone.

124TH, 44 EAST.—Nicely furnished rooms; private house; southern exposure; running water, bath, telephone; $3.50 up; refined; references.

IRVING PLACE, 14—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 174, (33d.)—Vanderbilt Studios; furnished and unfurnished; $2 up. Murray Hill 9286.

PARK AV., 70, (near 38th.)—Large, handsome rooms, private bath; $11 up.

West Side.

12TH, 38 WEST.—Large and medium rooms; electric lights, steam heat; telephone; reference.

14TH, 472 WEST.—Pleasant room, with private family, adjoining bath; independent, clean, quiet, and comfortable; convenient subway.

16TH ST., 51 WEST.—Rooms; suite with bath. Tea room. Chelsea 2234.

23D, 427 WEST.—Desirable, clean, comfortable, furnished rooms, $3 up; near "L."

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, small rooms; overlooking park; bachelors; references; high-class house.

47TH, 27 WEST.—Handsomely furnished single, double rooms, private baths, electricity, telephone, $4, $4.50, $5, $10, $12.

50TH, 14 WEST.—Single room, adjoining bath; gentleman; permanent; references.

52D ST., 248 WEST, (Broadway.)—Elegant front suite, parlor, bedroom, and private bath; business men or couple.

54TH ST., 53 WEST.—Large room, running water, also two rooms and bath for gentlemen; references.

56TH, 48 WEST.—Comfortable room; gentleman; electric light, steam heat; reasonable.

57TH, 200 WEST.—Large room, suitable for two gentlemen; all conveniences; elevator; fifth floor.

57TH, 333 WEST.—Parlor floor; doctor or studio; furnished or unfurnished; references.

57TH ST., 349 WEST.—Large and small rooms, also parlor, unfurnished.

58TH, (bet. 5th, 6th Avs.)—Two, three rooms, bath, in first-class apartment house. (French family.) Plaza 1348.

68TH, 105 WEST.—Living room, bedroom, bath; southern exposure; 3, 4 gentlemen; maid; private entrance. Columbus 8218. Carter.

68TH, 68 WEST.—Furnished, newly renovated rooms; hot, cold water; references. 8826 Columbus.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Large rooms, sunny, warm, hot water; small rooms, $2.50.

69TH, 61 WEST.—Large front room, bay window, kitchenette; smaller room; maid service.

69TH, 20 WEST.—Newly furnished, decorated rooms, single, en suite; private baths, electricity.

69TH, 61 WEST.—Large room, with private bath; also smaller room; phone.

70TH, 10 WEST.—Exceptionally high-class suites and single rooms with bath; gentlemen preferred; breakfast optional. 10 West 70th St. Telephone Columbus 9939.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Beautiful large rooms; kitchen privileges; up-to-date apartment. Joel.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms; all improvements; must see to appreciate; references.

70TH, 278 WEST.—Large rooms, bath connecting, $4-$7; suites; gentlemen, business couple.

71ST, 10 WEST.—Beautiful room in owner's residence for gentleman; heat, hot water, electricity, telephone.

71ST, 251 WEST.—Beautifully appointed sunny suite; exclusive neighborhood; references. 426 Columbus.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Parlor floor, suitable two, three bachelors; private bath; select residence.

71ST ST., 70 WEST.—Three windows, front, second floor; private house; $8.

302 WEST 72D ST.
Attractive front room; electricity; private family.

73D, 103 WEST.—Large, attractively furnished room; southern exposure; private house; references.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished large room, private bath; telephone; southern exposure.

73D, 302 WEST.—Double front room, private baths; vacant for 3 or 4 weeks only; board optional; references.

112 WEST 73D ST.
Desirable rooms; near subway, elevated; references.

73D, 103 WEST.—Large, newly decorated room, southern exposure, hot, cold water.

73D, 242 WEST.—Two large rooms, adjoining or separate, bathroom floor; references.

74TH, 111 W.—LARGE, BEAUTIFUL ROOM, PRIVATE BATH; CONVENIENCES.

74TH, 5 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with breakfast, in modern private residence.

75TH, (322 West End Av.)—Large, comfortably furnished connecting rooms; modern conveniences; reasonable.

75TH, 134 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms, with dressing rooms; also small rooms; reasonable.

75TH, 143 WEST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms, all conveniences.

75TH, 54 WEST.—Large sunny rooms, private baths; twin beds; also single rooms.

76TH, 158 WEST—Beautifully furnished, large room, with bath; piano, electricity; all conveniences.

76TH, 113 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive, cozy, medium-sized front room; every convenience.

77TH, 131 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms, comfortable; other rooms; electricity; references. 9451 Schuyler.

77TH ST., 111 WEST.
Desirable small room; reference; reasonable.

77TH, 109 WEST.—Front parlor for rent; suitable for business; $25 per month.

77TH, 118 WEST.—Private house, two large rooms, connecting bath; single, en suite.

78TH ST., 208 WEST.—Large, attractive front room; well heated, electricity, telephone; near subway.

78TH, 221 WEST.—Large front parlor, twin beds, private bath, lavatory, steam, electricity.

78TH, 122 WEST.—Beautiful large room, bathroom, kitchenette; electricity, phone; references.

78TH, 122 WEST.—Beautiful, large rooms, with or without bath; electricity; phone; references.

Classified Advertising Rates

The New York Times

Telephone Bryant 1000	Per Agate Line
Agents Wanted	.50c
Apartments to Let and Wanted	.40c
Automobile Exchange	.40c
Boarders and Board Wanted	.30c
Business Opportunities	.50c
Country Board	.40c
Employment Agencies	.50c
Farms	.40c
For Sale	.50c
Furnished Rooms and Rooms Wanted	.30c
Help Wanted	.30c
Lost and Found	.50c
Mortgage Loans	.50c
Real Estate and Houses to Let	.40c
Situations Wanted	.15c

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

78TH, 212 WEST. — Beautiful back parlor with private bath; electricity; subway; homelike; telephone.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Large, warm, sunny rooms, first and second floor.

78TH, 108 WEST.—New and ready for guests Dec. 1; references.

80TH, 132 WEST.—Warm, sunny rooms, private baths, electricity, telephone, $4, $8, $12.

80TH, 147 WEST.—Large, newly furnished, sunny rooms; all conveniences; reasonable; reference.

80TH, 151 WEST.—Comfortably furnished parlor, bedroom, adjoining bathroom; private entrance. Antoine.

80TH, 128 WEST.—One large room; also room with private bath; all conveniences.

81ST ST, 110 WEST.—Large room, twin beds, one flight, $10; single, $4.50; electricity.

82D, 134 WEST.—Desirable rooms, private bath; southern exposure; single room; references.

82D, 116 WEST.—Beautiful furnished room, connecting bath; modern conveniences; table board.

82D, 24 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, suite, studio; private bath; electricity; refined house.

82D, 33 WEST.—Two beautiful newly furnished, decorated bedrooms; bath; references.

82D, 250 WEST—Attractive room, or suite, with every comfort; private apartment. White.

84TH, 3 WEST.—Attractive front room; southern exposure; other rooms; electricity; reasonable.

84TH, 332 WEST.—Attractive room; electricity and phone.

85TH, 300 WEST.—Attractive rooms; sunny; running water, electricity; board optional; references.

86TH, 55 WEST.—Exceptionally beautiful room, twin beds, bath, electricity; hall room.

86TH, 22 WEST.—Elegantly appointed, unusually large, two rooms and bath; three, four persons; high-class.

86TH, 206 WEST.—Large front rooms, newly decorated; private apartment; running water; references.

86TH, 200 WEST. — Desirable front single; high-class elevator apartment; $65 monthly.

87TH, 340 WEST.—Newly renovated residence; exceptional second floor, private bath; large single, good-sized back room; southern exposure; also 303 West 78th St.

89TH, 330 WEST.—Elegant large room; also smaller room; exclusive house; references.

90TH, 255 WEST.—Large, medium rooms; high-class elevator apartment; references. Penny.

91ST, 33 WEST.—Convenient L, subway; newly furnished, large room; private bath; electricity.

92D, 42 WEST.—Beautiful large room and kitchen, medium size and kitchen.

95TH, 251 WEST, (Broadway.) — Apartment 5 north; large, sunny front room; private family.

96TH, 166 WEST.—Suite, 3 sunny front; steam; attractive single; subway express station and 9th Av. "L." Lester.

97TH, (759 West End Av.)—Large front room, three windows, southern exposure; also smaller room, $5; one block subway express; kitchen privileges.

97TH, (759 West End Av.)—High-class, large front room, three windows, southern exposure; also small room, $5. River. 5846.

97TH, (745 West End Av.)—High-class two rooms, bath, and kitchen. River. 5816.

99TH, 244 WEST.—Nicely furnished, cozy room; running water; no other roomers. Strouse.

105TH, 147 WEST.—Sunny rooms, select apartment; $3.50 to $6. Phone 3350 Acad.

106TH, 213 WEST.—Desirable bedroom; running water, steam heat; home comforts. Cunningham.

108TH, 256 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Front room; breakfast optional; telephone; gentleman. Rogers.

111TH, 518 WEST—TRINITY COURT. High-class elevator apartment, 7 rooms; parquet flooring throughout; rent moderate. Inquire Superintendent.

112TH, 536 WEST.—Double front room; quiet, well kept apartment; elevator; telephone. Lockwood.

114TH, 611 WEST.—Attractive room, connecting washroom; private family; gentleman. Apt. 22.

115TH, 604 WEST.—Attractive room; business lady; running water; private family. Johnston.

116TH, 404 WEST.—Attractive, homelike furnished rooms; ideal locality. Ramsey.

118TH, 400 WEST.—Several light, attractive rooms; elevator, telephone, shower. Apt. 41.

119TH, 420 WEST.—South room; near Columbia; elevator; large closet; moderate. Bosworth.

141ST, 605 WEST.—Gentlemen, single, double rooms, adjoining bath, shower; river view; refined surroundings; Southern family; references; $6-$8.

143D, 527 WEST.—Elegant room, modern apartment; sitting room if desired. Phone Mendoza.

152D, 513 WEST. — Large room, adjoining bath; southern exposure; one or two business people; private house; references.

160TH, 600 WEST. — Handsomely furnished parlor bedroom, bath; facing Broadway; high-class apartment; full of sunshine; subway. Apt. 31. Phone 8180 Audubon.

169TH, 96 WEST, (Bronx.)—Nine large rooms, sun parlor; 2-family house; all improvements; janitor service; rent $45.

ATTRACTIVE room, en suite; accommodation par excellence; visitors in city. Columbus 6776.

BROADWAY, (96th St., 231 West.)—Desirable, well furnished rooms; elevator, telephone, electricity; high-class apartment. Apt. 5A.

BROADWAY, (near 108th.)—Attractive outside room; cultivated home; gentleman. Phone 154 Academy.

BROADWAY, 2,469.—Light room; elevator apartment; modern; 91st St. subway. Apartment 41.

CALL RIVERSIDE 992.
Homelike, sunny room, southern exposure, with private bath, in exclusive family occupying own house; close 103d subway; gentleman; references.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 355, (near 96th.)—Beautiful suite, overlooking Park; private house.

CLAREMONT AV., 195.—Desirable front parlor, connecting bedroom; elevator; private family. Apartment 26.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222, (corner 94th.)—Desirable rooms with, without private bath; newly furnished; conveniences; private family; gentlemen; references. Cardozo.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 810, (162d; Apartment 1F.)—Beautiful room, overlooking Hudson; new elevator apartment; private family; gentleman.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 76.—Beautifully furnished rooms; single or en suite; between 79th and 80th.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 528, (Claremont Inn.)—Handsomely furnished; outside; express; shower; $4, $6.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 668, (144th.)—Cheerful, sunny room; private family; gentleman. Apartment 35.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 78, (80th.)—Magnificent suite with private bath; maid service; private residence.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 61.—Beautiful studio rooms; private bath; telephone; electric lights; reference.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 528.—Outside, cosy, warm room; private family; shower; electricity; $5.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 202.—Attractive, sunny front room, two windows, all conveniences; gentleman preferred; board optional.

WEST END AV., 369, (near 78th St.)—Large room, with private bath; overlooking Hudson; modern private house; handsomely furnished; quiet, refinement, independence.

WEST END AV., 826.—Superior rooms with, without bath; breakfast; exclusive residence; gentlemen; references.

WEST END AV., 322, (100th.)—Handsome large corner room; running water, electricity; private bath.

WEST END AV., 664.—Exceptional, finely furnished room, twin beds, adjoining bath.

Brooklyn.

FORT HAMILTON PARKWAY, 4,722.—Comfortably furnished rooms; private residence; gentlemen only; reasonable. Sunset 5815.

HEIGHTS, (143 Willow St.)—Private house; unusually attractive rooms. Main 3011.

STERLING PLACE, 148.—Attractively furnished large and small rooms; all conveniences; private telephone.

Westchester County.

LARGE ROOM, southern exposure, with, without bath; suitable for couple; rent reasonable; also one room for two gentlemen, with board. Phone White Plains 2175.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

74TH, 132 WEST.—Large, attractive room; all improvements, electricity, maid service; references.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

Young man, Jewish, wants comfortable sunny room, with congenial family; west side; board optional; state price. T 102 Times.

LADY, living 85th St., wishes clean, modest room for extra maid. Telephone Schuyler 6483.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

38TH, (307 Lexington Av.)—Large, small, sunny, newly decorated; electricity; table board.

54TH, 13-15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; moderate; references.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (Lexington Av. and 30th.)—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel at lower cost than a boarding house? Beautiful atmosphere; outside rooms; telephone, elevator; complete service; homelike; including meals, $13 weekly up.

West Side.

16 WEST 49TH ST.
Rooms with board; table board; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Large rooms with private baths; also single room; references.

16 WEST 55TH ST.
Rooms with bath; table board; references.

58TH ST., 37 West.—Attractive large hall rooms, private bath; parlor, dining; excellent table.

59TH ST., 41, 43, 45 WEST—Elevator. MADISON ARMS.

69TH, 56 WEST.—Beautiful furnished room; southern exposure; private bath; electricity; Southern cooking; suit particular people desiring refined home.

72D, 212 WEST.—PRIVATE BATHS; ELECTRICITY; TABLE BOARD; DOCTOR'S OFFICE. COLUMBUS 6396.

72D, 261 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, sunny second floor front rooms; private bath.

72D, 117 WEST.—Large rooms, private baths; with board; table guests accommodated.

72ND, 122 WEST—Well heated double, single rooms, private bath; fine table.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Single room, electricity, steam; parlor dining room; table board.

75TH, 234 WEST, The Hurlburt.—Second floor suite; private bath; steam heat.

76TH, (344 West End Ave)—Select accommodation, steam, electricity, modern furnished double rooms; private bath; best home table, table guests.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Large room, private bath; references; table guests accommodated.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive, large well-heated room, second floor; excellent table.

77TH, 116 WEST.—Attractive, large, sunny room, bath adjoining; steam; excellent cuisine; references.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea-room and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

81ST, 151 WEST.—Beautiful large rooms, private bath; excellent cuisine; phone.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.) — Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests; booklet.

83D, 25 WEST.—Exclusive pension; two large, connecting rooms, private bath; electricity, steam; few people; excellent table. Schuyler 8227.

82D, 128-130 WEST.—Very desirable, large room, private bath, with board.

88TH, 139 WEST.—Two attractive single rooms; electricity; excellent table; references required.

88TH, 164 WEST.—Attractive, double, front rooms; splendid location; excellent table; homelike.

90TH, 16 WEST.—Beautiful large rooms, newly furnished, bath adjoining; unexcelled Jewish table; reasonable table guests accommodated. Riverside 9793.

91ST ST., 39 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large rooms, with private bath, on parlor floor; suitable for 3 or 4 people; excellent cooking; refined Jewish family; congenial surroundings; also other single and double rooms, with adjoining bath; table boarders accommodated. Phone 6926 Riverside.

91ST, 153 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath, with board; business people; all conveniences.

92D, 60 WEST.—Beautiful large, small rooms, suites; thoroughly renovated; new management; private baths; conveniences; southern cooking; table board.

93D, 21 WEST.—Front rooms; park, "L"; business people desired; excellent cuisine.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside-B'way.)—Luxurious private residence offers large suite; 2 rooms, bath; really exceptional table; every convenience; beautifully furnished; moderate terms.

115TH ST., (Corner Manhattan Av., Near 8th Av.) — The Columbia; steam-heated rooms; good board; $8 up. Cathedral 6270.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th.)—Large, sunny rooms; excellent table; house thoroughly appointed; references.

WEST END AV., 301, (74th.)—Double rooms, private baths; meals optional; facing park; singles.

COUNTRY BOARD.

New York State.

HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. Yonkers 2161.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BUICKS, 1917-1916.
Tourings, roadsters, closed. Flack, 1,709 Broadway.

BUICK 1917 touring, Little Six, $775. Alexander G. Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

BUICK 1917 CABRIOLET.
Perfect condition. Slocum, 1,700 Broadway.

BUICK 1916, $550 cash; good running order. George O. Linberg, 101 Beekman St., City.

A CADILLAC SPECIAL.
1917 COUPE, 8-cyl., 4-pass.; inside drive.
1917 TOURING, Model 55, 8-cyl., 7-pass.; overhauled and repainted a beautiful maroon.
1916 TOURING, Model 53, 8-cyl., 7-pass.; overhauled and repainted.
1915 RUNABOUT, beautiful mechanical condition.
Telephone Mulberry 3240.

CADILLAC 1916, TOWN CAR.
Slightly used, fully equipped, must be seen to be appreciated, guaranteed; owner will sacrifice for cash. R. C. Darling, 411 West 55th. Telephone 5052 Columbus.

CADILLAC, 1917, touring, seven-passenger; looks and runs like new; exceptional equipment; two extra tires, bumper; color, Brewster green and black. J. H. Driscoll, 417 West 58th St. Telephone Columbus 7600.

CADILLAC 1917 VICTORIA COUPE, BEAUTIFUL CAR, JUST LIKE NEW, AT A BARGAIN. S. H. SPEAR, 449 WEST 42D ST.

CADILLAC, 1916, seven-passenger touring; just repainted; fine mechanical condition; upholstery excellent. Fleet Motor Co., 1,655 Broadway.

Cadillac 1917 Convertible Sedan; 3,900 miles.
CADILLAC 1917 ROADSTER.
CADILLAC 1916 TOURING.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC LIMOUSINE; PERFECT CONDITION, $550. 305 WEST 59TH.

CHANDLER limousine; runs and looks like a new car; bargain to immediate buyer. 305 West 59th St.

CHANDLER.—With Winter and Summer top; bargain. 303 West 59th.

COLE 1917 seven-passenger touring. Marmon Auto Co., 1,880 Broadway. Col. 1028.

DODGE Sedan 1917; perfect condition; used 3 months. Phone Owner, Lenox 318.

FIAT 5-pass., with Rotschild body, guaranteed perfect, reasonable. Open Sunday. 170 East 73d.

FORD AUTHORIZED DEALERS.
New and used; pleasures, commercials, and trucks; double tariff taxis a specialty; time payments; trades; open evenings and Sundays. Yorkville Motor Co., Sales, Lexington Av., cor. 88th St. Service, 415 East 91st St. Telephone Lenox 4918-4983.

FORD, solid tired truck, truck chassis, 2 tons capacity, 4 speeds; strong and economical; year's guarantee and a year to pay. 9th floor. 250 West 54th.

FORD delivery car, 1917 model; panel body; rear doors; any demonstration; price $350, $200 cash, balance notes. Lincoln Garage, 205 East 88th St.

FORD sedan, 1917; make offer. Nicholas, 26 Beaver St. Phone 3108 Broad.

FRANKLIN touring, 1915, good condition; extra shoe, spotlight and bumper. Westcott Motor Car Sales Corp., 1,880 Broadway.

HUDSON coupe, 1917, 3-passenger; guaranteed in perfect condition; ideal car for physician; has run about 6,000 miles; no dealers; private parties only. For price, demonstration, L. Durant, 50 East 42d; Murray Hill 1539.

HUDSON 1917, brown limousine town car; wire wheels. Alexander G. Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

HUDSON raceabout, 1917; very classy car; make offer. Alexander Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

HUDSON, latest model, Super Six Limousine; condition like new. Phone Columbus 8963.

HUDSON Sedan, good condition; sell reasonable. Wittgenstein, 28 East 26th. Madison Square 8108.

HUPMOBILE Sedan, 1917; like new. SLOCUM, 1,700 Broadway, fourth floor.

LOCOMOBILE limousine, original cost $5,700, $1,000 to quick buyer; all new tires. 305 West 59th St.

MARMON 1917 landaulet, overhauled and newly painted dark blue. Marmon Auto Co., 1,880 Broadway. Col. 1028.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

MARMON 1917 Landaulet, also Marmon Touring Car. Bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

MARMON 1917 seven-passenger touring. Marmon Auto Co., 1,880 Broadway. Col. 1028.

MARMON 1916 five-passenger sedan. Marmon Auto Co., 1,880 Broadway. Col. 1028.

MERCER Raceabout 1914, self-starter; want offer; overhauled. Alexander G. Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

1916 MITCHEL TOURING CAR.
Car in perfect condition; new paint and shoes; owner leaving; sacrifice for $325. Phone Columbus 8026 for demonstration.

NATIONAL 1915, 6-cylinder roadster, electric lights and starter, perfect condition; bargain. Garage, 307 West 44th. Bryant 5149.

OLDSMOBILE 1916, four-cylinder, model 43 limousine town car, like new; must sell positively this week. Sacrifice. Victor Hess, 1,926 Broadway, Room 310.

OWEN magnetic 1917 brougham-landaulet; like new. H. H., 80 Times.

OVERLANDS AND WILLYS-KNIGHTS OVERHAULED AND GUARANTEED.
Buy direct from the manufacturer and be assured of everything satisfactory.
Several "trade-ins" of other makes at sacrifice prices for quick removal.
CASH OR TIME PAYMENTS.
WILLYS OVERLAND, INC.,
Broadway and 50th St. Open evenings.
Write for Used Car Bulletin.

PACKARD 1916 Twin Six limousine; fine condition. George Lamberty, 1,926 Broadway.

PACKARD 1915 "3-38" limousine; newly painted; excellent condition. George Lamberty, 1,926 Broadway.

PIERCE-ARROW (1918) limousine, 38 H. P.
PIERCE-ARROW (1916) limousine, 38 H. P.
F. TURNER, 20 Broad. Phone 4473 Rector.

PIERCE ARROW "38" Landaulet, "38" Limousine, Sedan, Bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

PIERCE ARROW "38" limousine; electric starting and lighting; perfect. Slocum, 1,700 Broadway.

REO LIMOUSINE, 1916.
Beautiful six-cylinder; seats 5 inside, with extra 7-passenger touring body; looks like new car; full electric equipment; condition perfect; guaranteed. Mrs. Hayman, 222 Riverside Drive. Phone 6374 Riverside.

REO 1917, with specially built Winter top; 5 passenger; mechanically perfect; like new; must sell; will sacrifice. 666 St. Nicholas Av., Apartment A. Audubon 6405.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH 1917, 4 & 8 CYL. Roadster and Cloverleaf, brand new; substantial reduction. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH coupe, month old; 500 mileage; paid $1,485; sold highest bidder. Phone Rector 672.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH 1917, four-passenger roadster, $750. Brenner, 1,776 Broadway. 351 Columbus.

SCRIPPS 1917 Coupe; like new; bargain. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

S. G. V. Brougham; show car; 3,000 miles; many extras. Alexander Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

SEDAN, 1918 model; run 3,000 miles; guaranteed same as new car; $995. Lexington Used Car Department, Circle 1872.

S. G. V.—BEAUTIFUL TOWN CAR.
Latest model; mechanically perfect, ready for service; will trade or accept deferred payments. F. D. Homan, 211 West 58th St.

STEARNS KNIGHT brougham landaulet; "8 cylinder;" 1916 model, with all 1917 improvements installed; imported linings, bronze fixtures and vanity cases; Circassian walnut paneling; interior renovated; newly painted royal blue and black; has the appearance of a new car; sold with BINDING MECHANICAL GUARANTEE. Stearns Used Car Dept., (J. H. Driscoll, Manager,) 417 West 58th St. Telephone Columbus 7600.

STEARNS 1917 LIMOUSINE.
Has been used so little, can't be told from new; full electric equipment; condition perfect. 150 West 55th.

STEARNS limousine landaulet, new, 7-passenger, 8-cylinder; reasonable. 225 West 66th.

STUTZ 1918 TOURING.
STUTZ 1917 TOURING.
STUTZ 1917 SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ 1915 H. C. S. SPEEDSTER.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

STUTZ 1916 Bulldog Special; very fine. Alexander G. Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

WESTCOTT 1916 touring, 7-passenger; run less than 10,000 miles; excellent condition. Westcott Motor Car Sales Corp., 1,880 Broadway.

WESTCOTT 1917 4-passenger roadster, first-class condition, exceptional bargain. Westcott Motor Car Sales Corp., 1,880 Broadway.

"WHITE" USED CARS.
Also other well-known makes touring cars and taxicabs.
THE WHITE COMPANY,
Park Av. and 57th St.
Used Car Dept., M. R. Greene, Mgr.

Miscellaneous.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
1917 CADILLAC TOWN CAR.
1917 CADILLAC Brougham Sedan.
1916 PACKARD LANDAULET.
1917 STUDEBAKER TOWN CAR.
HUDSON LIMOUSINE.
LOCOMOBILE 6-38 LIMOUSINE.
1917 HUPMOBILE ROADSTER.
1917 MAXWELL SEDAN.
1917 BUICK TOURING.
1917 ROS "8" TOURING, $775.
1917 STUDEBAKER "6" CABRIOLET.
1916 CADILLAC CABRIOLET.
1916 OLDSMOBILE SEDAN.
1917 SCRIPPS-BOOTH ROADSTER, Model G.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH COUPE.
1916 SCRIPPS-BOOTH, $475.
1916 MERCER RUNABOUT.
1916 BUICK LIMOUSINE.
1916 OVERLAND "6" TOURING.
CHALMERS TOURING, $375.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
237 WEST 55TH ST.,
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Open Sundays and Evenings.
Phones Circle 667-668.

Special Town Car, landaulet body, for 1917 or 1918 Cadillac chassis. Brand new. Price Special.
DETROIT CADILLAC MOTOR CAR CO., 536 Broad St., Newark, N. J.
Tel. 3240 Mulberry. Used Car Dept.

BEAUTIFUL MERCEDES TOURING CAR.
Latest importation, absolutely perfect; parts obtainable here; new paint, new shoes, Victoria top, A1 mechanically; mileage 12,000; for sale at enormous sacrifice. Phone Owner, Columbus 8026, for demonstration.

AUTOMOBILE Painting, Trimming; all kinds of repairing, such as body remodeling and remounting, making demountable tops; best prices and workmanship. American Auto Painting and Trimming Co., 551 W. 52d. Columbus 9307.

TOWN car, Brougham "De Luxe," newly painted, wire wheels; light small car. Beautiful job. Original cost $2,750. Sell guaranteed for $1,400. Lexington Used Car Department, 1,700 Broadway. Circle 1872.

1918 KISSEL Kar Coupe, 4-pass., new.
1915 CADILLAC, 8-cyl., Sedan, 5-pass.
2887 Market, 588 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

Touring Cars, Roadsters, Closed Cars, Limousine bodies; Rolls-Royce Winter body. 20th Century Co., 1,700 Broadway, cor. 54th.

BODY FOR LIMOUSINE.—Will fit a Stearns or any standard chassis. ELITE, 136 West 52d St. Circle 6118.

WILL PAY CASH for high-class cars. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 5322.

Automobiles Wanted.

BUICK Little Six Roadster or inclosed car wanted. K 89 Times.

FRANKLIN, Series 7 or 8, touring wanted; must be cheap for cash. K 88 Times.

HUDSON Super-six Cabriolet wanted; state price and where it can be inspected. K 87 Times.

Motor Trucks.

One-ton trucks built to order in lots of six or more at factory prices. America's best-known units and expert workmanship; broadest possible guarantee. Address C. M., 73 Times.

MACK A C Dumper, 5½-ton, 9 months old, for sale. Morningside 3947.

Automobiles for Rent.

Attractive rental service. — Pierce-Arrow Packards. Special rates monthly. Polite liveried chauffeurs. Egidi, 123 W. 52d. Circle 774.

BEAUTIFUL S. G. V. Lancia, limousines, laundaulets; ideal town cars; moderate rates. Kline Bros., 425 West 54th St. Columbus 398.

CHALMERS.—Young man owning beautiful limousine, 7-passenger; hour, $2.50; trip, monthly; very reasonable; reference. Phone Riverside 3617.

OLDSMOBILE brougham town car, latest model, Winter season; owner drives; beautiful outfit. Mitchell, West 67th Garage. Columbus 867.

PACKARD limousines, beautifully equipped, latest model cars, by day, week, or (preferably) month; special rate for shopping, $2.50 per hour. Broadway Packard Auto Renting, 2,523 Broadway. Phone Riverside 1448-5246.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service, sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARDS.—Beautiful cars by hour; monthly preferred; very reasonable; references. Champion Auto Co., 171 West 89th. 5818 Riverside.

PACKARD.—For rent, beautiful six-cylinder Packard landaulet; very reasonable. R. Karas, 225 W. 66th St. Tel. 2044 Columbus.

PACKARD landaulette, hour, day, or month, (preferred $325.) Phone Schuyler 1160. Micker.

PACKARD, 7-passenger, for hire; careful driver; $2.50 an hour. 15 East 30th St. Madison Square 886.

PACKARD late model town limousine, $300 monthly, to desirable party. Circle 4215.

RENAULT limousine, by the hour, monthly preferred; exceptionally low rate. Columbus 6600. Renault Service Co.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Automobile Bodies.

LIMOUSINE bodies, latest models for twin six Packards; also Cadillac 1917-1916. Premier Auto Trimming and Painting Co., 136 West 52d St.

LIMOUSINE body, late model, up to date, fit large car, must be sold this week; sacrifice. Victor Hess, 1,926 Broadway, Room 310.

Automobile Storage.

CONSERVE GASOLINE and help win the WAR; dead storage (fireproof) automobiles and bodies. Charles G. Tough, 310 East 73d St. Lenox 7194.

DEAD STORAGE AUTOMOBILE BODIES. GRAESAM, 238 WEST 69TH. TELEPHONE COLUMBUS 7236.

DEAD STORAGE.—AUTOMOBILES. 310-312 WEST 143D ST. AUDUBON 3575.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. at Broadway. Booklet 1 explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes. "Founded on Honesty 1909. Prospers on Merit."

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 235 West 50th St. Superior instruction guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

Auto School, WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. Largest and best school in the U. S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 7920. Special classes for ladies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER, 3 years' experience, capable of handling complete double entry set; also stenographer; salary $18. R 378 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, experienced, executive ability, accurate, trial balance; A1 references. A 364 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 3 years' experience, high school graduate; A1 reference; $12. R 389 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — Thoroughly experienced; manufacturing concern; best references. A 87 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S Assistant desires position, four years' experience; neat, intelligent. T 91 Times.

DRESSMAKER.—High-class; out day; moderate; references. Hall, Riverside 4751.

FILE CLERK.—Experienced file clerk wishes position; thoroughly familiar with all systems; best references. Address K 244 Times Downtown.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Educated, refined young American; excellent cook and manager; thoroughly capable of taking full charge of home; interior decorating; dependable; finest references. F 497 Times Annex.

LADY with 15 years' experience desires more property to manage; collecting and attending to repairs. G 61 Times.

NURSE.—Hospital trained, capable and responsible; best references; invalid or child. Write E. M., 151 East 41st St.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced managing office; high school graduate; $25. H. H., Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—10 years' experience; capable taking charge office; understands detail work, bookkeeping; reliable, trustworthy, intelligent; $18. A 315 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary; good address; college graduate; several years' experience; familiar office routine; unquestionable references; salary $20. G 254 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND DICTAPHONE OPERATOR; first-class experience; references. A 397 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate; competent, experienced, conscientious; salary $12. Telephone Rhinelander, 2473.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; thoroughly conversant with general office routine; $12-$15. R 334 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, eight years' experience, expertly takes verbatim reports, speeches, hearings. B 204 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' practical experience; conscientious, reliable; references; $15. B 233 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, competent, conscientious worker; salary $15. Phone Rhinelander 3718.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant; 5 years' commercial experience; references; $15. B., 3,516 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, capable, willing, seeks position; reliable firm; $15. Evelyn Brown, Plaza 4928.

TEACHER.—College graduate; public school methods, all branches; coaching. Expert, Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—2½ years' experience; rapid worker; references; $12. R 346 Times Downtown.

TYPIST would like copying work at home; reasonable rates. R 369 Times Downtown.

TYPIST desires to do all kinds of typing work home. A 358 Times Downtown.

VISITING MAID, good seamstress, hairdresser; references. G 94 Times.

YOUNG LADY, well educated, knowledge of stenography and typewriting; $16. A 372 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Neat colored girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1899.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several experienced girls, splendid cooks; investigated references. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th.

BERTA CARLSON.—Swedish agency; first-class servants. 2415 Broadway (89th), Riverside 9463.

COLORED HELP.—City, country; references. Hope's Agency, 432 Lenox Av. Harlem 5049.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ABLE EXECUTIVE
or assistant, efficiency engineer, expert accountant, office manager; ten years' experience; splendid record with large concern; college graduate; will make good in position where brains, tact, and initiative are main requisites; American, (28,) exempted. G 63 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits, $5 monthly upward; books opened, closed; tax reports free. Freidlander, 18 Cedar. John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; systems; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. 123 Liberty, Room 104. Cortlandt 6688.

ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEPER, office manager, credits, collections, correspondence, university graduate. B 210 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT—Expert; books audited, trial balance, monthly audits $5 up. A 267 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR, native American, has wide experience, credentials, connections Boston to Chicago, just finishing national campaign, desires highest type connection only; producer. T 95 Times.

AMERICAN, 25, energetic, desires employment with concern that rewards conscientious work with advancement; exempted from service. B 229 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, (23,) university training; thorough experience manufacturing, railroad, public accounting; wishes responsible position where hard work and brains will be appreciated; best references; salary $30. A 363 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, THOROUGHLY COMPETENT, EXPERIENCED, controlling accounts, trial balance, monthly statements; reference present employer; exempt from draft. M. Finkelstein, 75 Hooper St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, 23, knowledge of accounting; university training; trial balance and financial statements rendered; payroll; capable of taking full charge; salary $22. R 291 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced office manager, 37, correspondent, conversant office labor saving devices; excellent penman; accurate, progressive. R 83 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, correspondent, (22,) capable of assuming charge; four years' experience; references; financial statements, ($22.) L. G., 201 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, (19,) 2 years' experience, double entry; references; wishes to locate with large concern; $12. A 380 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and cost clerk; exempt; 2 years N. Y. U., high school graduate; 3 years' experience; references; $23. T 26 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 24, experienced controlling account, trial balance; references; moderate salary. R 362 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Possessing school experience only, pursuing accounting course, wishes position. B 235 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, German, accurate, reliable, wishes position part time. Address Competent, 241 Times.

BUYER, housefurnishings, toys, &c., 4 years' experience, desires position in resident buyer's office. R 116 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—We have several good men with from 3 to 9 years' reference on last positions; this is not an employment bureau. Society of Professional Auto Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Tel. Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, (26), eight years' experience, desires position with private family; sober, reliable and careful driver; A1 references. J. Harrison, 157 East 84th.

CHAUFFEUR (22), four years experience, wishes position private family; sober and industrious; good reference. George Rossignol, 44 West 98th St.

CHAUFFEUR, expert mechanic, formerly with Packard Co., desires position with private family; careful driver. Mack, 250 West 135th.

CHAUFFEUR. — Twelve years' experience American and foreign cars; excellent references. C. F. Pine, 1,105 Park Av. Lenox 5330.

CHAUFFEUR, married, 37, 16 years' experience, expert driver, mechanic; excellent references. Mau, 56 West 93d, Riverside 1830J.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, first class; 14 years' experience; permanent; A1 references. H. Smith, care Volz, 104 West 84th.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, wishes position; private; commercial; steady, sober, and industrious. R 278 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR. — Would like to place my chauffeur with a good family. Hirsch, 9368 Plaza.

CHAUFFEUR.—Japanese; Cadillac car; experienced mechanic; city or country. R 120 Times.

CHEF.—Danish, French cooking, 28, desires position; willing to go anywhere; private family or will take care bachelor apartment; excellent references; also from Europe. Please phone Circle 1256.

CLOAK and suit man of long, practical experience seeking connection with reliable concern; has executive ability as to buying, selling, and manufacturing details. G 146 Times.

COLLEGE MAN, with business experience, seeks connection with progressive firm; tackle anything; gilt-edge references; salary $20. A 348 Times Downtown.

CREDIT MAN or assistant, (25,) wideawake, university graduate, accountant, correspondent. B 211 Times Downtown.

DRAFTING and tracing architect, will offer services on part time, also have own drafting room facilities. R 246 Times Downtown.

EXPERT TRAFFIC MANAGER.
Now with large corporation; desirous of making change; intimately acquainted with all leading railroad officials in Canada, Cuba, and United States; thoroughly familiar with railroad conditions from Atlantic to Pacific Coast, regardless of territory, having traveled continuously past ten years; 28 years' experience; guarantee results; can furnish best reference from employers, as well as highest railroad officials. R 181 Times.

I WANT A POSITION WITH A REAL FUTURE
as executive secretary, sales correspondent, or sales manager; I am 33, college graduate, capable writer and thinker; excellent progressive record. Advertiser, R 115 Times.

MAN, 38, executive ability, desires position, bookkeeper, cashier, buyer, salesman. R 316 Times Downtown.

MANAGER having 10 years' experience; in employment, welfare, cost and production work in glove cutting and finishing department of the State factory, seeks position with greater possibilities in vicinity. Y 310 Times Annex.

OFFICE MANAGER, executive; wide experience; open for engagement Jan. 1; expert accountant, corporation experience. Y 307 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Young man, successful, excellent record, desires connection with reliable concern; proposition must have merit. R 162 Times.

SALESMAN, 8 years' experience in dry goods, calling on domestic and linen buyers, desires connection established concern. T 17 Times.

SALESMAN, young, aggressive, experienced in children's wear, wants same or other line city, road. T 94 Times.

SECRETARY OR LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE.—Lawyer, 31, financial and mercantile experience, stenographer, typewriter, knowledge of French, seeks desirable connection; highly recommended. T 97 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY. — 7 years' experience; high school education; rapid, accurate; energetic, industrious; opportunity desired; salary $22. G 120 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, exempt, (24,) experienced, aggressive; excellent references; college training. B 228 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, (18,) fast dictation, high school graduate, law student, will work till 3:30 P. M. Telephone Bryant 7273.

TIMEKEEPER.—Has thorough knowledge of construction; best credentials; will travel. R 153 Times.

YOUNG attorney with executive ability desires position with progressive mercantile establishment, preferably manufacturing or jobbing, in any capacity; good correspondent, and take charge of office; can furnish references. R 271 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 27, married, good education, aggressive and having selling and executive ability, desires connection with mercantile house; no insurance, book or specialty; will insure satisfaction if assured opportunity for advancement; well recommended. A 305 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (18,) wishes to secure position with firm offering advancement opportunities; ambitious; capable; having some clerical experience; references. R 114 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, refined, intelligent, office and sales experience, desires position with reliable concern offering advancement. T 25 Times.

YOUNG MAN, high school graduate, knowledge of bookkeeping, desires position in accounting concern; excellent references. F 481 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, 19, trustworthy, desires position with advancement; excellent references. A 391 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 27, married, desires position, with wholesale house; best references. Box 25, 3,013 3d Av.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) 3 years' experience, stock shipping; $16; reference. A 340 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN desires position mfg. company; experienced office, factory clerk. S 197 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ADDRESSERS by large publishing house; must be experienced; $8 per week and bonus. Apply to Miss Carlock, The Butterick Publishing Co., 326 Hudson St., New York City.

BOOKKEEPER.—To handle cash books and accounts payable ledger and assist on general ledger; state age, education, experience in detail, and salary requested. K 298 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER.—Several years' experience; good and steady position to one who qualifies to work either in Long Island City or New York City. Globe Thread, 147 Spring St.

BOOKKEEPER. — LARGE WHOLESALE CONCERN HAS POSITION OPEN FOR A LEDGER CLERK WHO IS QUICK AT FIGURES; STATE EXPERIENCE. K 277 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced in waist house preferred. J. R. Waist & Dress Co., 96 Spring.

CASHIER.—Restaurant and cigar stand, experienced, best references required. Apply Monday, after 9 A. M., Johnson, Hotel Gregorian, 42 West 35th.

COLLECTOR.—A middle-aged woman, between 30 and 35, to act as collector for a large New York publishing house; preferably those having had experience with installment accounts; must be neat in appearance, trustful and conscientious; those answering above requirements can expect rapid promotion; salary to start $2 a day. Apply between 1 and 3 P. M., 3 West 29th St., Room 801.

COUNTRY GIRL wanted, white; good wages. 420 West 118th St.

CUTTER.—Experienced stencil cutter, Elliot machine. Address, giving experience, references and salary expected. L. W., Station V., N. Y. C.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR.—Several years' experience; highly competent; good pay. B 234 Times Downtown.

DIRECTRESS for girls' club, Friday evening. K 106 Times.

GIRLS.
Bright and neat girls to fold and inclose circulars; $7 per week; hours, 8:30 to $5:30, 1 o'clock Saturdays. Apply Miss Ahearn, 10th floor, The Butterick Publishing Co., Spring and Macdougal Sts., New York City.

GIRLS, 16-20 years of age, for order picking and stock work; experience unnecessary. Bellas, Hess & Co., 96 Morton St., near Christopher St. station 9th Av. "L."

GIRL, 16 YEARS OR OVER, AS ASSISTANT IN OFFICE OF LARGE WHOLESALE DRY GOODS CONCERN. K 278 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

GIRLS familiar with printing wanted in the finishing department of American Bank Note Co. at their Bronx plant.

HOUSEWORK.—Young woman wanted to do housework four hours a day; written application necessary. Address H. S. Patterson, 130 East 62d St.

MODELS FOR MISSES' HIGH-CLASS DRESSES, 16-YEAR SIZE; PERMANENT POSITION. SCHARLES & DEUTSCH, 7 EAST 37TH ST.

NURSE.—Experienced infant's nurse wanted; city references. Apply 4B, 108 East 86th St.

OFFICE and clerical work girls, 15-20 years of age, for office in large mail order house; experience unnecessary. Bellas, Hess & Co., 95 Morton St., near Christopher St. station 9th Av. "L."

SALESLADY.—Over 21; bright, quick, intelligent; must possess REAL selling ability; good position for the right party in Wilke's Cigar and Pipe Store, 287 Broadway.

SALESLADY, experienced, one with fur experience preferred; write, stating experience and salary; must be able to furnish a $500 bond. K 58 Times.

STENOGRAPHERS who read and liked "Every Week" can easily earn extra Christmas money for a few lunch hour moments; we will pay you $20 commission for securing only 25 members in well-known reading club; you collect nothing. Write for particulars, giving your office address, to O. R. Leeds, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, capable, for large mercantile house; work Sundays instead Saturdays; state full particulars, salary desired. K 102 Times.

TYPIST.—Young woman who is quick and accurate touch typist; one familiar with copying work; must be able to handle detail and possess initiative; hours 5 P. M. to 12:30 A. M.; salary 12. Y 285 Times Annex.

HELP WANTED—Female.

TEACHERS.—An exceptional opportunity for normal school or college trained women in high-class traveling position; must be 25 to 40 years of age, good personality, and able to demonstrate the fundamental principles of pedagogy; salary and commission; $1,500 to $2,500 per year. M. C. McReynolds, 347 5th Av., New York. Vanderbilt 4835, afternoons, 2 to 5.

WOMAN AGENTS OF UNQUESTIONED GOOD REPUTATION WANTED TO SELL IDENTIFICATION LETTERS TO WHOLESALE HOUSES, ON COMMISSION BASIS, WHICH ENABLE THEIR TRAVELERS TO HAVE CHECKS CASHED AT HOTELS. MANY THOUSANDS HAVE BEEN SOLD BY MAIL. ON DEC. 18TH LETTERS EXPLAINING THE SYSTEM WILL BE MAILED TO TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND FIRMS WHO EMPLOY TRAVELERS AND WE WILL GIVE THESE NAMES TO AGENTS.
HOTEL CREDIT LETTER CO.,
505 Fifth Av., N. Y. City.

WOMAN of executive ability and tact, for club and settlement work. K 105 Times.

YOUNG GIRL, care for child three years, make herself useful. 304 West 70th.

Employment Agencies.

BOOKKEEPERS, stenographers, numerous desirable positions; free registration. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, office assistants, competent only. Carida Agency, 1,457 Broadway, Room 912.

STENOGRAPHERS, DICTAPHONE TYPISTS.—Free registration. Fulton Agency, 93 Nassau St., 489 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHERS (3) young $20. Alliance, 29 Liberty.

Instruction.

PRIVATE SECRETARY COURSE.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York; individual instruction; reservations must be made in advance; references required.

COMPLETE typewriting course, qualify in four weeks; demand exceeds supply. Clark Typewriting School, 5 Beekman St., Room 527.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.—Three months' course; students on probation. 33 West 42d St., New York. V. M. Wheat.

ENGLISH, French, and German instruction by experienced teacher. Miss Bondy, 164 East 89th.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ADVERTISING—Young man, from 18 to 19 years of age, with high school education, to learn advertising business; must be able to hear well over the telephone, be quick, and possess initiative; excellent opportunity for advancement. Address, stating salary expected, references, and telephone number. Y 282 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR ON LONG ISLAND; NORTH SHORE WEEKLY; FOR WHOLE OR PART TIME; LEADS FURNISHED; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY; SALARY OR COMMISSION. T 96 TIMES.

BILL CLERK
in large wall paper house; experienced in this line preferred. Robert Graves Co., 3d Av. and 35th St., South Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER—Must be draft exempt, competent and experienced; a man rapid and accurate and accustomed to monthly statements and trial balances. Call between 12 and 2. Ask for Mr. Kelly, 15 East 40th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Must have credit experience; state references and salary. R 180 Times.

BOYS.
Must be 16, for mail and messenger service; $7 to start; excellent opportunity for advancement. Call Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St., near West St., six blocks south of 14th.

BOYS WANTED.
Large corporation requires services of a number of boys to begin at the bottom and work up; excellent opportunities for the right kind of boys; experience not essential; high school graduates preferred. Apply in own handwriting, stating age, nationality, experience, if any, and salary desired. K 274 Times Downtown.

BOY.—A fellow who wants to stick to his job and get ahead—about 17 years old; first work will be to distribute mail; salary $39.60 per month. Apply by letter only, stating age, education, and religion, and when you can report. Mr. C. W. Gotherman, 725 Broadway.

BOYS—BOYS.
Office boys, over 16; bright, intelligent.
SWIFT & CO.,
32 10TH AV.

BOY IN OFFICE OF LARGE CORPORATION; SPLENDID CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT; STATE AGE AND EDUCATION. K 288 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOYS 15 to 18 for shipping and assembling department in large mail order house. Bellas Hess & Co., 96 Morton.

BOY in manufacturer's office. A 342 Times Downtown.

CLERK to accept advertisements and subscriptions; must be quick, possess initiative, and come well-recommended; two positions open; 8:30 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.; other, 5 P. M. to 12:30 A. M.; excellent opportunity for advancement; reply stating age, experience and hours preferred; salary, $15. Y 287 Times Annex.

CLERK, for detail work in accounting department of publication; six days a week, including Sunday; give age, experience, and salary desired; good chance for advancement. Y 296 Times Annex.

DRAUGHTSMEN.
HIGH-CLASS MEN EXPERIENCED IN THE DESIGNING AND DRAUGHTING OF SMALL MACHINES AND APPARATUS; STEADY POSITION AND EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT ALONG ENGINEERING LINES. CALL OR WRITE. WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 BETHUNE ST., NEAR WEST ST., SIX BLOCKS SOUTH OF 14TH ST.

DRAFTSMEN.—Experienced in design of tools, jigs, fixtures, as related to productions of medium weight machinery on ordnance work; desirable openings for capable men. In answering outline general experience, state age, compensation expected, nationality, and when available. B. A. A., 125 Times.

DRAFTSMAN.
Mechanical designer and detailer on light automatic machinery; also knowledge of jigs and fixtures; state age, experience, education, nationality, and salary expected. K 23 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, experienced designer, for detail work on automatic machinery; must be an American. Apply at the Riegel Sack Company, Communipaw Av., Jersey City.

DRAFTSMEN with experience in locomotive work; state age, education, experience, and salary expected. K 281 Times Downtown.

EMBALMER. — WANTED, BY A NEW YORK CITY UNDERTAKERS' SUPPLY HOUSE, FIRST-CLASS EMBALMER; MUST BE A CHAUFFEUR AND LICENSED FOR BOTH IN NEW YORK STATE; EXEMPT FROM DRAFT; GOOD POSITION FOR RIGHT MAN. REPLY, STATING EXPERIENCE, REFERENCE, AND SALARY WANTED. K 283 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

FOREMAN WANTED, THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED IN MANUFACTURING LEATHER JEWELRY CASES, BOTH IN COVERING, LINING, ALSO GOLD TOOLING; NONE BUT THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED NEED REPLY; SALARY $25; CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT. K 107 TIMES.

GLASS WORKERS, expert men, industrious and competent, for bulb blowing and stem making; right men can work overtime; double time for Sunday work; earn $50 a week. Call Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St., near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

JAPAN MAKER.—A large varnish manufacturer requires first-class baking japan maker; one who can make high grade as well as cheap japans. Address Y 309 Times Annex.

LOCKSMITH for Christian firm, to make himself generally useful in hardware store. D. Pershall, 384 3d Av.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN.
First-class; good pay. Hercules Powder Company, 88 Park Place, Newark, N. J.

OFFICE BOY for old established business; good opportunity for quick, bright and ambitious boy; state age, references. Address B. R., 273 Times Downtown.

PAYROLL CLERK for night work; experience in factory work essential; state age, experience, and salary desired. Y 268 Times Annex.

PHOTOGRAPHER, PROOF NEGATIVE RETOUCHER; POSITION TO OFFER IN THIS CITY, PHILADELPHIA, AND BOSTON. APPLY MARCEAU, 624 5TH AV.

PHOTOGRAPHER, HIGH GRADE PHOTOGRAPHIC OPERATOR; SPLENDID POSITION WITH UNUSUALLY BRIGHT FUTURE. APPLY MARCEAU, 624 5TH AV.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO MERCHANTS, STOREKEEPERS, AND tradesmen: Notice is hereby given that my wife, Clemence Binder, has left my bed and board, and, therefore, I will not be responsible for any debts or obligations that she may contract, and the merchants and tradesmen are hereby warned not to extend any credit on my account. M. BINDER.

HELP WANTED—Male.

PHOTOGRAPHER—BRIGHT YOUNG MAN WITH SOME EXPERIENCE AS PHOTOGRAPHIC OPERATOR; WE HAVE THREE GOOD POSITIONS TO OFFER; SPLENDID FUTURE FOR A BRIGHT YOUNG MAN. APPLY MARCEAU, 624 5TH AV.

PHOTOGRAPHER and printer; high-class commercial work; permanent; excellent opportunity for advancement. Call, Underwood & Underwood, 5 East 39th.

RIGGERS WANTED.
MEN EXPERIENCED ON HEAVY MACHINERY; 10 HOURS PER DAY, 45C. PER HOUR; TIME AND ONE-HALF FOR OVERTIME AND SUNDAY WORK. APPLY BABCOCK & WILCOX CO., 4TH ST. GATE, BAYONNE, N. J.

SALESMEN. — New York manufacturers, large producers of a splendid line of petticoats from $9 to $30 per dozen, require salesmen selling allied line to dry goods and specialty stores on a strictly 10% commission basis for the following States: Alabama, Arkansas, Pacific Coast, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Nebraska, and Ohio; also for New England States; the line consists of about twenty numbers and is backed by unusual merits and service; is favorably known from coast to coast; only men who appreciate square dealings and are real workers need apply; give references and present line carried; confidential; splendid side line opportunity for a resident man covering surrounding territory. K 19 Times.

SALESMEN WANTED
for sales department in gas company; hustlers can earn big money, commission and bonus; excellent opportunity for permanent position at good salary; character references required. Apply Room 33, Central Union Gas Co., 149th St. and Courtlandt Av., Bronx; take Bronx Park subway express to 149th St., 3d Av.

SALESMEN.—Automobile distributer wants real salesmen; automobile experience not necessary, but genuine salesmanship ability absolutely essential; men experienced in selling vacuum cleaners, typewriters, pianos, &c., especially desirable; must have record for sobriety, initiative, tenacity; real producers who want to get into the automobile line are afforded an unusual opportunity; salary basis; will train you in our special school free of charge. J 177 Times.

SALESMEN.—We need men capable of developing into crew managers and executives. If your sales ability merits advancement we offer you a splendid opportunity. Must be at least 25 years of age, of absolute integrity, and furnish the best of references; thorough training and all possible co-operation given; transportation furnished; commission basis, with drawing account. Apply J. S. Thomas, 120 West 32d St., 6th floor.

SALESMEN.—We want men between the ages of 25 and 45 who are capable of handling a high-grade proposition. The field for our product is unlimited and to men of integrity and good education we offer a splendid opportunity; instruction given; leads and transportation furnished; commission basis, with drawing account. W W 50 Times.

SALESMEN Wanted.—Experienced, to cover Middle West, with popular priced line of children's, juniors', and ladies' coats, also man for Missouri, Kan., and Nebraska, and another for Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota; state where previously employed and requirements; commission basis. K 51 Times.

SALESMEN.—Opportunity for men willing to sell motor trucks, on commission only; men acquainted with building, chemical, coal, contracting, hardware, machinery, paper, steel, trucking, and heavy haulage trades will be given preference and favorable proposition; state age, qualifications, references. G 20 Times.

SALESMEN wanted; experienced, to cover Middle West with popular priced line of children's, junior, and ladies' coats; also man for Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska, and another for Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota; state where previously employed and requirements; commission basis. K 51 Times.

SALES MANAGER wanted; young man to take charge of sales and development work with papeterie manufacturing company; experience in building papeterie lines desirable; splendid opportunity for man with initiative, resourcefulness, and enterprise. Y 276 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.—Opening for three high-grade salesmen with large manufacturer; permanent; $20 commission on $45 sale; men earning $60 to $80 weekly, commission basis; age 25 to 45. Call Monday, 10 to 12, 2 to 4; references required. Room 506, 20 Vesey St.

SALESMEN
to carry line of popular-priced children's white dresses; commission basis only; all territories open; no objections carry kindred line. Princely Dress Manufacturing Co., 30 West 24th St.

SALESMAN for entire Pacific Coast who is now selling first-class trade ladies' handkerchiefs and neckwear established trade now on territory commission basis; give reference, amount sales, lines of goods carried. Address C. L., 221 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN wanted to handle high-grade electrical apparatus in which there is a good working profit; only men sure of their ability and willing to work on commission basis need apply. Anderson Electrical Corporation, 145 West 26th St.

SALESMAN, calling on military, sporting goods, and department stores, to carry a very profitable military specialty as a side line; commission basis; write, stating line you handle and territory covered. K 306 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Experienced, live wire, who can sell $20,000 of diamond mounted jewelry up-to-the-minute merchandise this month on large commission basis. For further particulars address K 289 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—We have openings for two men in our selling force who wish to earn more than $30 per week and commission; New Year's bonus in addition. Room 408, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN, cloak and suit, with thorough experience, for the territories Indiana and Michigan; commission. Safran & Kreeger, 19 West 24th St.

SALES PROMOTION MAN wanted for stationery manufacturing company; some advertising experience desirable; not necessarily national publicity work. Y 277 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, cloak and suit, with thorough experience, for the territories Illinois, Wisconsin, and Iowa; commission. Safran & Kreeger, 19 West 24th St.

SALESMAN, excellent appearance, forceful talker, for permanent position. Call 9 to 10:30 and after 2; commission. 507 5th Av., room 707.

SALESMAN, cloak and suit, with thorough experience, for the territories New York and Pennsylvania; commission. Safran & Kreeger, 19 West 24th St.

SALESMEN.—Ford pleasure and commercial cars, salesmen wanted; liberal commission to tactful and energetic men. C. & S. Motor Corporation, 19 West 125th St.

SALESMAN.—Fine appearance, good education; must be worker; no visitors. 217 Broadway, Room 412.

SALESMAN.—Experienced, ladies' dresses, better lines; city and office; commission. K 60 Times.

SALESMAN, traveling, popular boys' blouses, side line; commission; few samples. 603 Broadway.

SALESMAN.—Retail fruit store, must have experience; call after 9 A. M. H. Hicks & Son, 557 5th Av.

STENCIL CUTTER FOREMAN for Belknap stencils; man familiar with maintaining a large list; must be able to handle help and produce results; good salary. Y 301 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, capable, for large mercantile house; work Sundays instead Saturdays; state full particulars, salary desired. K 103 Times.

STOCK CLERK.—MAN THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED TO TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE OF SILK FABRIC STOCK; MUST BE WELL RECOMMENDED AND ENTIRELY FAMILIAR WITH STOCK BOOKS; GOOD SALARY, STEADY POSITION RIGHT PARTY. APPLY D. M. BALSAM CO., 130 PALMETTO ST., NEAR GATES AV. AND BROADWAY, BROOKLYN.

SUPERVISOR.—Man between ages of 25 and 30 who can supervise the work of and train young men to solicit advertising by telephone; must have pleasing personality, tact, and ability to handle large volume of detail work; initial salary $20 weekly, with excellent opportunity for advancement. Address, stating full details and telephone number, Y 302 Times Annex.

TYPIST.—Young man, who is quick and accurate touch typist; one familiar with copying work; must be able to handle detail and possess initiative; salary $12; hours 5 P. M. to 12:30 A. M. Y 286 Times Annex.

TRAVELING AUDITOR with a large industrial corporation; essential that applicants have experience with large machine shop operations and factory cost accounting, as well as usual experience respecting auditing of local office paymasters' and cashiers' accounts; state full experience, reference, and salary expected. Y 235 Times Annex.

WE can place immediately several gauge makers, jig and fixture tool makers and general machinists who are not at present employed on Government work; working conditions are of the best, and highest wages and bonus paid for competent men; an exceptional opportunity to do "your bit." Apply or write Experiment Department, Winchester Repeating Arms Co., New Haven, Conn. Give full details as to your experiences and references.

YOUNG MAN, high school graduate, neat penman, accurate figurer, to assist in busy office, good salary, with early advancement. Write. K 305 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MEN, (14 to 17.)—Light work; surroundings and opportunities exceptional; permanent; short hours, enabling evening schooling. F 234 Times Downtown.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The depression off the New England Coast Saturday night has moved slowly to Eastern Nova Scotia, and high northwest winds have continued along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts. The western depression has advanced to Illinois, much diminished in intensity. Very little precipitation has occurred in any part of the country, except in the North Pacific States and New England.

Rain is indicated for Monday in the upper Ohio Valley and for Tuesday in the Middle Atlantic and Southern New England States.

It will be somewhat warmer Monday and Tuesday in the Atlantic Coast districts and it will be colder in the Ohio Valley, Tennessee, and the East Gulf States.

Winds for Monday and Tuesday along the North Atlantic will be moderate northwest and fair weather; Middle Atlantic, gentle northwest winds, becoming variable; fair.

FORECAST TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Eastern New York — Fair, continued cold Monday. Tuesday partly cloudy and warmer, probably snow in interior.

Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey—Fair Monday. Tuesday increasing cloudiness and warmer, probably rain or snow.

Western New York and Western Pennsylvania—Snow or rain with slowly rising temperature Monday. Tuesday partly cloudy and colder.

Northern New England—Fair and continued cold Monday and probably Tuesday.

Southern New England—Fair and continued cold Monday. Tuesday partly cloudy and warmer, probably snow or rain.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1916.	1917.		1916.	1917.
3 A. M.	33	36	4 P. M.	46	31
6 A. M.	35	36	6 P. M.	40	28
9 A. M.	40	33	9 P. M.	37	25
12 M.	47	34	11 P. M.	37	23

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 30; for the corresponding date last year it was 42; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 38.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 34; at 8 P. M. it was 26. Maximum temperature, 36 degrees at 8:30 A. M.; minimum, 23 degrees at 11 P. M. Humidity, 55 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 60 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.79 inches; at 8 P M it stood at 29.99 inches.

Shipping News.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..7:01 | Sun sets..4:30 | Moon rises..9:22

THE TIDES.

	High Water A.M.	High Water P.M.	Low Water A.M.	Low Water P.M.
Sandy Hook	10:37	11:15	4:32	5:11
Governors Island	11:12	11:58	5:14	5:56
Hell Gate	12:56	12:55	7:22	7:54

Fire Record.

A.M.	Loss.
12:10—Front of 1 5 Av.; taxicab, Black and White Taxi Co.	Slight
1:55—311 E. 75 St.; L. Dail	Slight
6:10—159 W. 88 St.; A. Murphy	Slight
7:15—315 E. 95th St.; J. Rosenblock & Co.	Slight
7:40—Front of 336 E. 92 St.; automobile, C. Hines	Slight
9:55—510 Audubon Av.; A. Lowenstein	Slight
11:15—624 5 St.; B. Katz	Slight
11:25—738 Broadway; A. Keller	Slight
P.M.	
12:05—Pier 33, N. River, Kept St.; Dept. Street Cleaning	Slight
12:50—207 E. 99 St.; H. Knocklan	Slight
1:45—289 W. 11 St.; N. Y. office of Partition Co.	Slight
2:20—80 Av. D; Jennie Pearlman	Slight
2:25—210 E. 148 St., Bronx; J. Cottilo	$500
2:45—55 E. 84 St.; Regis High School	Slight
2:50—343 Willis Av., Bronx; Debeken Bros.	Slight
3:40—1,519 S. Boulev'd; Seliman & Co.	Slight
3:45—76 W. 113 St.; S. Reinhard	Slight
4:50—452 W. 40 St.; A. Manheweka	Slight
5:05—157 E. 84 St.; not given	None
7:00—3,780 3 Av.; Tillie Gold	Slight
7:05—100 Washington Square E.; American Bok Co.	$20,000
7:10—32 University Pl.; American Book Co.	Not given
7:30—155 W. 87 St.; W. Brady	Slight
7:55—Front 408 W. 115 St., (auto;) Public Service Com., Newark	Slight
8:05—Pier 29, E. River, Central Vermont R. R.	Slight
8:25—1,109 Intervale Av.; R. Dinchino	Slight
8:45—206 Henry St.; fire escape	Slight
9:10—208 W. 79 St.; A. Clarkson	No damage
9:30—227 E. 60 St.; Minnie Frey	Not given
9:40—249 Eldridge St.; S. Schwartz	Slight
10:55—Front 165 Pearl St., (auto;) Postal Transportation Co.	None

HELP WANTED—Male.

WINDOW TRIMMER.
HAHNE & CO., NEWARK, N. J.,
require a window trimmer; must be experienced; good salary and steady position to competent man.
Apply at Superintendent's Office, second floor.

YOUNG MEN WITH HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION; $8-$9 TO START; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITIES TO ADVANCE ALONG ENGINEERING LINES. Call Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St., near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

YOUNG MAN.—Energetic and conscientious; assistant in engineering department; capable of operating typewriter and caring for filing system; good opportunity. B. C., 125 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN who has had experience in order department, shipping, billing, and general office work in heavy chemicals; please state age, experience, salary expected, references. R 329 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

HAVE YOU TRIED The Beers Agency, Flatiron Building? A young but aggressive organization with effective personnel. We "specialize" on export work, but are also handling large numbers of domestic calls—male and female; clerical, technical, executive. Established 1906. Gramercy 563. Branch, Havana, Cuba.

Asst. File Clerk $80-$100; Stenographer, young $85; Traffic Clerk $20-$23; Bookkeepers, $1200-$1500. Alliance, 29 Liberty.

OFFICE BOY.—Many good positions for neat boys. Acme Agency, 145 Nassau.

Instruction.

SALESMEN.—Experienced or inexperienced, city or traveling. Write or call for our free book, "A Knight of the Grip," and list of openings; immediate employment service rendered members. Natl. Salesmen's Training Ass'n, Suite 1803-D, Candler Bldg., New York.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course. Students on probation. 33 West 42d St., New York. V. M. WHEAT.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR. Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

FRENCH.—Daily conversation in French required; with knowledge military terms preferred. Y 280 Times Annex.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Opportunity for investor with $10,000 to become active or silent partner in growing successful business, established 16 years; present partner retiring on account of ill health. Address Room 314, Kinney Building, Newark, N. J.

Party for active interest in established producing and booking office; great opportunity for right party; experience not absolutely necessary. S 172 Times.

Manufacturer wants capable sole State distributor of automobile necessity; small capital required. Room 328 Knickerbocker Bldg., New York.

Well established hair dressing and manicuring parlor for sale; owner leaving town; call afternoon. Feldman, 869 Longwood Av.

National mail-order list, 11,000 women's names, for sale; high grade; $20. C., Box 36, Station F, New York.

Business Notices.

DEAFNESS.—Those wishing to know about the Anderfone, which improves hearing marvelously, may obtain information by writing or calling Anderson Electric Corporation, 145 West 36th St., 1 E. New York.

FOR SALE.

Gentleman's genuine Hudson seal lined overcoat, $80, never worn; lady's seal coat; chauffeur's Eskimo fur coat, $15; fur automobile robe, $15; lady's motor coat; Hudson seal stole and muff, perfect condition. 362 West End Av.

Big Bargains.—Slightly used office furniture, oak or mahogany; desks, chairs, files, tables, leather furniture, typewriters, adding machines, multigraphs, safes. Nathan's, 462 Broadway.

Sell two large display cases, composed principally plate glass and mirror; disposing at big sacrifice. Madison Square 1794.

Showroom fixtures; movable oak panels; reasonable. K 78 Times.

Purchase and Exchange.

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY bought, sold for cash; estates purchased. Delaney, 170 Broadway.

Old Shoes Wanted.—Any condition; will call; pay highest cash. T 39 Times.

RAID OPEN DIVES RUN FOR SOLDIERS

U. S. Marshal Descends Upon Dance Halls Run by Germans in New Rochelle.

MANY ARMY POSTS NEARBY

Officers Burst Into Big Room Full of Girls, Soldiers, and Sailors, Nearly All Drunk.

A few days ago the Department of Justice received a complaint which described conditions in New Rochelle, so far as those conditions had to do with the preservation of the morals and health of American soldiers and sailors, as "bad beyond the power of words to describe." The allegations made in this complaint were described last night by United States Marshal Thomas D. McCarthy as "so bad as to be unbelievable," yet investigation made by Secret Service agents acting under instructions from Attorney General Gregory proved the conditions to be even worse than they were painted.

As a result of this investigation by the Secret Service, and of the failure of the New Rochelle authorities to act, Marshal McCarthy decided on Saturday night to take the matter into his own hands, and, accompanied by Assistant United States District Attorneys Axsam and Osborne and twenty-seven Deputy Marshals, he proceeded to New Rochelle. Every precaution was taken to keep the knowledge of the raid from the New Rochelle authorities, yet despite all this vigilance the raid was "tipped off," and several alleged resort keepers whose arrest was scheduled escaped the net of the Federal Government. Other purveyors of entertainment, among them one Jacob Grab, owner of the Germania Dance Hall and reputed one of the wealthiest liquor dealers in New Rochelle, were less fortunate and their cases will go before the Grand Jury of the Southern District of New York this week.

New Rochelle is within a few miles of some of the most important military posts in the United States, among them Fort Slocum, where thousands of young recruits for the regular army are in training for the overseas service; Fort Totten, the headquarters of the Artillery District of the North Atlantic; Fort Schuyler, and the naval training station in Pelham Bay Park.

Kept Open Day and Night.

The resorts which the Federal authorities say have been kept open day and night, in defiance of the laws of the United States, to traffic with young soldiers and sailors, are scattered throughout the business section of New Rochelle. One is within a stone's throw of the police station, another is within a block of the City Hall, while a score or more of the others are temptingly accessible to the young men who have enlisted for service against Germany. Furthermore, the places raided by the Federal agents on Saturday night are in every instance owned by men of foreign birth, most of them of German origin, but all of them men who have taken out American citizenship papers.

More than two hours after Grab and his son Hermann had been ordered under arrest by Marshal McCarthy, the Marshal, who was in the police station, noticed a man leaving the room. The man was the elder Grab. The order issued in the name of the United States that he should be locked up and held pending instructions from the Federal authorities had been nullified and the rich owner of the dance hall had been granted permission to go to his home.

"Where are you going? Come back here," ordered Marshal McCarthy, and Grab retraced his steps.

"Why is this man not in a cell?" Why has he been permitted to lounge in that private room over there while other lawbreakers are locked up?" the Marshal demanded.

None of the police officials present could give a satisfactory answer to the question. None admitted responsibility for the liberation of the prisoner.

"Put that man in a cell, and do it now—this minute," the Marshal ordered, and Grab went to a cell.

An hour later he was taken from the New Rochelle station, where under ordinary circumstances he would have been detained, and with his son Hermann brought to New York and locked up in the West 125th Street station. They received no special privileges from the New York police.

Warning by Policeman.

The Federal raiding party left New York on Saturday night at 7 o'clock and arrived at the New Rochelle line shortly before 9 o'clock. There the automobiles halted in order that the "U. S. Government" signs might be removed and ordinary license signs substituted. While this was being done a policeman approached one of the cars from which the official Government sign had not then been removed. The policeman did not come all the way to the car, but turned and hurried away. When the Marshal and his aids arrived at the first place scheduled to be raided, which was Grab's Germania, they found there three policemen, one of whom strongly resembled the man who had inspected the Government machine at the city line.

Grab's place is the most pretentious saloon and dance hall in New Rochelle. It is a two-story affair at 16 to 20 Mechanic Street, and is said Marshal McCarthy last night, not more than 100 feet from the New Rochelle City Hall. The place was ablaze with lights from ground to roof when the Federal authorities swooped down upon it. The "tip" had not been delivered in time. One of the Deputy Marshals saw four soldiers served with intoxicating drinks in the main part of the saloon. There was a little room off to one side, and in there the Marshal found another bar, and he saw two boys in the uniform of the regular army hanging over the bar and both were drinking whisky.

The dance hall of Grab's Germania occupies the entire second floor. On the dance floor when the Marshal and his Deputies entered were about 150 girls, 90 per cent. of them, according to the Federal agents, under 18 years of age. There were about 100 soldiers and between 30 and 40 bluejackets. Most of the soldiers and sailors were under the influence of liquor and many of the girls in the same condition.

Boys Helplessly Drunk.

Some of the girls were in tights, while others masqueraded in the uniform of the army or navy. There was hardly a soldier or a sailor in the hall over 20 years of age. The Marshal ordered seven who were almost helplessly drunk removed to the station house as prisoners of the United States. He questioned a score or more of the boys. Among those he talked to were two boys, both in the navy. They were New Rochelle boys, too. They enlisted in the navy four months ago, and had never drunk a drop of whisky in their lives until they began to frequent the dives of New Rochelle. Another boy was a soldier from Kentucky. He was sober when the Marshal questioned him in the Germania. Two hours later the Marshal saw him brought helplessly drunk into the police station.

"In their blackest days McGurk's and 'Nigger Mike' Salter's were never as vile as that dance hall in the Germania," said Marshal McCarthy last night, "and I don't believe that either of those notorious characters would ever have permitted what went on in that place. The profanity used by some of those girls, who were only children in years, was the most sickening I ever heard. And that was the kind of a place our soldier and sailor boys, whose health and whose morals should be the care of every American man and woman, were being openly lured into without a single effort being made to save them."

Another place which was raided by the Marshal is a barber shop run by one G. Toglia, at 456 Main Street. This place is near a corner where the trolley line which connects New Rochelle with Port Slocum ends. This man was arrested as a "whisky" peddler. A soldier, it is alleged, would hand him a dollar, and a little later Toglia would deliver a bottle of bad whisky to the soldier. Toglia is now waiting the action of the Grand Jury.

100 Feet from Police Station.

Another alleged peddler of whisky who was arrested, but whose name the Marshal did not recall last night, is the young son of a New Rochelle saloon keeper. The soldier or sailor would give the boy 50 cents and in a few minutes the boy would come back with a pint of "poison," as one of the Deputy Marshals termed it last night.

Concord Hall is the name of a place within less than 100 feet of the New Rochelle police station. Behind the barroom is what the Federal authorities describe as "a low-down dance hall about 20 by 20 feet in size, in the corner of which is a piano operated on the nickel in the slot plan." In this place the raiders found negro men dancing with white women and white men dancing with negro women. One of the white women, trying to dance as she waved a whisky bottle over her head, was an unfortunate creature of more than 60 years. Another half-drunken visitor in this place was a white girl under 16. This place has been reported as one frequented by drunken soldiers and sailors.

The El Dorado, not far from the business centre of New Rochelle, was another of the places visited by the Federal agents. El Dorado has two entrances, one from the street proper and the other an alley entrance from behind. The alley entrance is the one which, the reports made to the Government say, is used by soldiers and sailors. The owner of this place is Bernhard Conrad. Shortly after the Marshal arrived in New Rochelle several soldiers who were in the saloon are said to have been requested to leave. There were none in the place when the Federal officials arrived.

Twenty-odd other places, all of them among those reported as open violators of the national military law which prohibits the sale of intoxicants to soldiers were visited. Some of these places are described as of the vilest possible character. In all of them Marshal McCarthy delivered the Government's ultimatum and informed the owners, in those instances where arrests were not made, that the United States Government intends to put a stop to such conditions as exist in New Rochelle and that this will be accomplished if it takes all the power of the Federal Government to do it.

Vilest Place in the Country.

"After what I saw in New Rochelle," Marshal McCarthy said last night, "so far as those conditions relate to saloons, dance halls, and other places of a low order, I am convinced that in no other city in the entire United States are conditions so vile, and you may quote me as saying that in my opinion, as a Federal official, these conditions could not possibly exist except under the system which permitted organized protection for vice. New Rochelle, so far as our soldiers and sailors are concerned, is a hell-hole and all because of this protection which makes it possible for these dives to exist. But it is going to end and that immediately. Make no mistake about that, and it is the United States that is going to end it, too."

After the raid and while Marshal McCarthy was in the New Rochelle Police Station a Police Department official of New Rochelle approached Marshal McCarthy and said:

"Marshal, you don't know how surprised I am. I knew that some of it was pretty bad, but I never dreamed conditions were so bad as you say."

"Where was your Police Department?" the Marshal asked him.

The police official did not answer this question.

"Are the men who run most of these places Germans?" Marshal McCarthy was asked last night.

"Yes, they are, although in a few instances they are Italians," he replied.

The Government has also received complaints as to conditions in certain parts of White Plains, Yonkers, and Mamaroneck. In these places the conditions, however, are not nearly so vicious as in New Rochelle.

It was said last night that a complete report as to conditions in New Rochelle would be made to Governor Whitman. The prisoners arrested on Saturday night will be arraigned in the Criminal Branch of the Federal District Court, this city, today.

Work for New York Police.

Marshal McCarthy also is moving against certain New York saloons and restaurants which, he said, were known to be selling liquor to soldiers and sailors. The owners of these places meet with drastic punishment upon conviction, he said. He said he had found many instances where young soldiers who had never tasted liquor had been served with their first drink by these unpatriotic dealers.

"I intend to act against these men as severely as the law allows," he said, "for such action on the part of these dealers is playing the game of our enemies, and means the undermining of the health and morale of many of our soldiers if not stamped out with vigor. I found one soldier intoxicated and with a quart bottle of whisky in his pocket, which, he said, had been sold to him in a certain cheap restaurant which had no liquor license. This dealer and others of his class will be proceeded against with the full force of the Government. I propose to see that this business is stopped. I can stop it, and I will stop it."

NEGRO BURNED AT STAKE.

Tennessee Mob Puts Prisoner to Death in Sight of Thousands.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 2.—A dispatch from Dyersburg, Tenn., tonight says that Ligan Scott, a negro, who is alleged to have attacked a white woman in Dyer County on Nov. 22, was burned at the stake near the public square there today shortly after noon.

The negro was arrested in Jackson, Tenn., late on Saturday and was being taken to Dyersburg in an automobile by the Sheriff and his deputies when a mob met the officers and seized the prisoner. The entire county soon knew of the capture and thousands flocked to town.

Scott is said to have confessed his guilt. He was taken to a vacant lot near the public square and tied to an iron stake driven in the ground and a bonfire was lighted. The mob carried out the execution quietly.

FOUR DEAD IN AUTO CRASH.

Train Strikes Stalled Machine, Killing All Its Occupants.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 2.—Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Willey of Stephen's Station, near Burlington; their three-year-old daughter, and Mr. Willey's father, George H. Willey, were killed at Dey's Crossing late this afternoon when their automobile, which stalled on the crossing, was struck by a train. The occupants of the car were returning to the Willey home at Stephen's Station after a trip to Camp Dix. Just as the automobile reached the tracks the engine stalled. The train was so close to the automobile that all efforts of Frank Willey, who was driving the automobile, to start up were futile. The bodies were taken to Roger's Morgue at Bordentown. The elder Willey was 64 years old. He lived with his daughter, Mrs. Ella Housel, on the Lawrenceville road. Dey's Crossing is on the Kinkora branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

HOLD DOCTOR FOR HOMICIDE

Alleged to Have Killed Old Man With Auto and Gone On.

Dr. William B. Wilkinson, a prominent physician of Richmond Terrace, St. George, was held in Stapleton yesterday afternoon in $5,000 bail on a charge of homicide and with failure to report the running down and killing of John A. Lundin, of years old, a retired business man of New Dorp, on Friday night.

George Davendorc and George Gorhan, citizens of New Dorp, reported to the police that after the automobile struck Lundin a man got out, picked up Lundin, carried him across the road, laid him alongside a fence, and proceeded.

Dr. Wilkinson is 44 years old, married, and lives at 396 Richmond Terrace. He has practiced medicine on Staten Island for twenty-five years.

Pittsburgh Censors German Books.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 2.—Text books used in teaching German which contain laudatory references to Emperor William or to the German military system, have been ordered removed from the high schools of Pittsburgh immediately. Books approved by a committee appointed by Superintendent Davidson will be substituted.

NEW STATE MILITIA IN WAR GUARD WORK

Will Replace Regular Army and Other Armed Forces in Domestic Military Duty.

CO-OPERATE WITH RAILWAYS

Gen. Sherrill Tells Plans for Safeguarding Country While Army Is Busy Abroad.

A plan for correlating the war activities of the New York National Guard, now in process of reorganization, and the transportation systems which operate in or through New York is the problem which Adjt. Gen. Charles H. Sherrill is now working on. The new National Guard will eventually be relied upon by the Government for enforcing the enemy alien regulations promulgated by President Wilson, such as guarding piers, railroads, and munition plants.

General Sherrill was in Washington a few days ago, and discussed the Guard situation, not only in New York, but in the nation, and it is believed that the plan to be adopted throughout the country will follow that worked out for this State by General Sherrill.

In an interview yesterday General Sherrill discussed the State militia and the national defense.

"Thanks to the war preparation now going forward," he said, "energetic steps are being taken to send to Europe our regular army, our Federalized National Guard army, and those organized through the Federal draft law.

"It is, of course, difficult to conjecture how many months it will take to transfer all those men to the other side, but when those fighting men have been sent out of the country how will the lives of those who remain in the United States, and the property, including manufacturing and munition plants, which will then be working to their full capacity, be safeguarded? This is a problem which deserves the best thought of the best minds in all parts of the country.

"In New York we have done our best to meet the problem without waiting for it to arrive. Believing in the militia, we have used it as a basis upon which to build our structure of defense, and have sought the advice of the railways. In the duty now being conducted by volunteer units from the New York Guard of protecting ninety-five miles of New York City's aqueduct, 420 miles of New York State's canals, and many important railway bridges and public buildings, we believe that our local militia, acquainted as they are with the geography of and the conditions surrounding the points they are guarding, can perform that work more efficiently than troops lacking that special information. But even more are we convinced that the efficiency of those local guards is more than doubled by their being posted according to a plan based upon careful study of the possibilities of rapid interchange or strengthening of their units by means of railway transportation. By instruction of Governor Whitman there have been recruited into the New York Guard 12,000 men who are now receiving uniforms and have already received their rifles and an adequate supply of ball cartridges. All of these military supplies have been paid for by the State of New York.

"The old policy of having the units of the Guard confined to a few localities in the State has been reversed, and since Sept. 1 we have placed New York Guard units in over a hundred localities, which is double the number formerly covered by the armed forces of this State. There are now units in almost every county of the State, so that our military protection is much more widely distributed than ever before.

"The reorganization of the Guard has been accomplished. All of the brigade and regimental commanding officers were trained in the New York National Guard, and, with but one exception, have served with the units to which they are now assigned. No officers are commissioned except upon the recommendation of their commanding officers, approved by their brigade headquarters. We have determined that there shall be preserved under officers of their own training and in their own armories the fine traditions of each of our splendid National Guard units which entered the Federal service and lost their old numbering.

"Under E. G. Miner of Rochester there has been organized in the Adjutant General's office in Albany a Division of Chambers of Commerce, and all over this State we are utilizing them to aid in administrative problems which confront my department. The New York Chamber of Commerce has already aided us by its careful examination of Camp Whitman and Camp Peekskill, and so has the Citizens' Preparedness Association with its careful scrutiny of the arsenal; and similar valuable results will soon be following in many other localities."

Metz has been made Lieutenant Colonel of the Fourteenth Regiment of the New York State Guard. Mr. Metz was at one time a Captain in the old "Fighting Fourteenth" of the National Guard, which has been mustered into the Federal service. He has presented a set of colors to the new regiment, which occupies the armory of the old Fourteenth, at Eighth Avenue and Fifteenth Street, Brooklyn.

HOLD STIVERS FOR MURDER.

Ex-Soldier Caught in Newark After Seven Months.

A hunt of nearly seven months for George Walter Stivers, formerly a private in the Twenty-second Engineers, N. G. N. Y., who is charged with the murder last May of Motor Cycle Policeman Samuel Cunningham, at 207th Street and Broadway, ended early yesterday morning when detectives from District Attorney Swann's office, with the assistance of Newark policemen, seized Stivers in the Home Hotel, in Newark. Stivers struggled to escape, but after he was overpowered, the police say, admitted his identity.

Once before detectives came close upon his trail when they learned he was trying to enter the Plattsburg Training Camp under an assumed name, but the man fled when he heard that the police were coming after him. He will be arraigned in Newark this morning, and efforts then will be begun to extradite him. Detective Joseph Russo of the District Attorney's staff, who led the raiding party, found a military uniform, two pistols, and many cartridges in Stivers's room.

Cunningham was shot while chasing a car in which the police charge that Stivers was riding with a young woman, having stolen the car after another which he drove had been wrecked. The policeman lived long enough to tell his story, and the girl was traced through an address found in the first abandoned car.

NEW CHINESE CABINET.

Lu Cheng-Hsiang Foreign Minister, Wang Chih-Chen Acting Premier.

PEKING, Dec. 2.—A mandate was issued today announcing the appointment of the following Cabinet:

Minister of Foreign Affairs—LU CHENG-HSIANG.
Minister of the Interior—CHIN NUN-HSUN.
Minister of Finance—WANG KO-KING.
Minister of the Navy—Admiral LIU KUANG-HSUN.
Minister of Agriculture—TSEN WEN-LIEH.
Minister of Communications—TSAO YULIN.
Chief of the General Staff—YIN TCHANG.
Acting Premier and War Minister—WANG CHIN-CHEN.

Uprisings are in progress in the Yangtse-kiang Provinces, including two independence movements. Rebels in Hunan Province are threatening to march on Hankow.

$30,000 FIRE IN CELLARS.

American Book Company in Washington Square Principal Sufferer.

A three-alarm fire which burned out the cellars of the building at 100 Washington Square East early last evening and caused minor injuries to two firemen, drew a big Greenwich Village crowd to the park. The cellars and first seven floors are occupied by the American Book Company, and the three upper floors by departments of New York University. The fire above the street level was confined to an elevator shaft, and classes will not be interrupted.

The damage was estimated at $30,000.

To Raise Funds for Camp Service.

A meeting of all the veterans' organizations in the city and many others interested in furthering the work of the War Camp Community Service is to be held at the Hotel McAlpin tonight to raise money for it. Sergeant Arthur Guy Empey will talk. It is announced that contributions for the work are being received from varied sources and that Liberty bonds and interest coupons from them are among the offerings. Ernest Poole, author; J. P. Morgan & Co., and many industrial and commercial concerns are supporting the efforts at safeguarding the morale of men in the services.

Why Pay $70 or More? $50 Will Buy a Suit as Good

This is no time to waste money. It is the time to take advantage of efficiency methods wherever they exist.

Our $50 suit is made to your measure from the finest imported and domestic fabrics. It is silk-lined throughout. It is made with infinite care, and fit and finish are strictly guaranteed. You can get no more, no matter what you pay.

Suits and Overcoats $50

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TWO STORES
BROADWAY & NINTH STREET AND
33 E. 42D ST., BET. FIFTH & MADISON AVES.

P. S. Millions are spent by men who get for their money only the satisfaction of scattering coin. Arnheim Axioms.

TAFT SPEAKS AT MEMORIAL.

Pays Tribute to the Rev. Hollis Burke Frissell, Negro Educator.

William Howard Taft, former President, paid a warm tribute last night to the memory of the Rev. Hollis Burke Frissell, late Principal of Hampton Institute, the school for negroes, in an address at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, where memorial exercises were held for Dr. Frissell. Other speakers who praised the life of Dr. Frissell, which was spent in behalf of the negro, were Dr. Samuel C. Mitchell, President of the University of Delaware, and Dr. Robert R. Moton, the successor of Booker T. Washington as Principal of Tuskegee Institute. Mr. Taft is President of the Board of Trustees of Hampton Institute. The Rev. William Adams Brown conducted the services. Hymns were sung by a double quartet of Hampton Institute.

For Christmas
BUY "MILLER" LAMPS
Floor, Table, Boudoir, Piano, Desk,

They ARE beautiful, well made, fine quality, moderate priced goods. SEE them. DEALERS should have "MILLER" Electric, Gas and Oil lamps for sale; if not, you can buy them from

Edward Miller & Co.
Manufacturers, Established 1844
70 Park Place, near Woolworth Building, New York.
When you build Buy "MILLER" Lighting Fixtures.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST.—Dec. 1, on Madison Av. car, between 32d and 65th Sts., or on 5th Av., between 32d and 45th, green gold flexible bracelet containing five square sapphires. $25 reward for return to Theodore B. Starr, Inc., 5th Av. and 37th St.

LOST.—Liberal reward; no questions asked, for return diamond circle pin, lost Wednesday, Nov. 28, between Rialto Theatre and Englewood, N. J., via Broadway, subway, and Fort Lee ferry. 42 East 61st. Plaza 7454.

LOST.—Strand Theatre or Reisenweber's Thursday, 5 to 8 P. M., lady's ring, 5 diamonds, set in crown; reward; no questions. Garfield Safe Deposit Co., 7 West 42d St.

LOST.—Fur coat, taken from "Greenwich Village" booth at Hero Land Tuesday night; reward of $50 and no questions asked. Return to Room 1502, 18 East 41st St.

LOST.—Coral cameo ring, also diamond ring. Saturday, in ladies' washroom, Hotel Biltmore; reward. Communicate with Y 299 Times Annex.

LOST.—Thanksgiving morning, gray velvet bag containing watch, jewelry, E. st 83d., 5th Av. bus, or West 31st St.; reward. Return Shultz, 973 Park Av.

LOST.—In drug store, portfolio containing personal papers. Suitable reward if returned Monday to Hall, 34 Gramercy Park. No questions asked.

LOST.—Silver mesh bag, bank books; money keep; payments stopped; Pennsylvania Station. Liberal reward. Prince George Hotel office.

LOST.—Friday evening, Nov. 30, in Belasco Theatre or taxi, bead bag, containing sum of money; finder will be rewarded. Return to Hotel Gotham.

LOST.—22-inch brown leather bag, between Grand Central, Queens Blvd., Woodhaven, L. I.; initials M. A. F.; reward. B 218 Times Downtown.

LOST.—Ring, diamond and emerald, in taxicab, leaving Claridge about 5 o'clock Saturday night, for 60th St., then 91st; reward. T 98 Times.

LOST.—Near Broadway and 12th St., Saturday, lady's bag, containing money and cards; reward. Phone Fellinger, Broad 3677.

LOST.—Tuesday, plain large silver mesh bag, containing several dollar bills and keys; reward. Graydon, 37 East 38th St.

LOST.—$100 reward for five packages surgical instruments for base hospital, stolen Nov. 30 by imposter. K 64 Times.

LOST.—Nov. 29, 5th Av., 55th to 10th St., gun metal lorgnette with gold mounting; reward. 26 East 10th.

LOST.—Reward, gold fob, monogrammed "A. R. K." Finder kindly communicate with K 11 Times.

LOST.—Saturday, suede purse containing bills. Mildred Rider. Phone Audubon 4750. Reward.

LOST.—St. Luke's Hospital pin, near hospital; reward. 504 West 112th, care Miss Rolfe.

LOST.—Diamond platinum filigree bar pin; reward; no questions asked. T 101 Times.

LOST.—Saturday, large antique gold earring; reward. Dentist, 502 3d Av.

REWARD.—Amethyst breastpin, four pearls, 138th-Fulton Sts. Bushnell, 40 Morningside Av.

REWARD.—Gentleman's opal ring, Wednesday, between 21st-59th, Av. 2, 1350 4th Av.

$100 REWARD.

Return diamond barpin, 8 square cut diamonds set in platinum, marked Nov. 28, between Grand Central Palace and West 63d St.; no questions asked. Marcus & Co., 5th Av. and 45th St.

$30 REWARD.—Lost, Chinchilla fur muff, lined gray satin, Sunday noon, between 40th St. and 49th St., on Madison Av. Return to 853 Park Av.

$100 REWARD for diamond link bracelet, Justine Johnstone's Club or Joan Sawyer's. Communicate Columbus 3788 for reward.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST.—A black collie, with white stripes; had muzzle and collar; reward offered. Call Schuyler 3064, before 3 P. M. Miss Young, 147 West 81st St.

LOST.—Toy white poodle, corner Hamilton Place and 141st St., answers to name of "Tessie"; reward. Curtis, 79 Hamilton Place.

HOW ARE YOU USING YOUR MOTOR CAR?

Is a plaything or as a utility? If you treat it as a means of selfish pleasure you are about ten years out of date—and utterly out of harmony with the spirit of the times. The motor car would have gone the way of the bicycle fad long ago if it had no function higher than the dispelling of ennui. The world has no permanent place for a trifle of that kind.

The bicycle rose Phoenix-like from its ashes when the workingman discovered that it saved him time getting to and from his job. Today its sales are greater than in the palmiest days of its social success and the bicycle business is no longer a gamble because as a utility the bicycle is here to stay.

The motor car's utility was recognized the minute it became a dependable machine.

The farmer found that it saved him both time and money, broadened his life and helped to keep his children at home.

The doctor found that it extended his practice, doubled his opportunities for study and research, saved suffering and even life in emergency cases, and gave him more time with his family.

The clergyman found it a wonderful factor in the development of his parish work. The city man found that it enabled him to own a farm and saved him actual money in the development of his country home.

His wife found her radius of action enlarged tenfold. In every field of usefulness she was infinitely more efficient than ever before.

Commuters found that it gave them a longer working day and vastly more energy for it.

It became the accepted means of tourist travel and brought great prosperity to all communities along the principal touring routes.

The Army, the Navy, the Department of Justice, the Local Police in every city, town and hamlet found it indispensable—and so its use increased and will continue to increase.

There are a thousand patriotic uses for your motor car. Don't play with it. You are unfair to it, to your country and to yourself when you so abuse the opportunities it gives you.

This is the second of a series of three or more business messages which will be published by this company at weekly intervals, each dealing with a subject of vital importance to the economic stability of our country in the present time of stress & danger

PACKARD MOTOR CAR COMPANY OF NEW YORK

Hart Schaffner & Marx Dress Clothes

The only difference between our Hart Schaffner & Marx Evening Clothes and those of the best custom tailors is the price. However, particular men as well as practical men are interested in price comparisons this year.

Full Dress Coats begin at $32
Dinner Coats to match, $30
Dress Trousers to match, $8
Cutaway Coats and Vests, $30 up

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, Below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th
246-248 West 125th } Open
3d Ave., cor. 122d } Evenings